

UC-NRLF

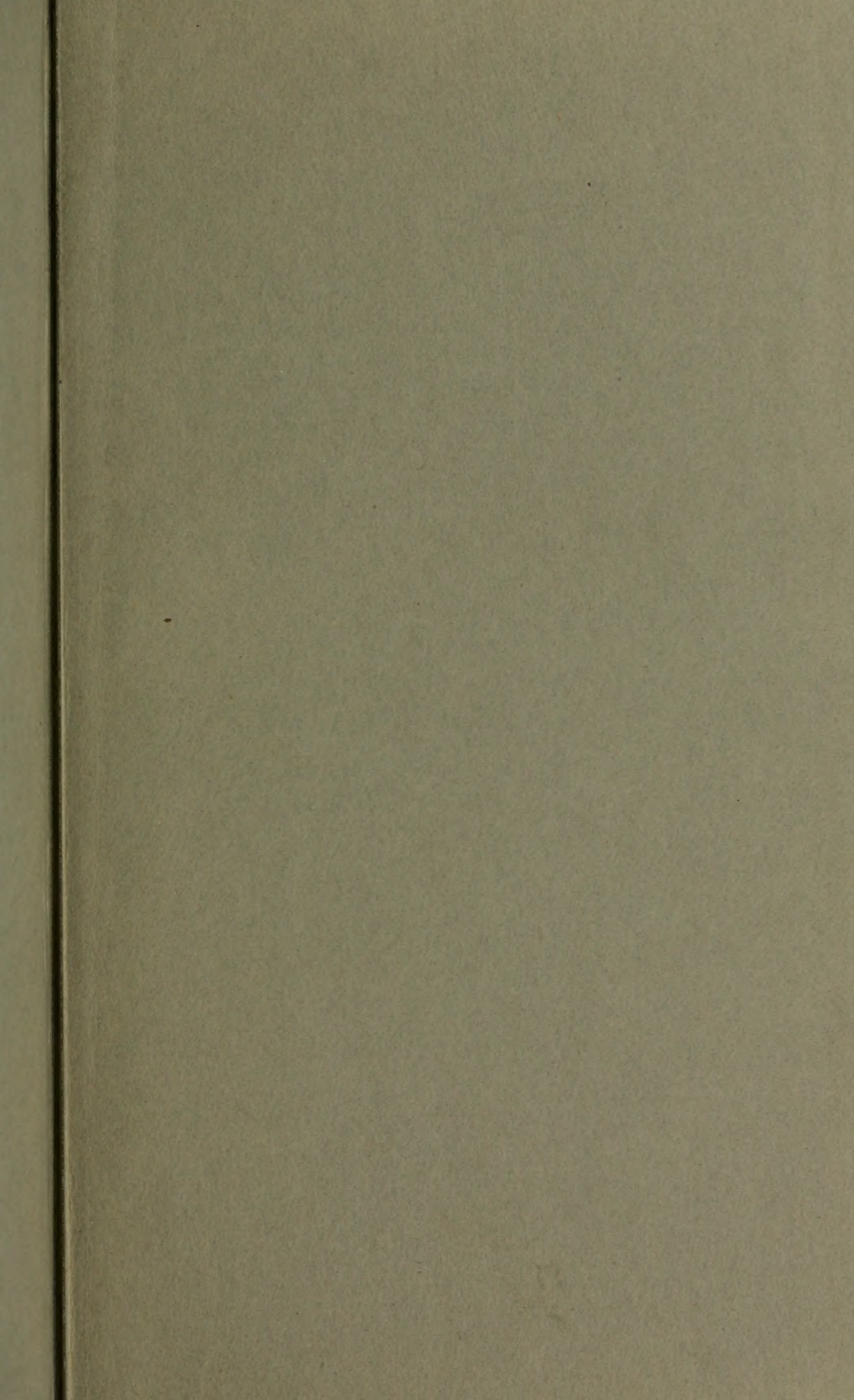


8 3 636 905



















Ind

SU



# Indian Appropriation Bill, 1922

---

Bind  
J61  
A6  
66th

## HEARING

BEFORE

### SUBCOMMITTEE OF <sup>US</sup>HOUSE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

CONSISTING OF

MESSRS. JOHN A. ELSTON (CHAIRMAN), S. WALLACE DEMPSEY,  
GEORGE HOLDEN TINKHAM, WILLIAM W. HASTINGS,  
AND THOMAS F. SMITH

IN CHARGE OF

THE INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL FOR 1922

---

SIXTY-SIXTH CONGRESS  
THIRD SESSION



WASHINGTON  
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

1921







# Indian Appropriation Bill, 1922

---

## HEARING

BEFORE

## SUBCOMMITTEE OF HOUSE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

CONSISTING OF

MESSRS. JOHN A. ELSTON (CHAIRMAN), S. WALLACE DEMPSEY,  
GEORGE HOLDEN TINKHAM, WILLIAM W. HASTINGS,  
AND THOMAS F. SMITH

IN CHARGE OF

THE INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL FOR 1922

---

SIXTY-SIXTH CONGRESS  
THIRD SESSION



WASHINGTON  
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

1921



COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

JOHN A. ELSTON, *Chairman.*

S. WALLACE DEMPSEY.

WILLIAM W. HASTINGS.

GEORGE HOLDEN TINKHAM.

THOMAS F. SMITH.

doc  
con  
974  
non arc



# INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL, 1922.

J61  
A6  
66  
★ ★

HEARINGS CONDUCTED BY THE SUBCOMMITTEE, MESSRS. JOHN A. ELSTON (CHAIRMAN), S. WALLACE DEMPSEY, GEORGE HOLDEN TINKHAM, WILLIAM W. HASTINGS, AND THOMAS F. SMITH, OF THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, IN CHARGE OF THE INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL FOR 1922, ON THE DAYS NAMED.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1920.

## STATEMENT OF MR. EDGAR B. MERITT, ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

### GENERAL STATEMENT.

Mr. ELSTON. Mr. Meritt, you may proceed with any general statement you may wish to make before taking up the items of your estimates for the Indian appropriation bill for the next fiscal year.

Mr. MERITT. Mr. Chairman, in making up the estimates this year, we necessarily had to take into consideration the fact that there had been no new construction during the period of the war, and very little improvement to our school plants, and for that reason we are asking for some new construction, as well as increased items for general repairs. We have very few new items in the bill. The total increase amounts to \$1,969,148.40. The current appropriation act is lower than our estimates by between three and four million dollars. We are asking for considerably less than we requested in our estimates last year, but a slight increase over the amount carried in the present Indian act.

I will place in the record a statement showing the amount requested for 1922, gratuity, reimbursable, treaty and tribal funds, and also the appropriations for 1921, showing the increase over the current Indian appropriation act.

(The statement referred to is as follows:)

	Estimates, 1922.	Appropriated, 1921.
Gratuity.....	\$8,221,599.67	\$7,251,985.20
Reimbursable.....	2,834,484.00	1,982,150.07
Treaty.....	933,620.00	826,620.00
Tribal funds.....	3,059,886.30	2,827,442.12
Total.....	15,049,589.97	12,847,997.30
Charged against Federal Treasury:		
1922 estimates.....		11,989,703.67
1921 act.....		10,020,555.27
Increase.....		1,969,148.40
Tribal funds:		
1922 estimates.....		3,059,886.30
1921 act.....		2,827,442.12
Increase.....		232,444.18
Net increase, 1922 estimates over 1921 act.....	2,201,592.58	



Mr. ELSTON. Mr. Meritt, you speak of the necessity for making larger estimates on account of the restriction of construction during the war-time period. Do you think that necessity will be offset in any way by what appears to be a downward sliding scale of costs pretty well all along the line?

Mr. MERITT. There is a slight decrease in prices of building material. I understand that the cost of building material has not gone down in the same proportion that other prices have, but we hope that when this bill becomes effective prices will be further reduced.

Mr. ELSTON. Are you making your estimates which are now submitted to us, and on which you will offer justifications, upon the basis of conditions as you expect them to be commencing next July, when the present bill will go into effect?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. ELSTON. You are trying to forecast as near as you can what those conditions will be, according to the present trend?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. ELSTON. And you are basing your requirements in these estimates accordingly?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir. For example, we are asking for an appropriation for our schools on a per capita basis of \$200 for the larger schools, and \$225 for the smaller schools. If prices do not go down further, it will be impossible for us to conduct our schools on that basis, but we believe that prices will be so adjusted by the beginning of the next school year that by the closest economy we can carry our schools on that per capita basis. Of course, it is realized that the per capita cost of our Indian schools is very much less than the per capita cost of the white schools. We think we are making a very good showing along economic lines in connection with our Indian schools.

Mr. ELSTON. I might go a little farther in order to save the repetition of this kind of questions on your justification of each of the several items as they come along, and ask you whether you have made your estimates on the basis of a downward scale of prices covering other things than construction costs? Have you estimated in your requests here for appropriations covering subsistence, supplies, etc., that the appropriation will cover only what will be required to buy these things at what will be expected to be a reduced price commencing next July?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. ELSTON. You have tried to forecast that as to all items which are necessary to be purchased for the Indian service?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir. We will have to exercise the greatest economy in order to get by with the estimates we have submitted to Congress. There are certain items here, like irrigation construction, that can be postponed to a future date if the committee deems advisable.

Mr. ELSTON. I am not speaking of the elimination or postponement of any item; I am speaking of the actual cost of the necessary items we will put in the bill and appropriate for, and in the record I am trying to get the basis of your estimate, whether it is based on present price schedules or on the schedules as you expect them to be commencing with July and going through the year which will end in July, 1921?



Mr. MERITT. We base them on the conditions that will probably obtain at the time the act will become effective, namely, July 1, 1921.

Mr. ELSTON. I will ask another general question so as to save repetition. In making your general estimates, which we are now about to consider, have you complied, so far as possible, with all of the directions contained in the last appropriation bill, which the committee expected would result in retrenchment?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. ELSTON. And, as a general thing, has the application of some of those clauses which were put in the Indian appropriation bill last year resulted in any saving, or have you had time to see the effect of them?

Mr. MERITT. They will eventually result in saving, but they have not been in operation long enough at this time to state the exact saving that will result.

Mr. ELSTON. The bill has been in operation only for several months now—since last July?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. ELSTON. So that you can not make very much of a showing at this time?

Mr. MERITT. Except that we know, in line with the legislation on probate work, that hereafter we will get enough fees from our probate work to reimburse entirely the appropriation that Congress makes each year for this work.

Mr. ELSTON. I think those are all the questions of a general character that are suggested by your opening statement. I think we can now take up the bill, and have your justification on the first item, "Surveying and allotting Indian reservations":

#### SURVEYING AND ALLOTTING INDIAN RESERVATIONS.

For the survey, resurvey, classification, and allotment of lands in severalty under the provisions of the act of February 8, 1887 (24 Stat. L., p. 388), entitled "An act to provide for the allotment of lands in severalty to Indians," and under any other act or acts providing for the survey or allotment of Indian lands, \$80,000, reimbursable, to be immediately available: *Provided*, That no part of said sum shall be used for the survey, resurvey, classification, or allotment of any land in severalty on the public domain to any Indian, whether of the Navajo or other tribes, within the State of New Mexico and the State of Arizona, who was not residing upon the public domain prior to June 30, 1914.

Mr. MERITT. Mr. Chairman, I offer for the record the following justification for this item:

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1921: Amount appropriated_____	\$ 10,000.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920:	
Unexpended balance_____	109,072.72
Amount appropriated_____	10,000.00
	<hr/>
	119,072.72
Amount expended_____	109,318.82
	<hr/>
Unexpended balance_____	9,753.90
	<hr/>
Analysis of expenditures:	
Salaries, wages, etc_____	53,413.78
Traveling expenses_____	8,914.99
Transportation of supplies_____	1,507.70
Stationery, printing, schoolroom supplies_____	1,276.98
Subsistence supplies_____	11,445.82



## Analysis of expenditures—Continued.

Forage	\$1,548.81
Fuel, lubricants, power, and light service	441.31
Equipment and miscellaneous material	3,466.89
Rent of buildings	136.47
Miscellaneous	773.71
Outstanding liabilities	26,292.36
	<hr/> 109,318.82

At the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920, there remained on hand an unexpended balance of approximately \$9,000. The Indian appropriation act for the fiscal year 1921 (41 Stat., 432) appropriated \$10,000, making a total of \$19,000 available for survey and allotment work. At that time allotment work was in progress on the Blackfeet Reservation in Montana and on the Gila River Reservation in Arizona, and preparations were being made to begin allotment work on the Flathead Reservation, Mont., and the Fort Berthold Reservation, N. Dak. In addition to the reservations named, funds were needed to pay the salaries of employees at the Leupp and Navajo Agencies, Ariz.; Pine Ridge, S. Dak.; and Turtle Mountain, N. Dak.

By reason of the lack of funds it became necessary to abolish four positions at the Leupp, Pine Ridge, and Turtle Mountain Agencies, and to postpone the work of allotment at Fort Berthold. It also became necessary for the General Land Office to discontinue all Indian survey work then in progress, except in certain cases where it was possible to use funds from some other appropriation. These conditions were the result of the inadequate appropriations for 1920 and 1921 (\$10,000 each year) and the unusual amount expended by the General Land Office during the two-year period prior to June 30, 1920.

As the entire surplus available has been hypothecated and will be used during the period ending December 31, 1920, it is imperative that the funds asked for in this item should be made immediately available, otherwise it will be necessary to discontinue all allotment work now in progress, including the work on the Flathead and Blackfeet Reservations in Montana, and on the Gila River Reservation in Arizona. It will also be necessary to furlough one of our allotting agents now engaged in important work on the public domain in Arizona and New Mexico, and to postpone work now contemplated on various reservations, including the following:

Several mission reservations in California; Camp McDowell, Ariz.; Salt River, Ariz.; Fort Peck, Mont.; Fort Berthold, N. Dak.; Bad River, Wis.; Lac Courte Oreille, Wis.; and Kalispel, Wash.

Unless the funds asked for are made immediately available, it will be necessary for the General Land Office to postpone indefinitely many important Indian surveys that have been asked for by the Indian Office. The work now in progress on the Flathead Reservation is probably more important than that at any other place. In this case the allotments must be made by February 20, 1921, as provided by law, unless an extension is granted by Congress.

Instructions have already been issued for allotment work to be done on the Camp McDowell and Salt River Reservations in Arizona, and on the Bad River Reservation in Wisconsin, and unless the funds asked for are made immediately available it will be necessary to postpone this work indefinitely. The following table will show an estimated apportionment of the funds needed:

Flathead Reservation, Mont	\$5,000
Blackfeet Reservation, Mont	5,000
Camp McDowell and Salt River Reservations, Ariz	5,000
Fort Peck Reservation, Mont	5,000
Fort Berthold Reservation, N. Dak	5,000
Mission Reservations in California	20,000
Bad River Reservation, Wis	5,000
Lac Courte Oreille Reservation, Wis	5,000
Kalispel Reservation, Wash	5,000
For surveys by General Land Office	20,000
	<hr/> 80,000

Reservations opened: Round Valley, Calif.; Coeur d'Alene, Idaho; Pottawatomie, Kans.; Bois Fort, Minn.; Deer Creek, Minn.; Fond du Lac, Minn.; Grand Portage, Minn.; Leech Lake, Minn.; White Oak Point and Chippewa,

Minn.; Fort Peck, Mont.; Flathead, Mont.; Niobrara, Nebr.; Devils Lake, N. Dak.; Standing Rock, N. Dak. and S. Dak.; Cheyenne and Arapaho, Okla.; Iowa, Okla.; Kickapoo, Okla.; Kiowa and Comanche, Okla.; Oakland, Okla.; Ottawa, Okla.; Pawnee, Okla.; Peoria, Okla.; Pottawatomie, Okla.; Sauk and Fox, Okla.; Shawnee, Okla.; Wichita, Okla.; Wyandotte, Okla.; Siletz, Oreg.; Lake Traverse, S. Dak.; Yankton, S. Dak.; Uncompahgre, Utah; Chehalis, Wash.; Puyallup, Wash.; Colville, Wash.; Seminole, Okla.

Reservations partly opened: Hoopa Valley, Calif.; Ute, Colo.; Fort Hall, Idaho; Red Lake, Minn.; Crow, Mont.; Walker River, Nev.; Yuma, Ariz.; Fort Berthold, N. Dak.; Cheyenne River, S. Dak.; Pine Ridge, S. Dak.; Rosebud, S. Dak.; Uintah Valley, Utah; Wind River, Wyo.; Lapwai, Idaho; Spokane, Wash.

Reservations not opened (containing surplus areas): Camp McDowell, Ariz.; Colorado River, Ariz.; Fort Apache, Ariz.; Fort Mojave, Ariz.; Gila Bend, Ariz.; Gila River, Ariz.; Havasupai, Ariz.; Hopi, Ariz.; Kaibab, Ariz.; Papago, Ariz.; Salt River, Ariz.; Navajo, Ariz.; Northern Cheyenne, Mont.; Sioux Additional, Nebr.; Winnebago, Nebr.; Duck Valley, Nev.; Moapa River, Nev.; Paiute, Nev.; Pyramid Lake, Nev.; Mescalero Apache, N. Mex.; Pueblos, N. Mex.; Zuni, N. Mex.; Omaha, Nebr.; Jicarilla Apache, N. Mex.; San Carlos, Ariz.; Walapai, Ariz.; Digger, Calif.; Mission, Calif.; Paiute, Calif.; Tule River, Calif.; Seminole, Fla.; Sauk and Fox, Iowa; Vermilion Lake, Minn.; White Earth, Minn.; Crow Creek, S. Dak.; Lower Brule, S. Dak.; Goshute and scattered bands: Panguitch and Shivwits, Utah; Hoh River, Wash.; Kalispel, Wash.; Makah, Wash.; Fort Belknap, Mont.; Alleghany, N. Y.; Cattaraugus, N. Y.; Oil Spring, N. Y.; Oneida, N. Y.; Onondaga, N. Y.; St. Regis, N. Y.; Tonawanda, N. Y.; Tuscarora, N. Y.; Klamath, Oreg.; Umatilla, Oreg.; Warm Springs, Oreg.; Quileute, Wash.; Quinalt, Wash.; Shoalwater, Wash.; Yakima, Wash.; Lac du Flambeau, Wis.; Menominee, Wis.; Ozette, Wash.

NOTE.—Some of the reservations classified under "Reservations not opened, containing surplus areas" have not as yet been allotted.

Reservations closed: Pala, Calif.; Chippewa and Munsee, Kans.; Iowa, Kans.; Kickapoo, Kans.; Sauk and Fox, Kans.; Isabella, Mich.; L'Anse, Mich.; Ontonagon, Mich.; Ottawa and Chippewa, Mich.; Mdewakanton, Minn.; Mille Lac, Minn.; Blackfeet, Mont.; Ponca, Nebr.; Turtle Mountain, N. Dak.; Apache, Okla.; Kansa or Kaw, Okla.; Fort Sill, Apaches, Okla.; Modoc, Okla.; Osage, Okla.; Otoe, Okla.; Ponca, Okla.; Quapaw, Okla.; Seneca, Okla.; Grand Ronde, Oreg.; Columbia, Wash.; Klickitat, Wash.; Lummi, Wash.; Muckleshoot, Wash.; Nisqualli, Wash.; Port Madison, Wash.; Skokomish, Wash.; Snohomish, Wash.; Squaxon Island, Wash.; Swinomish, Wash.; Lac Court Oreille, Wis.; Red Cliff, Wis.; Oneida, Wis.; Stockbridge, Wis.; La Pointe, Wis.

Mr. MERITT. We are asking for an increase in this appropriation, Mr. Chairman, because for several years we had a continuing appropriation, and there was quite a large balance available from that continuing appropriation. Congress two years ago eliminated the continuing appropriation, and cut the appropriation from about \$90,000 down to \$10,000. We have used up that balance, and we are now going back to the amount heretofore appropriated to carry on that work.

Mr. ELSTON. Mr. Meritt, how much was actually expended last year—that is, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920—under this heading?

Mr. MERITT. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920, the amount expended was \$109,318.82.

Mr. ELSTON. That much was expended during the last fiscal year, although in the fiscal year there was only \$10,000 appropriated for use?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. ELSTON. So that you were able to spend over \$100,000 under this head, in the fiscal year 1920, by reason of the fact that there was a surplus over from the preceding year?



Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; and we explained that fact to the committees of Congress, and that is the reason why we suggested that the appropriation be cut down to the minimum until we could get the unexpended balance used up.

#### UNEXPENDED BALANCE.

Mr. ELSTON. How much will be available for expenditure for the fiscal year commencing June 30, 1920, and ending June 30, 1921, when the present appropriation is expected to become available?

Mr. MERITT. We have only \$9,763.90 unexpended balance, and the appropriation of \$10,000 for this year, making approximately \$19,000, and that is one reason why we think we will have to have this made immediately available—so that we will not have to stop allotment work on these reservations during the current fiscal year.

Mr. ELSTON. Then, what you are asking now, in part at least, is in the nature of a deficiency appropriation for the current year, for which provision was supposed to have been made in the last Indian appropriation bill; is that right?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; we did not realize at that time that the balance was so small; we thought there was a larger balance than we actually had.

Mr. ELSTON. Was it your effort last year in your testimony before the committee to lay the facts before them in such a way as to persuade them to make appropriations in that bill of such an amount as to obviate the necessity of what amounts to a deficiency appropriation for the present year?

Mr. MERITT. We consented to the smaller amount last year under the impression that there was a larger balance, but when we closed up our books for the last fiscal year, after the appropriation bill had passed, we found that we were very short of funds under this appropriation.

Mr. ELSTON. Has it been your usual procedure in cases of this kind to ask for a clause to make the appropriation immediately available, instead of bringing in a request for a deficiency, to be appropriated as a deficiency?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. ELSTON. That would make it necessary, then, to make a much larger appropriation next year, in order to supply the deficiency created by the use during the present fiscal year of the moneys that we expect to put in this bill; is that right?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; it will necessitate a larger appropriation next year.

#### AMOUNT NEEDED TO COMPLETE FISCAL YEAR.

Mr. ELSTON. Then, in reality, how much of the amount that you are asking for, namely, the sum of \$80,000, will be available for the fiscal year for which this bill is supposed to appropriate?

Mr. MERITT. I will say probably 60 or 70 per cent of it.

Mr. ELSTON. Seventy per cent would be \$56,000. Then your idea is that you would require of this \$80,000, for use during the present fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, the sum of \$24,000, which, when

added to the \$19,000, which I understand you to have on hand as of July 1, 1920, will make a total sum of \$43,000 for use under this head during the present fiscal year; is that correct?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. ELSTON. Then you will have, for the next fiscal year, according to that computation I have just made, a sum of about \$48,000, which will represent about what you need for next year, if the sum of \$43,000, which you will have available this year, is all you need; is that right?

Mr. MERITT. We will have to exercise the greatest economy, and will have to cut down on allotment work generally, but there are certain reservations where we have got to do allotment work in order to come within the provisions of the law. For example, out on the Flathead Reservation we are expected to do that allotment work within a certain prescribed time, and we are doing the allotment work on the Blackfeet Reservation, and we will do allotment work on the Crow Reservation in Montana, which Congress requires shall be done within a certain time.

Mr. ELSTON. Mr. Meritt, if it happens, as it may happen, that a point of order will be made against this clause to the effect that this proposed appropriation shall become immediately available, then you would have to go ahead for the present year ending June 30, 1921, under the present appropriation of \$19,000, or be under the compulsion of retrenching that work, or coming in and asking for a deficiency appropriation in the deficiency bill; is that correct?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. ELSTON. That very thing may happen, and if it does happen and we respond to your request for the full \$80,000, you will have then, for use in the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1921, considerably in excess of what you say you will use this year or, namely, \$43,000; is that not a fact?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; but we expect to spend about \$80,000 next year, because we will come back and ask that this be made immediately available, so as to catch up on this shortage of funds. We have been expending for allotment work and survey work not less than \$80,000 for the last several years.

Mr. ELSTON. This \$80,000 does not really correspond to what you need for the uses of the present fiscal year and the next fiscal year, because you say you will need the full \$80,000 for the next fiscal year?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. ELSTON. Why did you not put in your estimates, then, if you expected this clause to go in the bill, that the appropriation become immediately available, a larger estimate than your \$80,000, in order to fully comply with the needs of the next fiscal year?

Mr. MERITT. Because we wanted to keep the estimates down to the lowest possible figure.

Mr. ELSTON. What has been the average actual expenditure in your department under this head during the past five years?

Mr. MERITT. It has been not less than \$80,000, but I will furnish for the record at this point a statement showing the exact amounts we have expended in the last five or six years.



(The statement referred to is as follows:)

*Statement of cost of allotment and survey work, Indian Service, 1916-1920, inclusive.*

Year.	Allotting.	Surveying.	Total.
(a) 1916.....	\$45,753.72	\$63,392.14	\$109,145.87
(b) 1917.....	38,698.35	42,149.73	80,848.08
(c) 1918.....	39,552.26	73,078.49	112,630.75
(d) 1919.....	24,660.45	46,926.61	71,587.06
1920.....	27,633.05	55,283.41	82,926.46
	167,297.84	280,830.38	448,048.22

Average yearly expenditures, \$89,609.64.

(a) House Document 1445, Sixty-fourth Congress, second session.

(b) House Document 407, Sixty-fifth Congress, second session.

(c) House Document 1508, Sixty-fifth Congress, third session.

(d) House Document 381, Sixty-sixth Congress, second session.

Mr. ELSTON. Why has this work been slowly on the diminuendo, from what appears to be the necessities, since 1912? I see the appropriation for 1912 was \$215,000.

Mr. MERITT. Because we are doing less allotment and survey work now than we did formerly, for the reason that we have a large number of these reservations allotted and surveyed, and the work will gradually decrease.

Mr. ELSTON. There will be a time when the work will actually cease, will there not?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. ELSTON. When will that time be?

Mr. MERITT. It is on the point of decreasing. It has been decreasing in the last few years. I would say that such allotment work that should be done will be done within the next 10 years. There are some reservations that should not be allotted on account of the character of the land, because it is impossible to divide it up among the Indians so that they could make a living on individual allotments.

Mr. ELSTON. Are you making surveys and allotments under this heading and out of this appropriation for immediate needs or for what you anticipate as future needs?

Mr. MERITT. For immediate needs.

Mr. ELSTON. That is where some law has been passed which contemplates a liquidation of the Indians' affairs in that particular reservation?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. ELSTON. Where you are surveying and allotting?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; and where there is an immediate demand for the survey and allotment of the reservation.

Mr. ELSTON. Are you making any duplications in the way of surveys?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir.

Mr. ELSTON. This work that you expect to do is original work; it has never been done before?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; it is original work.

Mr. ELSTON. And it is a part of the process of closing Indian affairs?

Mr. MERITT. That is true.

Mr. ELSTON. And getting the lands into the hands of the individual Indians?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

#### NUMBER AND SIZE OF ALLOTMENTS.

Mr. DEMPSEY. How many allotments did you make under your last appropriation?

Mr. MERITT. There were 1,433 allotments approved by the department during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1920, covering a total acreage of 172,546 acres; allotments made in the field numbered 1,546, covering 172,616 acres.

Mr. DEMPSEY. Divided into something over 1,000 allotments?

Mr. MERITT. One thousand four hundred and thirty-three, approved by the department.

Mr. DEMPSEY. That is an average of how much per allotment, a little over 100 acres?

Mr. MERITT. Under the law, different amounts. For example, on some reservations where they have irrigable land, we allot 10 acres; on reservations where the land is dry and grazing, it is usually 320 acres, and where it is agricultural land it is usually 80 acres or 160 acres.

#### NUMBER OF FAMILIES RECEIVING ALLOTMENTS.

Mr. DEMPSEY. That took care of 1,433 families, then, roughly speaking, and how many families are there under the jurisdiction of the Indian Bureau?

Mr. MERITT. The total Indian population is 336,337.

Mr. DEMPSEY. And there are about 60,000 families?

Mr. MERITT. A large number of these families have already been allotted.

Mr. DEMPSEY. When the allotments have been made, does that relieve the Indian from the guardianship of the Government?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir; when the allotments are made they receive what is known as a trust patent, and that land is held under trust for a period of 25 years, unless the Indian demonstrates his competency in the meantime, in which event a patent in fee is issued to him for that land. Upon receipt of his fee patent he is removed from the jurisdiction of the Government.

Mr. DEMPSEY. Demonstrating his capacity means to the satisfaction of the department, as reported to it through the local agent?

Mr. MERITT. Usually through a local superintendent in charge of the reservation. We also have what are known as competency commissions that go out on the reservations and make surveys of the situation among the Indians, and they submit reports as to Indians who are competent, and we issue to them patents in fee. The superintendent of the reservation is usually a member of the competency commission.

Mr. DEMPSEY. That would take about 50 years, at that rate, would it not?

Mr. MERITT. About two-thirds of the Indians in the United States have already been allotted.



Mr. ELSTON. You have just expressed the estimate that it will take about 10 years to finish the allotment work.

Mr. MERITT. The allotment and survey work. The surveying is done by the General Land Office under contract with the Indian Bureau.

PUBLIC DOMAIN IN NEW MEXICO AND ARIZONA EXCEPTED FROM ALLOTMENT.

Mr. DEMPSEY. Why are New Mexico and Arizona excepted from this provision?

Mr. MERITT. There is quite a history in connection with that proviso.

Mr. DEMPSEY. But they are excepted?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir. We are not permitted to make allotments to Indians on the public domain in Arizona and New Mexico out of this appropriation, for the reason that the Representatives of those two States in Congress have contended that there are large areas of Indian reservations in those two States and that the Indians should be allotted on the reservations and not on the public domain.

Mr. HASTINGS. An act was passed to that effect, dated June 30, 1914, was it not?

Mr. MERITT. That is the date.

Mr. HASTINGS. Why is this date inserted?

Mr. MERITT. That is the date that the law became effective.

Mr. ELSTON. That does not preclude the allotment to the Indians in those States of land within the reservation?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir; it applies to lands on the public domain.

Mr. ELSTON. A part of this appropriation could be used, then, if you had any allotment or survey work on Indian reservations in those States?

Mr. MERITT. Oh, yes; that is an exception limited to the public domain in those two States.

REIMBURSEMENT OF COST OF ALLOTTING.

Mr. ELSTON. This appropriation is designated as being reimbursable. Have you anything to say with regard to what that means, or whether it means anything at all?

Mr. MERITT. You will recall that that matter was gone into rather fully in the congressional investigation last summer, and an effort was made by the House Indian Committee to get that reimbursable feature repealed, because it was believed by the committee that it was an injustice to the Indians to require them to pay the cost of this work. That item went out, I believe, on a point of order on the floor of the House.

Mr. DEMPSEY. That one amendment?

Mr. MERITT. The legislation repealing the reimbursable feature.

Mr. ELSTON. I have a rather indistinct recollection that the objection was made that no machinery had ever been adopted to collect the amounts appropriated under this head, and which were classed as reimbursable, and for that reason it was desired to wipe the slate clean and get that off the books, but my memory is that it was not

contemplated that after that was done and we began anew, I might say, that this work done for the property of the Indians by the Government should not be charged to the land. Am I correct in that?

Mr. MERITT. I think it was contemplated that the slate should be wiped clean, and also that hereafter this appropriation should be made a gratuity appropriation, and the item was put in that form in the last appropriation bill.

Mr. DEMPSEY. It was put in that form in the bill so that no amendment was necessary on the floor.

Mr. MERITT. The amendment that the committee inserted went out on the floor on a point of order, because it was legislation on the Indian appropriation bill, and subject to a point of order.

Mr. ELSTON. The result is, then, that under the law the bureau is supposed to be charged with the duty of getting reimbursement in some way for the moneys expended under this item for surveying and allotting Indian reservations; is that true?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. ELSTON. You have never been able to devise a scheme by which that could be done practically in the past, I understand?

Mr. MERITT. That is true.

Mr. ELSTON. Is that the case now, that you have nothing in mind to carry into effect the directions in the law that these items should be collected by the Government?

Mr. MERITT. It is almost impracticable to attempt to require the Indians to reimburse the Government for this particular work.

Mr. ELSTON. Have you ever made an estimate as to about what charge would be made against each acre of land surveyed and allotted to raise a fund sufficient to reimburse the Government each year for the work done?

Mr. MERITT. We have not estimated on an acreage basis, but at the time of the congressional investigation last year \$2,404,931.56 had been expended for surveying and allotting work.

Mr. ELSTON. On the basis of the acreages brought out by Mr. Dempsey's question, I think you might repeat the computation of the amount that would be charged to each acre for the work done last year.

Mr. DEMPSEY. About \$2 an acre.

Mr. MERITT. A part of that appropriation was used for survey work, in addition to allotment work.

Mr. DEMPSEY. What do you mean by survey and allotment? You mean the combined work, do you not, Mr. Chairman; the survey and allotment work combined?

Mr. MERITT. They are two separate propositions. The General Land Office does the survey work on a reservation, and then we send an allotting agent on the reservation and we designate certain small tracts of land that each Indian shall have on that reservation under the law as his personal allotment.

Mr. DEMPSEY. But he does that in the field?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir. Under the law the General Land Office does all the survey work for the Government.

Mr. DEMPSEY. Then the local Indian agent does the allotting in the field under that survey?



Mr. MERITT. The local representative. It is not usually the Indian agent, but what is known as an allotting agent.

COSTS OF SURVEYS AND ALLOTMENTS CHARGED TO TRIBAL FUNDS.

Mr. ELSTON. I notice in your estimate last year on this item that you stated that there were a number of special acts of Congress passed which charged to the tribal funds the surveying and allotment of tribal property in that particular case. Is that correct?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. ELSTON. None of this work contemplated under the appropriation we are now discussing will be done on any lands affected by those special acts?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir.

Mr. ELSTON. What was the theory of Congress, do you know, in charging some tribes with work of this kind done in their behalf, and exempting other tribes from this charge?

Mr. MERITT. Because some of the tribes had large amounts of surplus land for which they would get compensation, and also some of the tribes had large amounts of money in the Treasury of the United States to their credit, and it has been the policy of the Indian Office to make those tribes share the administrative expense as near as possible.

Mr. ELSTON. If that policy is correct, have you tried to make a segregation of the remaining Indian lands to be surveyed and allotted in such a way as to make this appropriation applicable only to tribes that have no excess funds, and where it would be an imposition to charge them with this surveying and allotting?

Mr. MERITT. This item would be for Indians of that class largely, because on these larger reservations, where the reservation is surveyed and allotted and the surplus lands are thrown open, there is a special act directing that that be done, and an appropriation is carried in the act for that purpose.

Mr. ELSTON. Turning to your justification, and to the list of reservations where you say that work is now being done under this appropriation, and where work is expected to be done in the coming fiscal year, can you point out any particular reservation or tribe involved in that list where there are special funds in the tribe with which to do the work?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir; I do not see any reservations there where we would be justified in making the tribe pay for the work to be done on those reservations.

Mr. DEMPSEY. Is this not your difficulty, Mr. Meritt: Are you not bound, so far as discarding this particular act is concerned, by the statute? If the statute applies, we can not discard it. If the statute does not apply—if there is no statute as to a reservation—then it is a matter of discretion whether we shall discard it or not. But should we not know that in order to be in a position to determine?

Mr. ELSTON. Mr. Meritt has just stated that none of these special acts charging the survey and allotment work to particular reservations cover any of these reservations where the work is now going on.

Mr. DEMPSEY. What I understood him to say was this, that he did not think these tribes were in a position where we could equitably charge them. I did not understand him to say as to whether the act applied to them or not.

Mr. MERITT. That was my intent in that answer, that the tribal funds were not such that we could reasonably expect to charge them for the work.

Mr. DEMPSEY. To bring them within the purview of the act, is that what you mean? That is the sole question, as to whether they have tribal funds to bring them within the purview of the act, is it not?

Mr. ELSTON. Meaning by the act——

Mr. DEMPSEY. The special acts.

Mr. ELSTON. No; that is not it. I understand that what Mr. Meritt says is that none of these reservations where work is now going on, and where work has to be done in the future, are included in any of the special acts, but there does apply the mandate, and this appropriation is a reimbursable item, and to that extent he is charged with the duty of collecting the whole of this appropriation from all reservations, whether they are included in the special acts or not. But he says it is impossible to do so, and that the direction has never been carried out because it can not be carried out.

Mr. MERITT. There are special acts affecting some of these reservations in regard to allotment work. Congress has specifically directed that allotments should be made, for example, on the Flathead Reservation, on the Blackfeet Reservation, and also on the Fort Peck Reservation, but there are no moneys now available to complete the work on these reservations.

Mr. ELSTON. Well, in the particular case you mention, where, I assume, the reservations come under the purview of these special acts, you will at least try to find a practical means to get reimbursement, although you say in a general way you can not get reimbursement for this item?

Mr. MERITT. In a general way we can not, but on some of these reservations we can.

Mr. ELSTON. Do you keep books on that so as to comply with the provisions of the special acts?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; we are keeping books on the allotment work on each reservation.

Mr. ELSTON. How much of this estimated \$80,000 would be applied under these special acts where you are making a special effort to get back the moneys expended?

Mr. MERITT. I will say that only a small per cent of this money will ever be reimbursed to the Government. I think that was brought out in the hearings last year, but we are going to make an effort where we can to get the money repaid by the Indians. We are in hopes that this legislation recommended by the Indian Committee will either go through Congress on the Indian bill or as a separate bill, and if it is agreeable to the committee we will submit an item of legislation as a separate bill covering the recommendation of the committee of last year. I think that should be done.

Mr. ELSTON. Is any of this survey and allotment work being done in the interest of persons who have purchased from the Indians their lands, and whose title must be completed by survey and allotment now?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir.

Mr. ELSTON. There are no means by which persons can acquire title to Indian lands until the Indians get some kind of a title?



Mr. MERITT. They must have a patent before they can pass title.

Mr. HASTINGS. What was the reason for the proviso in that section? Would not the act of June 30, 1914, be comprehended in the last line or two before the proviso, which reads, "and under any other act or acts providing for the survey or allotment of Indian lands"? If this proviso is stricken from the bill, would not the act of June 30, 1914, be still in effect?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir; for the reason that that act applied to the moneys appropriated in that act. You will notice this item says that no part of said sum shall be used to survey, etc. If this legislation were not continued in each Indian appropriation act we could go ahead and use the current appropriations for that work.

Mr. HASTINGS. But I invite your attention to the last two or three lines before the proviso, under which the survey, resurvey, classification, and allotment of the lands is made not only under the act of February 8, 1887, but "any other act or acts providing for the survey or allotment of Indian lands." Is that not broad enough to include the act of June 30, 1914?

Mr. MERITT. That act of June 30, 1914, was a proviso clause in an Indian appropriation act, and it was applicable to the appropriation carried in the appropriation act of that year. This proviso could be made continuing legislation so that hereafter no appropriation made for allotment and survey work should apply.

Mr. HASTINGS. You think it is necessary, then, that that proviso be carried in this bill?

Mr. MERITT. We did not ask for that legislation, but the Representatives in Congress from Arizona and New Mexico insist on it going in the bill each year.

Mr. ELSTON. Mr. Meritt, I have just found in the hearings on the last Indian appropriation bill a question put by Mr. Hayden to you, and your answer to the effect that your request for only \$10,000 last year was by reason of the fact that you had an unexpended balance on hand which would make up a sufficient amount for your work, and a statement by you, in response to a question by Mr. Hayden, that for this year you would come in for a larger amount, by reason of the fact that you asked for a small amount last year only because you had a large balance?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; I made the statement to the committee last year that it would be necessary to come back this year for a larger appropriation.

Mr. ELSTON. I want to direct your attention also, Mr. Meritt, to the fact that in discussing, in the hearings last year on this bill, the proposition of repealing the reimbursable clause touching these items that you distinctly stated, in response to a question put by me, that this repeal would relieve the Indians of the obligations heretofore incurred, but that it would not determine a policy in regard to whether or not these items should be charged against the Indian lands hereafter.

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. ELSTON. And that that would be a matter for the committee to take up and for Congress to consider. That is what you deem to be the status of the situation now?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. ELSTON. I think that in so far as any of this work you are doing comes on reservations covered by any of the special acts you have mentioned, where the charges are specifically made against the land, that you ought to make an effort to keep books on that.

Mr. MERITT. We will endeavor to have that reimbursed.

Mr. ELSTON. And in other cases not covered by special acts, where you think the Indians are well able to take care of the expense, I think you may then bring into play the mandate of the present law which directs you to do that very thing.

What is the next item, Mr. Meritt?

Mr. MERITT (reading):

#### IRRIGATION ON INDIAN RESERVATIONS, REIMBURSABLE.

For the construction, repair, and maintenance of irrigation systems, and for purchase or rental of irrigation tools and appliances, water rights, ditches, and lands necessary for irrigation purposes for Indian reservations and allotments; for operation of irrigation systems or appurtenances thereto, when no other funds are applicable or available for the purpose; for drainage and protection of irrigable lands from damage by floods or loss of water rights upon the Indian irrigation projects named below:

Irrigation district 1: Round Valley Reservation, Calif., \$1,000.

Irrigation district 2: Shivwits Reservation, Utah, \$500; Walker River Reservation, Nev., \$8,000; Western Shoshone Reservation, Idaho and Nev., \$3,500; total \$12,000.

Irrigation district 3: Tongue River, Mont., \$2,000.

Irrigation district 4: Ak Chin Reservation, Ariz., \$4,000; Coachella Valley pumping plants, California, \$11,000; Owens River Valley projects, California, \$2,000; Soboba Reservation, Calif., \$750; Morongo Reservation, Calif., \$8,000; Pala and Rincon Reservations, Calif., \$2,500; Tule River Reservation, Calif., \$5,000; miscellaneous projects, \$12,000; total, \$45,250.

Irrigation district 5: New Mexico Pueblos, \$15,000; Zuni Reservation, N. Mex., \$4,500; Navajo and Hopi miscellaneous projects, Arizona, including Tesnos-pos, Moencopi Wash, Kin-le-chee, Wide Ruins, Red Lake, Corn Creek, Wepo Wash, Oraibi Wash, and Polacca Wash, \$20,000; total, \$39,500.

For necessary miscellaneous expenses incident to the general administration of Indian irrigation projects, including salaries of not to exceed 5 supervising engineers:

In Indian irrigation district 1: Oregon, Washington, northern California, and northern Idaho, \$10,000.

In Indian irrigation district 2: Southern Idaho, Nevada, and Utah, \$13,600.

In Indian irrigation district 3: Montana, Wyoming, and South Dakota, \$12,000.

In Indian irrigation district 4: Central and southern California and southern Arizona, \$16,500.

In Indian irrigation district 5: Northern Arizona, New Mexico, and Colorado, \$12,000.

For cooperative stream gauging with the United States Geological Survey, \$2,000.

For necessary surveys and investigations to determine the feasibility and estimated cost of new projects and power and reservoir sites on Indian reservations in accordance with the provisions of section 13 of the act of June 25, 1910, \$2,000.

Irrigation district 1: Colville Reservation, Wash., \$6,000; irrigation district 5: Southern Ute Reservation, Colo., \$20,000; the above amounts to be paid out of tribal funds; reimbursable under such rules, regulations, and conditions as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe.

For pay of 1 chief irrigation engineer, \$4,000; 1 assistant chief irrigation engineer, \$3,000; 1 superintendent of irrigation competent to pass upon water rights, \$2,500; 1 field cost accountant, \$2,250; and for traveling and incidental expenses of officials and employees of the Indian irrigation service, including sleeping-car fare, and a per diem not exceeding \$3.50 in lieu of subsistence when actually employed in the field and away from designated headquarters, \$6,000.



In all, for irrigation on Indian reservations, \$185,000, reimbursable as provided in the act of August 1, 1914 (38 Stat. L., p. 582): *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended on any irrigation system or reclamation project for which public funds are or may be otherwise available: *Provided further*, That the foregoing amounts appropriated for such purposes shall be available interchangeably in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior for the necessary expenditures for damages by floods and other unforeseen exigencies: *Provided, however*, That the amount so interchanged shall not exceed in the aggregate 10 per cent of all the amounts so appropriated.

We offer for the record the following justification for this estimate:

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1921:	
Amount appropriated	\$222, 185. 00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920:	
Unexpended balance	105, 143. 25
Amount appropriated	253, 750. 00
	<hr/>
Amount expended	358, 893. 25
	<hr/>
Unexpended balance	228, 303. 79
	<hr/>
	130, 589. 46

#### ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURES.

Salaries, wages, etc.	157, 514. 81
Traveling expenses	12, 368. 94
Transportation of supplies	6, 573. 94
Telegraph and telephone service	799. 72
Stationery, printing, schoolroom supplies	360. 66
Subsistence supplies	2, 640. 71
Forage	1, 985. 30
Fuel, lubricants, power and light service	3, 433. 24
Equipment and miscellaneous material	23, 530. 86
Stream-gauging expenses	3, 468. 15
Rent of buildings	4, 971. 87
Miscellaneous	3, 141. 39
Outstanding liabilities	7, 514. 20
	<hr/>
	228, 303. 79

#### Round Valley Reservation, Calif., \$1,000.

This sum is required for the maintenance of dikes for preventing the erosion of allotted lands along Mill Creek, which creek is subject to extreme floods annually. Considerable work must be done to hold these waters within bounds.

#### Shivwits Reservation, Utah, \$500.

This sum is required for maintenance and operation of the system on the Shivwits Reservation. This system is subject to annual damage by flood waters, which entails a fairly high average cost of maintenance and operation.

#### Walker River Reservation, Nev., \$8,000.

This project is in a bad state of repair and will require considerable construction work to place it in satisfactory condition. The funds requested are intended to cover this work and the usual costs of operation.

#### Western Shoshone Reservation, Idaho and Nev., \$3,500.

This system comprises various old Indian ditches and certain ditches constructed by the Indian Service, covering a total of 770 acres of cultivated land and 4,000 acres of hay land. The funds required are for usual maintenance and operation expenses. The age of some of the structures in the system necessitates their renewal, which entails a higher rate of maintenance than is usual.

#### Tongue River Reservation, Mont., \$2,000.

This sum is required for the maintenance and operation of the irrigation system covering 2,000 acres of land, approximately one-half of which is in cultivation by Indians and white lessees. The Indians do not make the best possible use of this system, and the neglect thus occasioned increases the cost of maintaining the system.

**Ak Chin, Maricopa Reservation, Ariz., \$4,000.**

Three pumping plants were installed on the Maricopa Reservation during the year 1916, and are being used throughout the year for the irrigation of several hundred acres of land, upon nearly all of which two crops per year are raised. The cultivation of these lands is the sole means of livelihood of the Indians, and they are annually increasing the acreage in crops. The sum herewith requested will be required for keeping these plants in repair and paying the cost of operating expenses.

**Coachella Valley pumping plants, Calif., \$11,000.**

There are five pumping plants in the Coachella Valley, on which the Indians are dependent for water for irrigation purposes. The lands are exceptionally fertile and produce especially large and valuable crops. Pumping water for irrigation purposes is considerably more expensive than supplying it by gravity, but water from wells is the only supply available in this country, and the value of the crops raised amply justifies the cost. In order to keep the five plants in operation it is necessary to have an engineer in charge of each one, with a more experienced man in general charge to travel from plant to plant to keep the machinery in proper order. These plants are operated approximately 10 months in the year, and two or more crops are raised on the land.

**Owens River Valley projects, Calif., \$2,000.**

In the Owens River Valley, Calif., under the jurisdiction of the Bishop Indian School, we have several isolated small communities of Indians holding allotments on the public domain obtaining water from various streams, such as Rock Creek, Pine Creek, Baker Creek, and Georges Creek. The comparatively small sum is needed to aid the Indians in developing irrigation facilities for their lands in conjunction with adjoining lands in white ownership for which irrigation works are being installed.

**Soboba Reservation, Calif., \$750.**

On the Soboba Reservation, Calif., we have 265 acres being irrigated by two electrically driven pumps. Repairs and replacements necessitate a small appropriation for the proper maintenance of this system.

**Morongo Reservation, Calif., \$8,000.**

One thousand four hundred acres of irrigable land on the Morongo Reservation have been allotted in 5-acre tracts to the Mission Indians belonging on this reservation. The operation of the pumping plant requires an engineer for at least six months during the year, with the help of a foreman and some unskilled labor to make repairs. In addition to the operation and maintenance of the existing system, it is desired to replace with cement the wooden pipe and timber structures formerly used, many of which have deteriorated to such an extent as to require renewal. It is the desire also to develop additional water for these Indians from Hathaway Canyon, which will require about 1½ miles of lined ditch and about 2,000 feet of 8-inch cement pipe.

**Pala and Rincon Reservations, Calif., \$2,500.**

This is a substantial reduction over the items heretofore appropriated for these two points, and is desired solely for operation and maintenance of the existing pumping systems. The combined irrigable area on the two reservations aggregates 1,418 acres, the population of the two bands numbering 349.

**Tule River Reservation, Calif., \$5,000.**

A small area—less than 300 acres—lying in a canyon of the south fork of the Tule River has been irrigated through a more or less crude system constructed by these Indians for a number of years. The Indians had 11 different ditches with 10 independent headings in the river, carrying water to small patches of ground used largely for garden purposes. White water users below the reservation, during the shortage of water in dry seasons, strongly complained of the wasting of water by the Indians. Accordingly, steps are being taken to avoid this waste by lining the Indian ditches with cement so as to save seepage losses, which are very large, owing to the porous character of the soil. It appears from the best information now available that the rights of the white water users below the reservation antedate those of the Indians, and it is essential to conserve the available supply as much as possible to avoid friction with the white water users.

**Miscellaneous projects, \$12,000.**

The scarcity of water in irrigation district No. 4 and the isolated location of small bands of Indians necessitate extensive investigation and survey work in order to ascertain where water can be developed for the benefit of the Indians and to protect against encroachment of white water users on the limited avail-



able supply. This item is designed for these purposes and is less than the amount appropriated for the past year.

New Mexico Pueblos, \$15,000.

Irrigation systems have been installed on 10 different grants to the Pueblo Indians in New Mexico, and funds are desired for the continued operation and maintenance of the existing systems, in addition to protecting the lands of the Indians against encroachments of the Rio Grande River. Additional protection work and repairs to existing systems at San Juan, Santa Clara, Cochiti, Santo Domingo, San Felipe, and Sandia will be necessary to protect the holdings of these deserving Indians.

Zuni Reservation, N. Mex., \$4,500.

This is to provide largely for the operation and maintenance of the existing system at Zuni, which covers an ultimate area of 6,000 acres of irrigable land, of which 4,560 acres are actually irrigated by the Indians of this tribe, there being no white interests whatever involved in this project. These Indians are worthy and are making excellent use of the irrigation facilities furnished.

Navajo and Hopi miscellaneous projects, Arizona, \$20,000.

The Navajo and Hopi Reservations cover an aggregate area exceeding 12,000,000 acres, with an Indian population of over 35,000. The country is arid and the possibilities for developing water for irrigation purposes very limited. At present we have been able to develop water for only 10,000 acres in isolated parts of the reservation. Extensive surveys are necessary in order to ascertain additional opportunities for such development and the Navajos and Hopis manifest an eager desire to take advantage of the facilities furnished.

Miscellaneous administrative expenses, \$64,100.

District No. 1, \$10,000; district No. 2, \$13,600; district No. 3, \$12,000; district No. 4, \$16,500; district No. 5, \$12,000. These amounts are required to pay the salaries of the five supervising engineers, clerical assistants, in some cases office rent where space has not been available in Federal buildings, traveling and miscellaneous expenses of the employees connected with these district offices.

Cooperative stream gauging, \$2,000.

The gauging of streams is necessary in order to obtain information upon which to base calculations for dams and reservoir sites and in order to know definitely the average flow available for irrigation purposes at all seasons of the year. Arrangements are made annually for having this work done under the direction of the Geological Survey, inasmuch as that bureau is equipped with the necessary instruments and qualified employees and is in a position to obtain reliable data at the lowest possible cost.

Miscellaneous surveys and investigations, \$2,000.

The construction of any irrigation system, even though small, necessitates some preliminary survey work such as the available water supply, the rainfall, and topographic features of the contemplated project, all of which necessitates more or less considerable expenditures in advance of actual construction. The amount indicated for this purpose is nominal, but is needed to cover these preliminary investigations. In a few instances it becomes necessary to make special investigations to prevent the loss of water rights of Indians by encroachments of adverse white water users, and funds are required to cover miscellaneous expenses of this kind.

Colville Reservation, Wash., \$6,000.

This amount is required mainly for operation and maintenance of three different projects on this reservation, covering an aggregate area of 3,400 acres, composed of the Little Nespelem project, 1,600 acres; the Nespelem project, 1,200 acres; and the Agency project, 600 acres. The Colville Reservation is large, with but few irrigation opportunities offered, and these Indians are making good use of the available water furnished in their behalf. This appropriation comes out of tribal funds to be reimbursed under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe.

Southern Ute Reservation, Colo., \$20,000.

The irrigation system on the Southern Ute Reservation was constructed originally by the Indians some 20 years ago. The inefficient original construction and the rough nature of the country necessitate considerable repairs which have previously been estimated to exceed approximately \$40,000. Eight thousand dollars was appropriated for this work during the present fiscal year, and the additional amount asked for is to continue the work with the view of bringing this system into a more satisfactory workable condition. This

also comes out of tribal funds to be reimbursed under proper rules and regulations.

For pay of chief irrigation engineer and others, \$11,750.

This sum covers the salaries of the chief engineer, assistant chief engineer, superintendent of irrigation, and cost accountant, whose services are necessary for the efficient conduct of the Irrigation Service. The estimates for the respective salaries remain the same as heretofore.

Travel and incidental expenses, \$6,000.

This sum is required to cover the traveling expenses of the chief irrigation engineer and employees of his office when in the field. The nature of the positions held by these persons requires a very considerable amount of travel in order to oversee the work of the several projects.

This item for irrigation work covers the cost of administration of our irrigation systems, and also provides appropriations for small irrigation projects on the various Indian reservations, largely on reservations where the Indians are without funds, and it is for the purpose of helping the Indians who can not help themselves. Throughout the bill will be found appropriations for these larger irrigation projects, for example, on the Flathead Reservation, and on the Yakima Reservation where very large amounts of money are involved. This appropriation covers the smaller reservations, and the amounts are anywhere from \$1,000 to \$20,000.

Mr. ELSTON. It is mostly in the line of maintenance and operation, is it not?

Mr. MERITT. Mostly in the line of maintenance and operation, with practically no new construction.

#### REIMBURSEMENTS.

(See pp. 25, 28.)

Mr. DEMPSEY. I have been off of this committee for a good many years. What has been the policy of the department with regard to these irrigation schemes? Has it been to install irrigation schemes where they were needed on Indian reservations at the public expense?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir; the policy has been to provide irrigation projects on the reservations at the expense of the Indians, making the appropriations reimbursable.

Mr. DEMPSEY. But, as I understand it, none of them have ever been, in fact, reimbursed?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; the appropriations for some of the projects have been entirely reimbursed. For example, the project on the Crow Reservation in Montana, which cost over a million dollars, has been entirely reimbursed. The project on the Uintah Reservation in Utah has been entirely reimbursed. We find that irrigation is a splendid thing for the Indians, and it is their only chance in some cases to make a living. The Indians of the Southwest receive unusual benefit from the irrigation facilities furnished them. The Pueblo Indians of New Mexico were the earliest irrigationists in this country. They have been cultivating the land by means of irrigation for 200 or 300 years, and they make use of every drop of water available. Those Indians of the Southwest are very industrious, and they live under conditions that would make it difficult for a white man to earn a living. Because of their industry, frugality, and desire to get ahead, it seems to me very commendable on the part



of the Government to render those Indians every possible assistance so that they can continue to be self-supporting.

Mr. DEMPSEY. When the Government has constructed an irrigation project, do they charge it as against leases, or as against rentals, or against tribal funds—or how do they charge it?

Mr. MERITT. They formerly constructed these irrigation projects out of tribal funds, but legislation has been enacted by Congress in recent years making it a charge on the acreage irrigated. We apportion the charge. We figure it down to an acreage basis and hold the land responsible for the construction cost.

Mr. DEMPSEY. And you have two or three classes of lands that are benefited in different degrees, the same as with respect to the ditches in the country at large?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; we have on the same reservation branches in an irrigation project where the construction cost varies.

Mr. DEMPSEY. And if you hold that one piece of land is more benefited you call that the primary benefit, and another the second, and another the third class, I suppose?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir; it is largely on the basis of cost.

Mr. DEMPSEY. The cost of irrigating that particular piece of land?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; rather than on the value of the land.

Mr. DEMPSEY. Rather than on the value to the land?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir. Mr. Chairman, you will note that the estimates for this year for this particular item amount to \$185,600 and the appropriation carried in the current Indian appropriation act amounts to \$202,085. There is a reduction of more than \$15,000 in this item. There is also a reduction in our estimates of \$65,000 over the amount we asked for last year in our estimates for this particular item.

Mr. DEMPSEY. Speaking of this item, you mean the aggregate of all the amounts appropriated for this large list of small irrigation projects?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. DEMPSEY. You have made in your justification an analysis of the items covered by the total appropriation?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. DEMPSEY. You lump all of these small projects together, and then make your analysis on the basis of the whole; is that right?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. DEMPSEY. Is that the way you keep your books in the Indian Bureau on these items, or do you try to segregate them and bring them into this table for the purpose of illustration?

Mr. MERITT. We keep books on each project in the Indian Service.

Mr. DEMPSEY. Under the headings that appear in this analysis?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. DEMPSEY. And then lump them together to illustrate how the money is allocated; is that right?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

#### UNEXPENDED BALANCES.

There is one point I want to call to your attention. There is an unexpended balance of \$130,589.46. I have a memorandum here

showing the reasons why we have that large unexpended balance, which reads as follows:

Material and labor were so extremely high that instructions were issued to do nothing more than what was absolutely necessary during the year, hoping that there would be a decrease in costs in the near future, when the work could all be done at much less expense.

Some of the projects required the entire appropriation, while on others considerable saving was effected, although work will have to be performed later, but it is expected at a less unit expense.

It will be noted that in district No. 1 little of the Round Valley was expended. This resulted from several causes. Men and material were not available and to have obtained them would have resulted in spending the money without adequate results.

The same condition existed in district No. 4, on Big Pine. Here alone \$3,500 was unexpended. It was a well-drilling proposition and the oil development was at such a stage in California that it was impossible to obtain drillers except at an enormous expense.

The investigations of new projects was dispensed with, thereby saving \$10,000 on this appropriation.

It will be noted that as a whole about 10 per cent of the total appropriation of last year was unexpended. This seems to be to the credit of the field men rather than a cause for censure. They simply responded to the general plan of making expenditures just as low as it was possible and still keep the plants in operation and doing such things as would prevent waste.

You will observe that the Indian Bureau was doing everything possible to save the Government money during this high construction cost era. We thought that prices were coming down, and that we should defer this construction until such time as prices got more nearly normal. Now that the conditions are getting more nearly normal we should begin this work again. We would not like to be penalized by having the appropriation cut down because we exercised good business judgment in trying to save the Government and the Indians money, because the Indians must ultimately reimburse the Government for the amount of money expended.

Mr. ELSTON. I understand, Mr. Meritt, that at the commencement of the present fiscal year, in July, 1920, there was an unexpended balance of \$105,143.25, supplementing the amount appropriated for that year, which amounted to \$253,750, making a total of \$358,893.25?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. ELSTON. That is what you began with in the present fiscal year and what you are expending now in your current operations; is that right?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. ELSTON. How far will you use up during the present fiscal year, which will end on June 30, 1921, that total amount of \$358,893.25?

Mr. MERITT. We will save some of it for emergencies, but we will use up a large part of that unexpended balance.

Mr. ELSTON. Have you made any estimate showing about how much you are going to use of it, and what unexpended balance you will have on hand at the end of this fiscal year?

Mr. MERITT. We will save probably 15 per cent. We ought to have a small balance for emergencies such as washouts and the breaking of dams, and we would like to have a balance of at least \$50,000 out of this appropriation available at the end of the fiscal year to meet emergencies.



Mr. ELSTON. Has there been a carry over of as large an amount as \$100,000 for several years last past, indicating that there has been that excess of appropriation?

Mr. MERITT. There have been unexpended balances of anywhere from \$75,000 to \$150,000.

Mr. ELSTON. Does that not indicate, then, Mr. Meritt, that there is really an excess of appropriation in about that average amount of from \$75,000 to \$100,000, especially if this carry over has characterized your books for the last five or six years?

Mr. MERITT. Mr. Reed, the irrigation engineer, is here, and would be glad to explain that matter. That is largely an engineering proposition, and the engineers feel that they ought to have an unexpended balance available for emergencies such as washouts and the breaks of dams. I would like to have Mr. Reed, our chief irrigation engineer, advise you on that point.

Mr. ELSTON. Just briefly, Mr. Reed, will you try to justify this carry over each year for a number of years past, which is in the nature of a revolving fund in your hands, and seems to indicate that you have that much more than each year's requirements, so that we might, unless you can give some reason for it, take from your present estimates the amount of the balance you expect at the end of this fiscal year and reduce, therefore, your estimates very nearly \$100,000?

Mr. REED. We have, as you will note, carried an excess there averaging as much as \$50,000 a year. One cause of that is, as Mr. Meritt has stated, the unforeseen accidents that may happen anywhere over the entire West. Our most serious accident, for example, was in southern California a few years ago, when that great storm came and did \$50,000 worth of damage in 48 hours. We would like to keep, to meet such emergencies, at least \$50,000 available; otherwise there might be great suffering and loss of property beyond the immediate property destruction on account of the loss of crops. This year we will probably reduce the amount of this surplus down to at least \$50,000, and that, in my opinion, is as close as we ought to be, with all the interests that we have scattered over practically all the Western States from Canada to Mexico, and from the one hundredth meridian to the Pacific Ocean.

Mr. DEMPSEY. What have the average expenditures been for the last five years?

Mr. REED. I would say around \$225,000.

Mr. DEMPSEY. And this work is almost entirely maintenance and repair work?

Mr. REED. And extensions, as the Indians progress in this development. We do not intend to build a project beyond the immediate needs, because the system of ditches, gates, etc., will deteriorate almost as rapidly without use as it will with use, and so we build up to their needs or just a little beyond, and then, as they approach that, we reach out again and extend a canal or perform some other work of that kind. So that these projects are progressive until completed and the land is irrigated.

Mr. DEMPSEY. Until the district has been irrigated?

Mr. REED. Until the district has been irrigated; yes, sir.

Mr. ELSTON. The projects appropriated for under this heading do not comprise the larger projects, concerning which there has been a great deal of controversy?

Mr. REED. We have been developing the small projects mostly among the Indians without any other resources.

Mr. ELSTON. Will you say that most of these projects in this list are distinctly Indian projects rather than mixed projects, where the whites predominate?

Mr. REED. Yes; I do not believe that any of these projects have any people on them except straight Indians.

Mr. ELSTON. I would like to have you consider that and emphasize is as to all of these items under this heading, as that will clarify the situation somewhat for the committee and will ease our labors considerably.

Mr. MERITT. These are strictly Indian projects.

Mr. REED. Many of them are not allotted yet; the lands we are serving are not allotted.

Mr. ELSTON. So that you say, as a general proposition, that none of the projects under this heading comprise what may be called white-man projects?

Mr. REED. No; not by any means. They are all Indian projects.

Mr. HASTINGS. I understand that he says now that none of these projects are white-man projects; they are all Indian projects.

Mr. REED. These smaller ones under this heading.

Mr. DEMPSEY. Whom do these projects belong to?

Mr. MERITT. They belong to the Indians.

Mr. DEMPSEY. The title to irrigation project is in the tribe for whose benefit the improvement is made?

Mr. MERITT. The land that will be irrigated.

Mr. DEMPSEY. Is their land?

Mr. MERITT. It is their land; yes, sir.

Mr. DEMPSEY. And the title remains with the land on which the project is constructed?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; but the Government will have a lien on the land for reimbursement of the appropriations advanced.

#### REIMBURSEMENTS.

(See pp. 21, 28.)

Mr. ELSTON. How far are you going in the way of taking absolute note of this reimbursable feature with regard to these irrigation items of appropriation and making plans to get back the money?

Mr. MERITT. Under the item carried in the last Indian appropriation act, which directed that efforts be made to have moneys heretofore advanced for irrigation purposes reimbursed, we have sent directions to the superintendents to have the Indians not only pay the maintenance and operation charges but to begin reimbursement wherever they had any funds that were available for that purpose.

Mr. ELSTON. That direction would cover all of the items under the present heading?

Mr. MERITT. That covers all of the Indian irrigation projects in the United States.

Mr. ELSTON. Of any kind?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. ELSTON. And includes all of these we are now considering?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.



Mr. ELSTON. Has this new course gone forward far enough for you to note any improvement in the matter of collections?

Mr. MERITT. It was recently put in operation, and, of course, our collections are small up to date. We have had many strong protests against collecting large amounts at this time, on account of the inability of the Indians to meet the construction cost.

Mr. HASTINGS. Mr. Meritt, I see this new reimbursement provision is eliminated from this bill. That is because it is permanent legislation, is it not?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. HASTINGS. And it is unnecessary, of course, to reenact it?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. HASTINGS. I notice that the estimates for this year, the aggregate of the estimates for these various items, is \$185,600, and I notice a little footnote, "Exclusive of \$26,000 from tribal funds." From what tribal funds does the \$26,000 come?

Mr. MERITT. The Colville Reservation, Wash., \$6,000, and the Southern Ute Reservation, Colo., \$20,000, making a total of \$26,000.

In answer to your previous question, Mr. Hastings, you will note that on page 8 we do refer to the reimbursable legislation, as follows:

"In all, for irrigation on Indian reservations, reimbursable as provided in the act of August 1, 1914."

We do make reference to that act.

Mr. HASTINGS. But I invite your attention to the fact that on page 9 it is eliminated.

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir. That is permanent legislation and it is not necessary to repeat it.

Mr. ELSTON. Mr. Reed, you try to make each year a sort of re-survey of the utility of these small projects, and to eliminate any project that is not being put to beneficial use by the Indians by the Indians, do you not?

Mr. REED. I do not know that there is any project that is not being put to some use by the Indians, but where they do not put it to full use, up to the limit of our construction, we curtail our expenses on that until they do catch up.

Mr. ELSTON. Your estimate on each one of these items aggregating this amount of \$185,000 is based, I assume, on reports from the field, showing what you deem to be an absolute necessity?

Mr. REED. Yes, sir.

Mr. ELSTON. And you have that data on hand in your office, and you had it on hand when you made up your estimate of the amount required on all these various projects?

Mr. REED. Yes, sir.

Mr. ELSTON. Do you believe that these amounts estimated for are absolutely necessary?

Mr. REED. I do.

Mr. DEMPSEY. You have visited the projects yourself within the past year?

Mr. REED. Not all of them. I have visited all of them, but not all within the last year. I do not get clear around every year; it takes about two years.

Mr. DEMPSEY. Which projects under this present heading have you visited within two years or three years?

Mr. REED. I think, within three years, all of them.

Mr. TINKHAM. How many projects altogether are there of this character?

Mr. REED. I can not tell, offhand.

Mr. TINKHAM. Roughly.

Mr. REED. There must be 40 or 50, I should say.

Mr. TINKHAM. What is the special necessity for this development at this time, in relation to this one project?

Mr. REED. These comprise several projects.

Mr. TINKHAM. Well, these several projects, then?

Mr. REED. It is the necessity of maintaining and operating projects that have been constructed and must be maintained and operated or they will deteriorate, and for extensions where the Indians have reached their limit of lands already furnished with irrigation.

Mr. TINKHAM. Then you consider these almost as emergency items?

Mr. REED. No; I can not say that they are emergency items, except in so far as maintenance and operation are concerned. That is an absolute necessity.

Mr. TINKHAM. Of course, that would be a necessity.

Mr. REED. And the other is certainly advisable.

Mr. TINKHAM. It is a good thing to do if we have the money?

Mr. REED. Yes; and it is discouraging to the Indians, who are easily discouraged, when they have reached their limit, to discover that they can not go any further.

Mr. ELSTON. I note here in going down the list and comparing the items of this year's bill with the items of last year's bill, that you include new items here and there, and exclude all items that has appeared in the bill heretofore. Is that correct? For instance, in the item here in irrigation district 2, on page 3 of this provisional bill, you ask nothing for Moapa River at this time, but you do ask something for the reservation in Nevada which has not been asked for heretofore.

Mr. MERITT. I can explain that. We have been asking for Walker River heretofore, but in order to make it clear to the committee I directed that the name of the State in which the reservation is located be placed in the estimates.

Mr. ELSTON. I am speaking of Moapa River. You exclude that item this year?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. ELSTON. That has been appropriated for, and I assume that the appropriation has been used and been found sufficient; is that right? I get your point on the other item, Mr. Meritt. On the whole, taking irrigation district 2, the Moapa River, Shivwits, Walker River Reservation, and the Western Shoshone Reservation, are those projects of such a character that there will be a continuing estimate for maintenance from now on?

Mr. REED. There will, of necessity, have to be a continuing appropriation made that will either have to be provided by the Indian himself from his own funds or exertions, or by the Government. It is frequently best to have funds available so that the work can be done, if necessary, and have the collections made from the Indians later. For instance, take this one that we speak of, the Moapa River. We have been appropriating for maintenance and operations there for some time. The Walker River is in the same category, and the



Western Shoshone. Those appropriations are practically for maintenance and operation alone. It is probable that those Indians, beginning, you might say, with the year, will begin to reimburse at least a part of that, and eventually reimburse it all. The scheme might be said to be something like your old-fashioned roadwork, where we called everybody out to work on the road and they did not come, but now, if you do the work where it is absolutely necessary and collect from those benefited, it is a better business proposition.

#### REIMBURSEMENTS.

(See pp. 21, 25.)

Mr. ELSTON. Are you making a survey in order to put into effect as quickly as possible and as practically as possible the directions of the last Congress to collect these expenditures for maintenance and operation?

Mr. REED. Yes, sir.

Mr. ELSTON. What new plans have you formed, if any?

Mr. REED. We carry on our books a charge against the individual Indian, and with the beginning of the spring work, which is the time when a large part of the maintenance comes in, in the repairing of ditches so that they will perform their duty during the summer, we will call them out to work on the ditches, and they are credited up to the amount of their indebtedness, and if they work beyond that they have to be paid, and perhaps some of them will be able to pay cash instead of in work.

Mr. DEMPSEY. Ought there not to be some system devised by which, after the Government has completed this work of irrigation, they will at least reimburse the expenditures for maintenance as they go along?

Mr. REED. That is the intention, and we will reach it. In the past the Indian did not have to pay that, and when we suddenly come upon him and demand pay he is a little reluctant and remonstrates a little just like the white man, but as a rule after you explain thoroughly to him that he must pay and that it is entirely for his own benefit and it is within his means he will do it, but he will make at the beginning a protest like most white men do, saying that he has had it heretofore that way and does not see why he should not have it forever more.

In one particular case where we are doing work on the Navajo Reservation, perhaps where they need help as much as anywhere, in the last year and especially this fall we have had hundreds of dollars worth of labor donated. We carry an account of it, although it does not enter into the books of this office, except as a record. It does not go into the accounting system, but we have got a record showing where they have volunteered, after the matter was explained to them, to do hundreds of dollars worth of work on little projects, and many of them to show their good will come to us with this proposition: "We can not live without something to feed our horses on and to buy our own food, but we will work two days for nothing, and then we will work one day and you will pay us." That is just enough to buy their necessary supplies. We have very many instances of that to-day.

## WALKER RIVER PROJECT.

MR. ELSTON. What is the Walker River Reservation work?

MR. REED. That is a small dam and distribution system in Nevada, one of the driest sections of our arid West. It is really a place where there is insufficient water. Those Indians are not adequately supplied with water. There should be a system of storage there whereby the flood waters could be impounded and used when needed, but that does not exist now and we are only enabled to use such water as comes from the flow of the stream.

MR. ELSTON. Are there any permanent employees stationed right on that work that eat up a part of this appropriation, or is most of it used in emergency construction work for the dams each year?

MR. REED. There is one man whose headquarters are at Walker River, but his duties are over the State of Nevada, and his expenses are distributed over the various projects upon which he performs any labor or duties.

MR. ELSTON. Is this item of \$8,000 for the Walker River Reservation made up of estimated items that you could furnish here as an illustration of how you make up the amounts to ask for on each of these projects?

MR. REED. Yes, sir.

MR. ELSTON. Will you put in a typical illustration, showing how you arrived at the amount asked for in these various little estimates under this heading?

MR. REED. I will be glad to do it. They are all worked out about on the same lines.

*Walker River: Form "B."*

Employees.	Rate per annum, I. C. included.	Esti- mated, 1922.	Ex- pended, 1920.	Number.
Salaries:				
Engineer <sup>1</sup> .....	\$2,040.....	\$1,400.00	\$1,201.34	1: Time divided be- tween projects. Do.
Foreman and carpenter <sup>1</sup> .....	\$1,920 to Mar. 1; \$2,040 to date.	1,040.00	909.34	
Ditch rider <sup>2</sup> .....	\$1,320.....			1: Full time Pyra- mid Lake.
Wages.....		2,100.00	2,592.88	
Total salaries.....		2,440.00	2,110.68	
Total wages.....		2,100.00	2,592.68	
Stream gauging.....		500.00	348.68	
Transportation of material and supplies.....		250.00		
Telegraph.....		25.00	10.00	
Gasoline and oil.....		125.00	136.00	
Motor-truck supplies and repairs.....		300.00	160.00	
Fuel and light.....		150.00	90.00	
Travel expense.....		150.00	60.00	
Equipment.....		900.00	1,028.00	
Material and supplies.....		600.00	1,370.00	
Salt Lake office.....		150.00	21.00	
Grand total.....		7,690.00	3,223.68	

<sup>1</sup> Engineer and foreman were absent Oct. 1 to Nov. 6, inclusive, on construction work at Owyhee. Foreman was absent on leave without pay Dec. 24 to Feb. 11, inclusive, and Feb. 20-29, inclusive.

<sup>2</sup> Ditch rider for Walker River hired by day as needed. Cost included in item of wages.

MR. ELSTON. As compared with last year, these amounts asked for under irrigation district No. 2 are less, are they not—\$2,000 less?



Mr. REED. Yes; I believe so.

Mr. ELSTON. Does that mean that you have finished some work, and the requirements of that irrigation district are less?

Mr. REED. It means that some of the items for which we estimated last year are completed and do not require estimates this year.

Mr. ELSTON. For irrigation district No. 3 I see you are asking for the same amount as you asked for last year, and the committee last year, I notice, gave you just the amount you asked for in both these districts.

Mr. MERRITT. This is for operation and maintenance. That project has been constructed for some little time.

Mr. ELSTON. In district No. 4 you are asking for about \$2,000 more than you asked for last year. The committee last year gave you just what you put in your estimates, I see. Have you any segregation showing about how much of this amount of \$42,400 appropriated last year has been used in this irrigation district?

Mr. REED. We have those records. I do not say that they are in here, but that is the district in which the Big Pine was eliminated, on account of the difficulties in securing men to drill wells, etc., and we did not use all of it there.

#### METHOD OF ALLOTTING APPROPRIATION TO THE VARIOUS PROJECTS.

Mr. ELSTON. Do you put down to the credit of each irrigation district and of each small project under the district the amount appropriated for in this bill for that particular district, and keep that amount to the credit of that particular item throughout the time?

Mr. REED. For instance, we will take the bill of last year, and we issue authorities on these particular items to the superintendent or the disbursing agent, which authority is used at once after the 1st of July, holding back, however, the 10 per cent variation, because it is better to hold that back at the start than to have to take it back and issue a new authority. If toward the latter end of the season the 90 per cent of the funds have been used, and there has been no call for an emergency use of the other 10 per cent, then he is given that 10 per cent under another authority, and can expend up to that amount and no more.

Mr. ELSTON. Is there a general provision of law that, after you have met the requirements of these several items or several projects, you may regard the surplus as a general fund for emergency uses on any project?

Mr. REED. Not beyond 10 per cent.

Mr. ELSTON. That is a provision of law?

Mr. REED. That is a provision of law.

Mr. DEMPSEY. In other words, you can not enforce your reimbursable feature at all unless you do keep your accounts distinct all the time?

Mr. REED. No. We have an account with every project upon which we perform any work.

Mr. TINKHAM. Items of this character are somewhat novel to me. Will you tell me what we are discussing now—district 3 or 4?

Mr. REED. District 4.

Mr. TINKHAM. What are the exact items of expenditure?

Mr. ELSTON. We were discussing 3, passing to 4.

Mr. TINKHAM. Either 3 or 4, I do not care which he identifies. Tell me what this expense is.

Mr. REED. Take Maricopa, for instance. That is a pumping project from wells. It is located in the desert of Arizona, where there is no surface water whatever; but lying beneath the surface in that particular section, from 100 to 140 feet, depending upon the particular location, is a water-bearing gravel, and we have three wells and pumping plants erected over those. Now, the expense is for the oil and gas, and, of course, the necessary expense of a man to operate the pumps. Then the water is pumped into ditches and distributed. That is done on this particular reservation by the Indian farmers. However, there is at the end of the season or the beginning of the next season, as the weather may dictate, some slight repairs—weeds that are blown into the ditches, or perhaps a ditch has been broken. Those have to be gone over. That is really maintenance, and the other is operation. That is the way the funds are expended.

Mr. TINKHAM. More than 50 per cent is labor in this particular one.

Mr. REED. No; I should say not. Probably 50 per cent is used in repairs to machinery—slight repairs—oil, and gas.

Mr. TINKHAM. It is operated by gas?

Mr. REED. Yes; those are operated by gas.

#### OWENS RIVER VALLEY PROJECT, CALIF.

Mr. ELSTON. How about this Owens Valley project in California, \$2,000? Are there Indians out in the Owens River Valley?

Mr. REED. Yes, sir.

Mr. ELSTON. How many?

Mr. REED. I can not tell you, but that is an area of over 75 miles in length.

Mr. ELSTON. Is this item of \$2,000 here to irrigate lands owned by those Indians?

Mr. REED. Entirely so; and allotted to them.

Mr. ELSTON. And on which they are living?

Mr. REED. Yes. That fund would not be used, not one penny of it, for a white man's land.

Mr. ELSTON. I notice in your justification that you speak of irrigated lands occupied by whites adjoining this.

Mr. REED. Yes. It is not a reservation in the sense of many of them. There are little tracts of land, small tracts from 100 to 300 acres, and they will be surrounded completely by white men, and it is a continuous trouble to keep the white men from getting the water.

Mr. DEMPSEY. Which one is that?

Mr. REED. In Owens River Valley, in California.

Mr. HASTINGS. These water rights are being preserved for these Indians?

Mr. REED. We last year had one case settled for us by the Department of Justice, out of court, dealing with the city of Los Angeles. We have some conflicting claims there, and there are some one or two instances of small proportions that are not settled yet, but the Department of Justice is handling it for us, and will preserve them.



Mr. DEMPSEY. The lands which are irrigated belong to white men and not to Indians. is that it?

Mr. REED. No; the water which the Indian is using belongs to the white man. That is the claim. There is no dispute over the lands, but that does not mean value out there. It is the water that has the value.

#### MISCELLANEOUS PROJECTS.

Mr. ELSTON. Mr. Reed, you have an item in here under Irrigation District 4 of \$12,000 for miscellaneous projects, \$15,000 last year for the same item, and your justification speaks of this amount as needed for investigation in order to ascertain where water can be developed and to protect against the encroachments of white water users on waters of the Indians. Now, was not the \$15,000 that was given to you last year sufficient for that kind of reconnaissance work in the State of California?

Mr. REED. There was a great deal of that reconnaissance work done last year. We had two or three cases to be investigated by the Department of Justice, which is protecting the Indians' rights, and we made considerable extensive investigations where Indians were about to lose their property through encroachment of whites on their water rights and in some instances we are defending both water and land.

Mr. ELSTON. We have a waterway commission in California—I happen to come from California—and its proceedings are so simple that a mere letter in the way of complaint would be taken notice of, and I believe that commission is so constituted that it will protect the rights of an Indian as well as a white. I have never heard any complaint against any preference exercised by it, and I rather question the necessity for this \$12,000 item if you have already had \$15,000 for the same purpose in California.

Mr. REED. That is not entirely for water rights. That is for the investigation of new projects. For instance, for some years there has been a purchase of lands for the landless Indians. Sometimes those purchases have been made before we investigated it, and it is found that there is no water for them, and they have purchased something of very little value. However, at the present time before a purchase is made in an arid section we send in an engineer to make a thorough investigation and determine whether that land would have any value after it was purchased on account of water supply.

Mr. ELSTON. Well, now, you are speaking of purchases that would be made other appropriations made by Congress for the homeless Indians of California?

Mr. REED. Yes.

Mr. ELSTON. And in administering that fund you have to seek land whereon to locate these Indians?

Mr. REED. The other funds.

Mr. ELSTON. And then you employ this fund rather than the other funds to make your investigation?

Mr. REED. To make an investigation of the water supply or the possible water supply.

Mr. ELSTON. Well, that would seem to imply that in expending this fund for the homes for homeless Indians or settlements for

homeless Indians, you are going out into the arid country. There are plenty of known areas in California where Indians can be settled, and where conditions are known without investigation. Do you think it is necessary to go out into the outskirts that way to get land for them, or is that the only kind of land where you think they would settle?

Mr. REED. As a matter of fact, I think it is the policy—however, that is not within my jurisdiction—it is the policy to locate them as near as possible to their haunts—their native haunts—and you find them, instead of being located in the orange belts and in the portion where everything is known, they are usually away back.

Mr. ELSTON. I am not thinking of high-priced \$1,000-an-acre land, but I am thinking of land on the slopes or the foothills in the mountains, where there have been reports made by the water commission that are available to your engineering force here without special investigations. It takes no money to get at one of those reports, whereon the State of California has spent hundreds of thousands of dollars.

Mr. REED. Whenever we make any report we utilize everything that is available in the State of California or the Geological Survey. If anyone else has ever made an investigation we utilize that to the fullest, but unfortunately many of these Indians, as I suggested before, live in sections of the country that have not been as thoroughly studied, and sometimes they are only going to buy a hundred or two hundred acres, and the report is not sufficient to tell whether that particular 100 acres has to be eliminated or not.

Mr. DEMPSEY. Do you not think that there are two points about this proposed \$12,000; first, is not that a good illustration of duplication of appropriations? In other words, that we do not know what these lands are. We are raising money by one appropriation, providing for the purchase of the land, and then by another entirely separate appropriation, giving some different committee or different branch something for the finding and discovery of these lands; and secondly, do you not think that in accordance with the suggestion of the chairman we ought to separate that \$12,000 into items showing how much of that you estimate to be for protecting the Indian country and how much you estimate for discovering lands?

Mr. ELSTON. Let us have an illustration, Mr. Dempsey, of this item by having Mr. Reed put into the record at this point his estimate of the needs for the \$12,000 and his statement of the expenditures under the \$15,000 item of last year, and then I think we will have full enough data to decide on that item.

Mr. REED. Frequently land is purchased, and it is known that there is available water, but of course the water and land have not yet been connected. Then it is necessary for us to go out there and expend whatever is necessary to make the connection.

#### IRRIGATION DISTRICT 5.

Mr. ELSTON. Now, we will pass to irrigation district 5. This covers generally what region? I imagine you have designated these districts by general regional features.



Mr. REED. This is New Mexico, southern Colorado, and the northern and the northeastern part of Arizona. It is a pretty big district in acres.

Mr. ELSTON. Are there any new items in this list for which you ask \$39,500 not heretofore appropriated for?

Mr. REED. I think not.

Mr. ELSTON. There is Corn Creek, Wepo Wash, and Polacca Wash.

Mr. REED. We have not constructed anything there. They are small projects of just a few hundred acres in the Navajo country. That is all Navajo country.

Mr. ELSTON. All of this irrigation district 5 is Navajo country?

Mr. REED. No; but this we have just discussed, and they need little irrigation projects for just a few hundred acres.

Mr. ELSTON. Does that irrigation district 5 cover that great mesa or plateau where the Navajos range their heads and where there so little water?

Mr. REED. Yes.

Mr. ELSTON. And where so many wells have been constructed.

Mr. REED. Yes, sir.

Mr. ELSTON. How many wells have you put on that Navajo country?

Mr. REED. As I remember, nearly 200 now.

Mr. ELSTON. What part of this appropriation under irrigation district 5 is to continue that work?

Mr. REED. That is definitely set out here for the wells. It is \$40,000, as I understand.

Mr. MERITT. There is a separate appropriation for that work.

Mr. REED. It is not in this.

Mr. MERITT. You will find those items under the headings of "Arizona" and "New Mexico."

Mr. ELSTON. So far as this appropriation is concerned, these items in district 5 touch the Navajo country. What do they do if they do not provide money for sinking wells?

Mr. REED. For developing small springs and diversions of floods in several instances, like Wepo Wash, where the Indian utilizes nothing more than the flood water. These streams are not perennial or constant, but frequently during the season run large amounts of water, and these are projects to divert it out onto the land and enable the Indian to raise his corn. That is all he can raise under that form of irrigation.

Mr. ELSTON. This is the Navajo country?

Mr. REED. Yes.

Mr. ELSTON. For the New Mexico pueblos you have appropriated \$15,000, and you appropriated \$11,000 last year. What is that for?

Mr. REED. That is largely for the widening of the ditches and for putting in control works. The pueblos were irrigating practically through those same ditches in 1540, but without headings. Without control, each year the floods have entered the ditches and destroyed things. Sometimes the river takes a notion to change its location for a mile or two, necessitating the connection of the old ditch with the new ditch, and it means also the installation of control at the laterals, which they never had. They simply did that by damming up with a pile of earth, and then when they opened it that earth was gone.

until in many instances about the headings of their laterals there were simply great holes, making it impossible to continue operation, except with modern control works.

Mr. ELSTON. Some of the work you speak of is in the nature of half-permanent construction, because if you put in these headings and widen the ditches and provide for the better flow of water it is assumed that that work will last for more than one year at least. When you estimated last year \$11,000 for that kind of work, you took it as only a progress proposition?

Mr. REED. Only. That was spent, and this money that we are estimating for this year is for new work.

Mr. ELSTON. The Pueblos are very industrious and very hard workers themselves?

Mr. REED. Yes.

Mr. ELSTON. Then I imagine this item ought to be an item that could be gotten back in the way of reimbursement. What valley is it?

Mr. REED. The Rio Grande.

Mr. ELSTON. The Rio Grande Valley?

Mr. REED. Yes. They are scattered for a hundred miles up and down the Rio Grande from below Albuquerque almost to the Colorado State line.

Mr. ELSTON. Why do you ask for \$4,000 more than last year on this item? Are there any funds left from last year?

Mr. REED. No; not on that. We only mean to aid the Pueblos on irrigation. They had struggled along for centuries without aid in this line of work, and we only asked for appropriations when the condition got so bad that it was beyond their possibilities. You see, the white man has settled now all up and down the valley, and made conditions different from what they were in the old days. The water is lower and very difficult to obtain, and the floods are probably greater, due to the denuding of the watershed, and it had simply reached the point where the Pueblo, with his crude methods, could not compete with him any longer.

Mr. DEMPSEY. In other words, you had to substitute engineer's methods for those of the laborer or farmer?

Mr. REED. Exactly.

Mr. ELSTON. You have asked for much less this year than you asked last year.

Mr. REED. Yes; whenever we finish anything and can eliminate that we do not ask again.

Mr. ELSTON. That carries out my suggestion, then, that some part of your work is of a semipermanent character.

Mr. REED. It is, especially among the Pueblos.

FOR MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION OF IRRIGATION PROJECTS.

Mr. ELSTON. Here is an item under this same head of an estimate of \$10,000 for necessary miscellaneous expenses incident to the general administration of Indian irrigation projects, including salaries of not to exceed five supervising engineers. This is an item that has been carried on this amount for a good many years past, and is not changed in the present estimate. The committee last



year appropriated this amount. Does that constitute a force here in Washington?

Mr. REED. No, sir; none whatever. Those are all field men.

Mr. ELSTON. I made a little mistake there. I was referring to the \$10,000 item, district No. 1.

Mr. REED. This is the way the field is divided into districts: You are speaking of District No. 1 up here [indicating]. District No. 1 only takes in northern California, Oregon, Washington, and part of Idaho. District No. 2 takes in a part of Idaho, Nevada, and Utah. District No. 3, Montana and Wyoming, and such investigations as have to go a little farther east into the Dakotas. District No. 4 is about two-thirds of California and a portion of Arizona. District No. 5 is New Mexico, Colorado, and the northern part of Arizona, above the Grand Canyon.

Mr. ELSTON. And these items that follow now are in the nature of general overhead?

Mr. REED. Yes, sir.

Mr. ELSTON. And comprise, I suppose, the salaries of supervising employees and their headquarters?

Mr. REED. Yes; and the engineers who make the surveys, the time-keepers, and everybody in connection with the work.

Mr. DEMPSEY. It aggregates \$58,000?

Mr. REED. Yes.

Mr. ELSTON. I notice for District No. 1 you ask for no increase. District No. 2 you ask for an increase of about \$1,000. What is the reason for that?

Mr. REED. We were a little short there this year. That operates two large projects—the Uintah, in Utah, and the Fort Hall, in Idaho—and we found that we were a little bit cramped in order to handle those projects.

Mr. ELSTON. What was the particular item that required the increase?

Mr. REED. One of the large items that came in this time on us there was the necessity for making surveys for proof. Some years ago the Congress passed a law making it necessary for us to make proofs on Uintah under the State statute. Their statute laws require that when we make proof we have to submit a map of the entire district showing every acre that is irrigated and showing all the canal system and the lateral system, and that puts upon us an extra burden.

Mr. ELSTON. Is that a continuing work, or something that when done is finished?

Mr. REED. That will be done next year.

Mr. ELSTON. So that if you have the additional amount you asked for this year it will not be required next year?

Mr. REED. No.

Mr. ELSTON. Was there a deficiency in this amount last year?

Mr. REED. No.

Mr. ELSTON. But you worked under a narrow margin?

Mr. REED. We just simply contrasted; that is all.

Mr. ELSTON. You feel that this increase is absolutely necessary?

Mr. REED. Yes.

Mr. ELSTON. Now, there is a slight increase in district 3 of \$1,000. What is the requirement there?

Mr. REED. Very much the same reason, only on different projects. That is, we will have to increase our force there a little on account of having to make the collections. For instance, we are now undertaking to open up accounts with every individual in the whole district, for both maintenance and operation and construction, and it is going to necessitate another man in the office to handle that part of it.

Mr. ELSTON. You think the employment of that man, or the results of his employment, will justify this additional expenditure?

Mr. REED. We certainly do, and we believe that we are practically directed to do it by the last act of Congress.

Mr. DEMPSEY. You could not take care of an additional office man for \$1,000. You certainly would not have anything to spread over any other item.

Mr. REED. No, we would not; and we could not employ a man specially for that and get him for a thousand dollars. We can fill in sometimes our regular force with special employees and get by.

Mr. ELSTON. Now, we pass from district No. 5. There is nothing further there. You have that item the same as last year?

Mr. REED. Yes.

#### COOPERATIVE STREAM GAUGING.

Mr. ELSTON. Now, for cooperative stream gauging with the United States Geological Survey, you ask this year for \$2,000 as against your estimate for last year of \$4,000. The last Congress gave you \$2,000?

Mr. REED. Yes.

Mr. ELSTON. Do you think that item is necessary at all?

Mr. REED. Yes, sir.

Mr. ELSTON. Except for theoretical purposes?

Mr. REED. Yes; for protection of our own water rights. Of course, we feel that with the equipment that the Geological Survey has—they had their own forces in these districts, spread all over—that they can get more for that money than we could get by our exertions, putting in our own gauging readers, and men that would be necessary to obtain this information. This is not for scientific purposes, but in some instances it is to determine the availability of water that we will probably require, and in order to have the data available in order to protect ourselves against encroachments of other interests.

Mr. ELSTON. I notice that you commenced this work only in 1919.

Mr. MERITT. No, sir; we just furnished that information back to 1919.

Mr. ELSTON. This work has been going on for some years?

Mr. REED. Yes.

Mr. ELSTON. It is a continuing matter, do you think?

Mr. REED. Where we thought we had secured sufficient information on some streams, we have eliminated it this year. That is the reason we have cut it down to \$2,000. There is a part of it that should be continued by somebody, either by the Geological Survey, or we would have to determine it ourselves.



## FOR SURVEYS TO DETERMINE COST OF NEW PROJECTS AND POWER AND RESERVOIR SITES.

Mr. ELSTON. Does that merge somewhat with the next item on page 7, where you have asked for an appropriation of \$2,000 for surveys and investigations to determine the feasibility and cost of new projects in power and reservoir sites?

Mr. REED. We are frequently called upon—I might say those calls frequently come from Congress or some Member of Congress—to furnish data upon some Indian project for which we have no other funds available, and we ask this to meet that. In the past it has come largely from the extreme West, along the coast, but we have no other funds to meet a demand from either the Indians or anybody else to make a study of something that is entirely new. We have not been able to appropriate for it because we did not know of it, and we have asked that fund in order to be prepared to meet that emergency.

Mr. ELSTON. It is nearly 4 o'clock, and inasmuch as there is a call of the House at this moment, I think we might as well adjourn and try to meet to-morrow morning as early as possible and get along a little faster.

---

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1920.

Mr. ELSTON. Now, Mr. Reed, do you respond to chance inquiries by Indians or by Congressmen or other officials and act on such requests and draw on this fund for investigations of such informal demands?

Mr. REED. Only when they seem to have some merit in them. Frequently they may call attention to the fact that such things seem to exist, such conditions seem to exist on certain reservations, and they would desire some information, and if we are able we usually respond to those requests.

Mr. ELSTON. Do you get those requests frequently?

Mr. REED. Well, I would not say frequently, but occasionally. A number of them will probably be made every year.

Mr. ELSTON. If such requests do not come, or you do not act upon them, would you naturally take any cognizance of any new needs in the due course of your work under other appropriation items?

Mr. REED. We would take cognizance of anything that came to us that seemed to have merit in it, and many of these requests that are made would ultimately be reached by us in our investigations.

Mr. ELSTON. Do you respond to such requests merely out of what you deem to be courtesy and the political amenities, or do you make selection of such requests?

Mr. REED. Usually our action is based on the good of the Indians and their property.

## SOUTHERN UTE RESERVATION.

Mr. ELSTON. In Irrigation District No. 1, in the Southern Ute Reservation, you ask for an appropriation of \$20,000, which is \$12,000 increase over what you asked last year. What is the call for that?

Mr. REED. It is to continue and perhaps finish the construction of laterals and headworks and other accessories of the system.

Mr. ELSTON. Now, we made an analysis of this item last year and it appeared that this was a mixed white and Indian project, as I remember. Is that true?

Mr. REED. We have some interests that run co-jointly with white interests. The lands are entirely different, but one diversion sometimes serves both white and Indian lands. It is more economical sometimes, as we have done on this particular project, to purchase an interest in an already constructed ditch rather than construct an entirely new ditch practically paralleling the one already constructed.

Mr. ELSTON. How many acres in this project? I believe last year you said there were about 4,000 acres in the project, and that the 250 Indians are using up a little more than a thousand acres of the total.

Mr. REED. I have not that data here for this year.

Mr. ELSTON. Never mind about the details now. Can you state whether or not arrangements are being made to charge to the whites any incidental benefits or direct benefits they may get from the use of this appropriation?

Mr. REED. Yes, sir; in every instance they pay their full proportionate share of maintenance and operation, and for any construction charges against them. They pay that. In this particular case most of the construction work was paid for, the white interests were paid for when the construction was made, if we did it. In many instances the whites did it and we purchased an interest in the ditch, but the maintenance and operation is collected each year.

Mr. ELSTON. There is no way of segregating the Indian interests from the white interests and appropriating only for the work done for the Indians alone, leaving the whites to take care of their maintenance charges?

Mr. REED. Why, it would be impracticable to try to make repairs with two different construction outfits. It is better to pool the finances and do the work with one interest. It would cost more otherwise and would not be at all satisfactory from a construction standpoint.

FOR PAY OF CHIEF IRRIGATION ENGINEER, ETC.

Mr. ELSTON. Now, with regard to your item of \$17,750 for pay of one chief irrigation engineer, etc., I note that that is the same as your estimate of last year.

Mr. REED. Yes, sir.

Mr. ELSTON. There have been no new positions created, nor no increases asked for?

Mr. REED. No, sir.

Mr. ELSTON. The situation is the same as last year.

Mr. REED. Yes, sir.

Mr. ELSTON. And the total estimate of \$185,600, which includes all the items under the head we are now considering—have you tried to make any estimate of how much of that will come back in sure reimbursables and in what time?



Mr. REED. The time is impossible to estimate. The whole appropriation is made reimbursable, and even the salaries of the chief engineer and supervising engineers are apportioned and charged to the various projects throughout the service. It is all distributed that way.

#### INCREASES IN SALARIES.

Mr. ELSTON. Now, turning to page 424 of the Book of Estimates submitted by the Secretary of the Treasury, purporting to explain various items of expenditure under this total estimate of \$185,600, there appears to be some rearrangement of the personnel of employees, as to the number and as to the aggregate of salaries. For instance, on the third line of the salaries list you appear to drop an assistant chief irrigation engineer. Am I correct?

Mr. REED. No.

Mr. ELSTON. You have asked for a chief irrigation engineer at \$4,000 and an assistant engineer at \$3,000, which appears to be a new position, and you have dropped the assistant chief irrigation engineer at \$2,500.

Mr. REED. We did increase. Was it this year? I thought that was done last year. We had asked for an increase on the assistant engineer from \$2,500 to \$3,000, not increasing the position but the salary of the position.

Mr. ELSTON. Have you dropped one position in order to take up that?

Mr. REED. There is only one there; never has been but one.

Mr. ELSTON. So you changed in pursuance of law last year and you put in your estimate this year on the basis of a changed salary?

Mr. MERITT. It was a change in the position of assistant chief engineer. The gentleman who formerly filled that position resigned, and we filled that place by appointing another experienced man who had had much experience in the Indian irrigation service. The position carried such responsibility and required such technical knowledge that we thought it was only proper to pay the \$3,000 instead of \$2,500.

Mr. ELSTON. What is your latitude in matters of that kind with regard to rearranging the items of a gross appropriation and fixing the salaries at what you deem to be proper?

Mr. MERITT. In our field positions we are not limited like we are in office positions in the Indian Bureau here in Washington. In our office positions the salaries are fixed in the legislative bill, but in the Indian bill the appropriations are for lump sums, and we are permitted to use a wise discretion in paying salaries to employees and also in creating new positions or abolishing positions that are not needed.

Mr. ELSTON. This is a case of an increase in salary to the extent of \$500 a year?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. ELSTON. Does it involve the dropping of one position as appears here in this table?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir; it does not involve the dropping of a position.

Mr. ELSTON. Now, farther down in this same table appears to be

the creation of two new positions, one at \$1,500 in the person of a clerk and one at \$1,440 in the person of a clerk. And farther on down there appear to be some other clerkships added, with one or two dropped out, one timekeeper, and one clerk. Is this in pursuance of your policy of rearranging according to your needs your personnel?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. ELSTON. There will be a net addition then of two or three clerks under this head?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. ELSTON. Well, the total appears to be an increase of 5 places, 63 estimated for in 1922 as against 58 expended for in 1920.

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir. During the war a large number of our positions were not filled, and we closed down our construction work very largely. Now, that conditions are getting normal we are filling the places and will do the usual amount of work.

Mr. ELSTON. Does this increase of five extra positions mean the reestablishment of positions that you have dropped during the war, but which you had in the service prior to that?

Mr. MERITT. We will not exceed the number of positions that we had in normal times.

Mr. DEMPSEY. By normal times you mean the period preceding the war.

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. ELSTON. Mr. Meritt, I think you realize that the policy of the Committee on Indian Affairs has been to decrease the activity of the Government projects which do not in large part concern the Indians, but which are for the benefit of white purchasers or settlers under leases. In view of the application of that policy, do you not think the activities of the bureau under this heading will decrease rather than increase in the future?

Mr. MERITT. I think there will be no increase. These projects that you are referring to now are 95 per cent purely Indian projects, and it is not our intention to increase the work. It will be largely maintaining the projects that we already have constructed.

Mr. ELSTON. So that this increase of positions pertains to a great number of small projects mentioned under this head which we are now considering, and which are nearly altogether concerned with Indian lands?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. ELSTON. For lands which are populated very little by whites?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. ELSTON. So far as this heading is concerned, you do not look for any diminishing of activities?

Mr. MERITT. No material diminishing. You will notice, Mr. Chairman, that on page 7 we have reduced the amount of the appropriation for investigating new projects. A year ago I directed that the estimates be cut on that item, because we are not looking for an opportunity to start new projects in the Indian Service, and the new projects that we will start will be small projects solely for the benefit of the Indians. I am entirely in sympathy with the attitude of the committee that we should not start any big projects which are largely for the benefit of the whites. If any projects are going to be started



by Congress along that line, we want that work done by the Reclamation Service rather than by the Indian Bureau.

#### REGULATIONS FOR REIMBURSEMENT OF IRRIGATION CHARGES.

Mr. ELSTON. Now, Mr. Meritt, I notice on page 9 a matter put into your provisional draft of the bill relating to the direction put into the last Indian bill to the effect that the Secretary of the Interior should exact from the owner of irrigable land under any irrigation system heretofore or hereafter constructed for the benefit of Indians and to which water for irrigation purposes can be delivered to begin partial reimbursement of the construction charges where reimbursement is required by law, and there is a further direction in this matter that the Secretary shall submit a report to Congress on the first Monday in December, 1921, showing the irrigation projects or units thereof where repayment of the construction charge has been required. Is your department in process of complying with this provision of law?

Mr. MERITT. For the information of the committee, I will place in the record the instructions and regulations that have been issued.

Mr. ELSTON. Of course this is a matter that pertains largely to the jurisdiction of the Indian Affairs Committee. It is a matter of law, but it might be instructive to put it in at this point in our record in order that Congress might be advised about reimbursables as bearing upon this appropriation bill.

Mr. MERITT. We are going to make every effort possible to collect all of the money possible under these instructions.

(The instructions are as follows:)

#### DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

#### OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Washington, July 8, 1920.

*To all superintendents:*

The Indian appropriation act for the fiscal year 1921 (Public 141, pp. 2 and 3) provides that the Secretary of the Interior shall require the owners of irrigable land under any irrigation system heretofore or hereafter constructed for the benefit of Indians and to which water for irrigation purposes can be delivered to begin partial reimbursement of the construction charges, where reimbursement is required by law, at such times and in such amounts as he may deem best, and that no reimbursable moneys appropriated in the said act shall be used for any purpose other than operation and maintenance unless the Secretary of the Interior has prescribed rules and regulations for the payment of such charges. In pursuance of this provision of Congress the Secretary, on June 21, promulgated regulations requiring that each owner of irrigable land under an irrigation system constructed for the benefit of Indians under provisions of law requiring reimbursement of the cost of such system and to which land water for irrigation purposes can be delivered from such system shall pay, on or before November 15, 1920, a sum equal to 5 per cent of the per acre cost, as of June 30, 1920, of the construction of the system under which such land is situated. A copy of these regulations is inclosed herewith for your further information.

It is provided in the aforesaid regulations, as you will note, that payment is to be made to the disbursing officer for the supervising engineer of the Indian Irrigation Service within whose jurisdiction the land for which payment is made may lie. Arrangements will be made whereby these disbursing agents will collect directly from white owners under these projects, but it may be necessary to handle collections from Indians through the superintendents. In such case the superintendents will remit the money so collected to the project disbursing agent, with a statement as to the name of the allottee from whom collected and the land to which it applies.

You should arrange for the publication throughout your reservation of the aforesaid regulations, in order that all persons may be duly advised of what will be expected of them. As soon as the figures are available you will be advised of the per acre cost of the project on your reservation, as of June 30, 1920.

Sincerely, yours,

CATO SELLS, *Commissioner*.

REGULATIONS GOVERNING PARTIAL PAYMENT OF CONSTRUCTION CHARGES ON INDIAN IRRIGATION PROJECTS.

Whereas the act of February 14, 1920 (Public. No. 141), provides that—

"The Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and directed to require the owners of irrigable land under any irrigation system heretofore or hereafter constructed for the benefit of Indians and to which water for irrigation purposes can be delivered to begin partial reimbursement of the construction charges, where reimbursement is required by law, at such times and in such amounts as he may deem best; all payments hereunder to be credited on a per acre basis in favor of the land in behalf of which such payments have been made and to be deducted from the total per acre charge assessable against said land."

Now, therefore, it is hereby required that each owner of irrigable land under an irrigation system constructed for the benefit of Indians under provisions of law requiring reimbursement of the cost of such system and to which land water for irrigation purposes can be delivered from such system shall pay, on or before November 15, 1920, a sum equal to 5 per cent of the per acre cost, as of June 30, 1920, of the construction of the system under which such land is situated. The per acre cost of a given system as of June 30, 1920, shall be determined by dividing the total amount expended for construction purposes on such system up to that date by the total area of land to which water for irrigation purposes can be delivered on that date; and on November 15 of each year following the year 1920, until further notice, the land owners, as herein described, shall pay 5 per cent of the per acre construction cost as of June 30 of the current year, such per acre cost to be determined by dividing the cost of the system to June 30 of that year by the total area of land to which water for irrigation purposes can be delivered from the system on that date, provided that no payments shall be required under these regulations in behalf of lands still in process of allotment or prior to the issuance of the first or trust patent therefor, nor for lands reserved for school, agency, or other administrative purposes where the legal title still remains in the United States; provided further, that these regulations shall not apply to lands under the Wapato project on the Yakima Indian Reservation, Wash., nor to the irrigation projects on the Blackfeet, Flathead, Fort Pack and Crow Reservations, Mont., for which special regulations will be provided, nor to the lands still in Indian ownership on the Fort Hall Reservation, Idaho, said lands being expressly exempt from such charges as long as held by the Indians. Payments hereunder shall be made to the disbursing officer for the supervising engineer of the Indian irrigation service having jurisdiction over the irrigation system under which the land for which payment is made may lie. The sums so collected shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the respective funds used in constructing the irrigation systems toward which reimbursements shall have been made.

The word "owner" as used herein shall be construed to include any person, Indian or white, or any firm, partnership, corporation, association, or other organization to whom title to the land capable of irrigation, as provided in the aforesaid act, has passed, either by fee or trust patent, or otherwise.

E. B. MERITT, *Assistant Commissioner*.

Approved, June 21, 1920.

S. G. HOPKINS, *Assistant Secretary*.

SUPPRESSING LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

Mr. ELSTON. We will go now to page 10, under the head "Suppressing liquor traffic."

For the suppression of the traffic in intoxicating liquors among Indians, \$65,000.



This is a gratuity appropriation, and I see that your estimate for the coming fiscal year is \$65,000, whereas your estimate last year was \$85,000. The last Congress appropriated \$65,000 for this purpose. What is your justification for asking the same amount instead of a decreasing amount, in view of the fact that prohibition laws are now on the books?

Mr. MERITT. We offer for the record the following justification:

*Suppressing liquor traffic among Indians.*

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1921:	
Amount appropriated.....	\$65,000.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920:	
Amount appropriated.....	100,000.00
Amount expended.....	91,571.22
Unexpended balance .....	8,428.78
<hr/>	
Analysis of expenditures:	
Salaries, wages, etc.....	40,740.17
Traveling expenses.....	46,232.92
Transportation of supplies.....	101.50
Telegraph and telephone service.....	93.58
Stationery.....	70.14
Subsistence supplies.....	40.00
Equipment and miscellaneous material .....	639.06
Miscellaneous.....	63.01
Outstanding liabilities .....	3,590.84
Total .....	91,571.22

The purpose of this appropriation is to prevent the sale and traffic of intoxicants to Indians of the United States during the fiscal year 1922. Congress has considered it wise from time to time to enact legislation to protect the Indians from the nefarious traffic of intoxicants.

The amount of the appropriation asked for is the same as was appropriated for the fiscal year 1921 and \$35,000 less than that authorized for 1920. That reduction was made in view of the adoption of national prohibition. While national prohibition has been a great help in suppressing the liquor traffic among the Indians, the enforcement thereof is still in its infancy, and it will be necessary to continue the liquor suppression force of this bureau, as the suppression of liquor traffic among Indians and in Indian country has some phases and problems which are very different from problems of the enforcement of the general prohibition law. The present activity of the class of people who endeavor to carry on the unlawful and nefarious traffic, require the continuation of a force of men to combat the evil, which is even more serious in connection with Indians than with the white race.

The Indian field service is a large territory and the work of the suppression officers is no small task. This work among the Indians is often so closely related to administrative problems and action and often based on special laws and treaties applicable to certain Indians that it can not well be segregated from our general administration over these people. The special service in connection with this work often ascertains and develops fraud and other matters directly involving the Indians or the service, which would be entirely lost sight of if this work were handled by some other branch of the Government.

The full amount requested will be required and should be allowed for the fiscal year 1922, in view of the large territory covered by our service.

Reports indicate that in certain sections of the country the traffic is being carried on to as large an extent as heretofore. This is especially true in the border States and in those sections where by reason of the foreign element there is not the cooperation necessary to make these undertakings entirely successful. Greater vigilance and activity are necessary in view of the methods employed by those engaged in the traffic in intoxicants and the apparently larger number engaged in this business. Stills, etc., are in operation in certain sections of the Indian country and local concoctions are made at many places.

The isolation and seclusion of some of the reservations afford a field for this activity, and the methods employed and ease with which the equipment is transported make the work more difficult and the situation harder to deal with.

In 1918, prior to national prohibition, and with an appropriation of \$150,000, there were instituted 2,100 new cases. For the fiscal year 1920, with national prohibition and on an appropriation of \$100,000, there were taken up 1,125 new cases. The fines assessed plus the sum actually received by the Federal courts from the sale of automobiles seized and libeled under the law for the last fiscal year total \$94,129.

For the first three months of this fiscal year under the appropriation of but \$65,000 for this work there have been instituted 551 new cases and fines assessed between \$15,000 and \$20,000. This record clearly indicates that the situation is such as to fully justify the need for this appropriation and require the continuance of this work or organization for the protection of the Indians.



TABLE 23.—Suppression of liquor traffic among Indians, fiscal year ended June 30, 1920.

States	Paid decem- the om- plo ed	Cases seizing July 1, 1919	New case, fiscal year 1920	Disposition of cases.					Fined and imprisoned.					Source of liquors (gallons).				
				Convic- tions.	Dis- mis- sals.	Acquit- tals.	Died, or lands forfeited	Total cases disposed of.	Cases pending June 30, 1920.	Num- ber.	Term (mos.).	Whis- ky.	Alco- hol.	Malt	Wine.	Miscel- laneous.	Total.	
Total, 1920.	31	3,008	1,125	639	379	24	132	1,074	3,089	634	1,410	2,317	56	14,577	29,345	16,404	62,696	
1919.	60	3,657	1,516	985	1,015	69	66	2,135	3,038	985	2,017	10,272	172	7,614	14,532	1,344	33,924	
California	51	3,079	1,100	903	451	48	30	1,522	3,657	993	2,774	8,635	343	12,709	17,293	1,361	36,364	
1917.	46	2,669	2,371	956	568	51	1,661	3,079	956	94,643	3,163	5,086	492	7,371	3,486	1,967	18,682	
1916.	29	2,129	1,619	906	419	64	29	1,409	2,369	906	2,603	5,907	511	9,973	3,456	1,192	21,539	
1915.	18	1,621	1,187	1,237	317	73	22	1,639	2,159	1,196	3,662	2,468	186	15,538	687	2,223	21,122	
1914.	58	1,705	1,054	884	449	94	22	1,449	1,621	893	3,629	6,207	480	14,419	257	9,581	30,947	
1913.	67	1,004	1,054	553	114	17	9	693	1,365	2,551	1,699	7,214	472	17,181	826	487	26,181	
1912.	184	846	1,480	1,002	267	32	21	1,322	1,004	2,923	3,005	6,537	513	23,314	477	621	31,462	
1911.	143	506	1,717	1,168	265	34	389	1,517	766	2,685	3,260	18,495	1,470	7,773	2,506	5,300	33,544	
1910.	463	463	97	18	18	3	118	345	345	345	345	345	345	345	345	345	345	
Arizona	(2)	29	7	3	1	1	4	4	53	3	100	18	10	10	10	10	40	
Arkansas	37	37	37	5	8	1	5	18	19	5	40	45	471	4,806	471	4,806	5,382	
California	52	117	84	70	13	2	1	85	32	70	92	45	471	4,806	471	4,806	5,382	
Colorado	19	19	19	1	1	1	1	3	16	1	10	1	1	1	1	1	12	
Florida	4	4	4	4	12	1	4	21	91	4	375	7	1	1	1	1	12	
Idaho	22	112	22	6	12	1	2	6	26	1	600	12	1	1	1	1	33	
Iowa	26	32	6	6	2	1	2	2	12	2	200	5	33	33	33	33	33	
Kansas	14	14	14	2	2	1	2	2	12	2	200	5	33	33	33	33	33	
Massachusetts	357	549	162	96	107	3	3	209	340	96	283	250	10	263	19,277	2,467	22,567	
Michigan	41	10	3	3	3	3	3	3	48	3	200	96	596	6	2	54	658	
Minnesota	255	297	42	36	19	7	1	63	234	36	65	9	1	1	1	1	65	
Montana	51	28	28	18	2	1	21	21	57	18	9	22	1	1	1	1	22	
Nebraska	51	26	16	6	2	1	2	2	34	6	16	16	1	1	1	1	16	
Nevada	52	42	42	6	1	1	2	2	75	6	625	16	1	1	1	1	16	
New Mexico	51	74	3	77	1	1	1	1	16	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
New York	16	16	16	8	1	1	1	9	16	8	54	54	1	1	1	1	54	
North Carolina	14	14	14	1	1	1	1	1	13	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
North Dakota	9	9	9	1	2	1	1	3	13	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Oklahoma	513	1,360	653	305	148	5	16	474	1,539	305	611	1,227	46	13,703	5,168	13,779	33,933	
Oregon	51	41	45	29	4	2	37	37	49	29	20	30	33	33	30	33	93	
South Dakota	1	19	6	4	5	5	9	9	16	4	17	65	1	1	1	1	65	
Tennessee	5	5	5	5	13	1	1	18	27	5	16	39	100	100	100	100	139	
Texas	36	36	9	5	13	1	1	18	27	5	16	39	100	100	100	100	139	
Utah	(2)	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	

Washington.....	6	1	34	34	10	34	36	2	1	3	31	36	3,470	89					
Wisconsin.....		1	403					38	1	75	338								
Wyoming.....			4	4							4								

<sup>1</sup> Includes 4 deaths and 6 escaped.  
<sup>2</sup> Includes fined but not sentenced, penitentiary sentences, and miscellaneous.  
<sup>3</sup> Includes 75 suspended.  
<sup>4</sup> Cases prosecuted.  
<sup>5</sup> Deputies listed in other States employed part time in this State.



Mr. ELSTON. I note that you reduced your force from 23 under the 1920 appropriation act to 10 under your estimate for the fiscal year beginning next July.

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; because of the reduced appropriation we will necessarily have to reduce the force.

Mr. ELSTON. You speak of a number of prosecutions and fines obtained by convictions. Were the arrests in those cases made by the enforcing officer employed under this appropriation; or were they made by the deputy marshals under the employ of the Department of Justice?

Mr. MERITT. They were made by both, but as a result of the work of the liquor-suppression officers under this appropriation.

Mr. ELSTON. You mean to say that you credit the total amount of these fines to the initial activities of the officers of the Indian Bureau?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. ELSTON. Although the actual arrests and the prosecutions may have been handled under other jurisdictions by other officers?

Mr. MERITT. The prosecutions, of course, were under the Department of Justice, but we cooperate very closely with the Department of Justice in these prosecutions.

Mr. ELSTON. Congress has made a very large appropriation for the enforcement of the Volstead Act, and I assume that the administrative officers have laid very broad lines for the enforcement of the act covering the whole of the country. Have you any arrangement that the department enforcing the Volstead Act shall not intrude upon the Indian territory and that that territory shall be cared for exclusively by the Indian Bureau?

Mr. MERITT. We cooperate with the enforcement officers of the Treasury Department, but they claim that their appropriation is inadequate. They help us as much as they can, but we have to look after the Indian country.

Mr. ELSTON. Do you not think it would be better to have this enforcement officer take entire charge of the work now covered by your bureau, inasmuch as the stills you speak of probably manufacture liquor that goes outside the territory, and it would be a necessary part of the enforcement of the Volstead Act to go to these illicit sources in the Indian country?

Mr. MERITT. We think that it would be preferable for the two organizations to cooperate, because all of the Indian Service employees are directed to use every effort in their power to suppress traffic in liquor with the Indians, and we not only use the people employed under this appropriation, but we use the regular Indian Service employees for this work.

Mr. DEMPSEY. Mr. Meritt, I recognize, as I was connected with the Department of Justice for a great many years, the very great importance of accomplishing what you aim at under this item. But if you can give an illustration of this new theory of combining appropriations, is not this as good an illustration as you can give of the importance of not duplicating anything. The aim of the Interior Department should be to go to the Committee on Appropriations and present their case in the appropriation for the suppression of the liquor traffic generally so as to have one appropriation and one authority centralized, so that they would know that

one would be in control, and one agency would be in control. We would not have duplication of effort and waste of money the other way.

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; to a certain extent that is true. But the Indian Service is a peculiar service. We are handling people that have a peculiar nature in some respects, and you have got to know the Indian before you can successfully work with him.

Mr. DEMPSEY. Let us assume that that is all true. As I say, I was connected with these cases for a good many years as a prosecuting officer. Would it not be better to have your suppression agent reemployed by the general agency for suppression, and grant you enough money to do it in that way so as to be sure that you do not duplicate your efforts and waste your money. I can not see any other way out of it, can you?

Mr. ELSTON. I think it is absolutely apparent that in the prosecution of the law by other bureaus the Indian Bureau officials will go down into the same territory and will make expense to the Government about the same territory that an Indian official might travel through in his enforcement work, but that if you are all directed from one head, although they would make selection of the right man, the man for Indian reservation service, it would obviate duplication. I think it is a thing that ought to be done and it ought to be taken into consideration.

Mr. DEMPSEY. I am not minimizing the importance of this item. I realize that a great part of the crimes that are committed on reservations—I think you can safely say that it is 90 per cent—arise from liquor. I do not think there is any doubt about that at all, but all I am aiming at is to have it both effective and economical. I think you should be granted an appropriation, and I think the utmost care should be used in the selection of the agents for the Indian territory, and that the agents whom you have employed would probably be the agents that ought to be selected to continue the work. But I do think it should come not under your suppression, but under the suppression of this agency which does this work alone and has the expenditure of this money so that you will not have two fellows traveling the same path at the same time, really traveling a path through the forest, 30 feet apart, with the intervening trees sheltering them, and neither of them knowing that they are going to the same place to do the same thing. They might, in fact, hinder each other.

Mr. MERITT. There is considerable force in the suggestion of you gentlemen, and I think in the bill for the reorganization of the departments of the Government there can be worked out consolidations, but until that bill is passed we want to have a reasonable appropriation for this work so that the Indians would not be left unprotected.

Mr. ELSTON. Let me ask you this, Mr. Meritt: You have an appropriation later on of something like \$200,000 for Indian police. The employees are nearly all Indians in this service. Are they charged with the duty of trying to take care of this suppression of the liquor traffic?

Mr. MERITT. They take care of it to a certain extent. But that is not their primary duty. They see that law and order are maintained



on the reservation, and they also perform a lot of other duties connected with the agency work.

Mr. ELSTON. Now, so far as my superficial observation is concerned, in a recent trip made over the Indian country, I feel that if you are very careful in the selection of the Indian police and do not make these appointments just merely in a pro forma way, or for political purposes—I am not speaking of political there in the sense of favoritism, but merely out of habit, to preserve a proper morale among the Indians by the appointment of one of their members to an official position—I think if you change that somewhat as I have indicated you might get a sufficient force to do this work supplementary to the work of the enforcement division that has charge of the Volstead Act as suggested by Dr. Dempsey. While it might involve a little trouble in the reorganization, it would save \$65,000 a year at least.

Mr. MERITT. Indians employed as Indian police would hardly be competent to run down bootleggers, who are shrewd men on these reservations—some of the shrewdest criminals in the country—and we have to hire white men who are trained in following down criminals for bootlegging work on the Indian reservations.

Mr. ELSTON. How many men of those special qualifications have you in this work?

Mr. DEMPSEY. In other words, the general work, as I understand it, of the mounted Indian police, is of the maintaining order variety, while this work is of the detective variety?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir. Our records show that we have 31 paid deputies employed.

Mr. ELSTON. Well, you estimate for only 10 here.

Mr. MERITT. The last fiscal year ending June 30, 1920. That is the last report.

Mr. ELSTON. You expect to decrease that materially.

Mr. MERITT. We will have to decrease that on account of the small appropriation.

Mr. ELSTON. Do you think this appropriation of \$65,000 could be decreased to an amount sufficient only to employ the chief who could direct the activities of these special policemen and with several supervising officials scattered about the Indian territory at convenient places, and do away with the special officers who do more intensive work?

Mr. MERITT. Appreciating the desire of the committee to reduce appropriations to the very limit, I think there can probably be a small reduction in this appropriation.

Mr. ELSTON. We can take that up later with you if you feel that that can possibly be done. This is merely a provisional estimate on your part?

Mr. DEMPSEY. Mr. Meritt, will you be good enough to have prepared and submitted to the chairman, Mr. Snyder, of the Indian Affairs Committee, for its consideration, a provision to clarify the relations between the Government of the United States and the government of the State of New York, regarding the Indians who are domesticated or the Indians who are located within the State of New York, so as to transfer to the State the entire jurisdiction over those Indians.

Mr. MERITT. I will be glad to do that.

## RELIEVING DISTRESS, ETC.

Mr. ELSTON. Now, the next heading, Mr. Meritt, at bottom of page 11, is entitled "Relieving distress, and so forth," and is designated as a gratuity.

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. ELSTON. Have you a justification for your estimate?

Mr. DEMPSEY. What is the estimate?

Mr. ELSTON. \$415,000, a very inclusive item.

The item reads as follows:

For the relief and care of destitute Indians not otherwise provided for, and for the prevention and treatment of tuberculosis, trachoma, smallpox, and other contagious and infectious diseases, including transportation of patients to and from hospitals and sanatoria, \$415,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation may be used also for general medical and surgical treatment of Indians, including the maintenance and operation of general hospitals, where no other funds are applicable or available for that purpose: *Provided further*, That out of the appropriation herein authorized there shall be available for the maintenance of the sanatoria and hospitals hereinafter named, and for incidental and all other expenses for their proper conduct and management, including pay of employees, repairs, equipment, and improvements, not to exceed the following amounts: Blackfeet Hospital, Montana, \$12,500; Carson Hospital, Nevada, \$10,000; Cheyenne and Arapahoe Hospital, Oklahoma, \$10,000; Choctaw and Chickasaw Hospital, Oklahoma, \$35,000; Fort Lapwai Sanatorium, Idaho, \$40,000; Laguna Sanatorium, New Mexico, \$17,000; Mescalero Hospital, New Mexico, \$10,000; Navajo Sanatorium, Arizona, \$10,000; Pima Hospital, Arizona, \$10,000; Phoenix Sanatorium, Arizona, \$40,000; Spokane Hospital, Washington, \$10,000; Sac and Fox Sanatorium, Iowa, \$40,000, of which sum \$5,000 shall be immediately available; Turtle Mountain Hospital, North Dakota, \$10,000; Winnebago Hospital, Nebraska, \$18,000; Crow Creek Hospital, South Dakota, \$8,000; Hoopa Valley Hospital, California, \$10,000; Jicarilla Hospital, New Mexico, \$10,000; Truxton Canyon camp hospital, Arizona, \$10,000; Indian Oasis Hospital, Arizona, \$10,000: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$50,000 of this appropriation may be used for medical and health work among the restricted Indians in the Five Civilized Tribes, including salaries of physicians, field matrons, and other employees, equipment, rent of quarters, medical and surgical supplies, and such other expenses as may be necessary, and not to exceed \$5,000 of this amount may be used for purchase of motor-propelled and horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles for use of the physicians and other employees herein authorized.

Mr. MERITT. We offer for the record the following justification:

## RELIEVING DISTRESS AND PREVENTION, ETC., OF DISEASE AMONG INDIANS.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1921:	
Amount appropriated-----	\$350, 000. 00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920:	
Amount appropriated-----	350, 000. 00
Amount expended-----	343, 546. 23
Unexpended balance-----	6, 453. 77

## ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURES.

Salaries, wages, etc-----	133, 929. 67
Traveling expenses-----	16, 687. 21
Transportation of supplies-----	5, 114. 86
Telegraph and telephone service-----	385. 66
Stationery, printing, schoolroom supplies-----	345. 00
Subsistence supplies-----	66, 542. 21
Dry goods, clothing, etc-----	11, 983. 32
Forage-----	8, 258. 67
Fuel, lubricants, power, and light service-----	17, 191. 80
Medical supplies, etc-----	10, 116. 82
Live stock-----	1, 335. 00



Equipment and miscellaneous material	\$19,126.32
Special medical, hospital, and burial expense	7,666.29
Repair of buildings	10,267.94
Rent of buildings	31.00
Miscellaneous	6,725.23
Outstanding liabilities	28,839.23
	<hr/> 343,546.23

## RELIEVING DISTRESS, AND PREVENTION, ETC., OF DISEASE AMONG INDIANS (\$415,000).

The following employees are devoting their time to health work: 1 chief medical supervisor, 1 medical supervisor, 1 assistant medical supervisor, 6 special physicians for eye work, 6 traveling nurses, 7 dentists, 190 regular and contract physicians, and 60 regular and assistant nurses.

One hundred and sixty of these physicians and 55 nurses are paid from other appropriations. The salaries paid from this appropriation are:

1 chief medical supervisor	\$3,000
1 medical supervisor	2,500
1 assistant medical supervisor	2,200
1 physician	2,000
2 special physicians, at \$1,800	3,600
4 special physicians, at \$1,600	6,400
7 dentists (traveling), at \$1,500	10,500
1 nurse (traveling)	720
5 nurses (traveling), at \$840	4,200
1 physician	1,600
1 physician	1,400
1 physician	1,300
2 physicians, at \$1,200	2,400
1 physician	900
1 physician	720
1 physician	700
4 physicians, at \$600	2,400
1 physician	480
1 physician	469
1 physician	300
4 nurses, at \$840	3,360
1 nurse	780
6 nurses, at \$740	4,440
3 nurses, at \$720	2,160
4 nurses, at \$620	2,480
1 nurse	480
1 nurse	360
3 cooks, at \$600	1,800
2 cooks, at \$540	1,080
8 cooks, at \$500	4,000
2 cooks, at \$480	960
1 cook	300
3 cooks, at \$600	1,800
2 cooks, at \$540	1,080
8 cooks, at \$500	4,000
2 cooks, at \$480	960
1 cook	300
1 cook (assistant)	480
2 cooks (assistant), at \$300	600
1 matron	600
1 matron	300
1 housekeeper	620
3 assistantz, at \$720	2,160
2 assistantz, at \$600	1,200
2 assistantz, at \$540	1,080
3 assistantz, at \$480	1,440
2 assistantz, at \$420	840
2 assistantz, at \$300	600
1 assistant	240

2 laborers, at \$720	\$1, 440
1 laborer	620
7 laborers, at \$600	4, 200
3 laborers, at \$540	1, 620
4 laborers, at \$500	2, 000
2 laborers, at \$420	440
1 laborer	360
1 laborer	300
2 laborers, at \$240	480
1 engineer	900
1 engineer	840
1 engineer	720
1 engineer	480
1 clerk	1, 000
1 clerk	900
1 clerk	600
2 laundresses, at \$600	1, 200
1 laundress	540
4 laundresses, at \$500	2, 000
1 laundress	440
1 laundress	380
1 laundress	360
1 seamstress	600
1 seamstress	540
1 seamstress	300
1 seamstress	250
1 general mechanic	700
<b>Total</b>	<b>109, 199</b>

This appropriation maintains 19 hospitals and sanatoria :

Name.	Capacity.	Appropriation.
Blackfeet Hospital	24	\$12, 500
Carson Sanatorium	20	10, 000
Cheyenne and Arapahoe Hospital	20	10, 000
Choctaw and Chickasaw Sanatorium	60	35, 000
Fort Lapwai Sanatorium	100	40, 000
Laguna Sanatorium	34	17, 000
Mescalero Hospital	20	10, 000
Navajo Sanatorium	20	10, 000
Pima Hospital	60	10, 000
Phoenix Sanatorium	120	40, 000
Spokane Hospital	20	10, 000
Sac and Fox Sanatorium	80	25, 000
Turtle Mountain Hospital	20	10, 000
Winnnebago Hospital	50	15, 000
Crow Creek Hospital	12	10, 000
Hoopa Valley Hospital	25	10, 000
Jicarilla Hospital	25	10, 000
Truxton Canon Camp Hospital	8	10, 000
Sells Hospital	20	10, 000
<b>Total</b>	<b>738</b>	<b>304, 500</b>

Statistics compiled for the fiscal year 1920 show the following with relation to disease among Indians:

Cases of tuberculosis (estimated)	24, 773
Cases of tuberculosis (known active)	4, 519
Cases of trachoma (estimated)	30, 795
Births	6, 510
Deaths	6, 070
Deaths due to tuberculosis	1, 230
Deaths—children under 3 years of age	1, 436

The above table shows the great incidence of the two diseases, tuberculosis and trachoma, both of which are reported to be increasing. More than 45,000 cases of active tuberculosis were at different times under treatment by our



physicians. Lack of physicians, funds, and hospital facilities prevented the treatment of thousands of other cases. This same statement applies also to the disease trachoma, more than 9,000 cases of which were treated during the year.

The 19 hospitals supported from this fund fill in a small measure only the need for institutional care of patients. The experience of their young men in the Army hospitals during the war seems to have inspired in the Indians confidence in our hospitals for, especially in the Southwest, the demand for hospitalization of patients far exceeds the capacity of the hospitals.

The sanatoria are devoted almost exclusively to the treatment of tuberculosis, while the hospitals are handling both medical and surgical cases, particularly tuberculosis and trachoma.

The medical organizations at the hospitals, dismembered by the war, are still below their prewar standards. Neither physicians, dentists, nor nurses are available at present, and salaries must be increased to keep the present force and to fill vacancies.

The increase of this fund from \$350,000 to \$450,000 is covered by the following items:

*Choctaw-Chickasaw Sanatorium (\$5,000).*—At the Choctaw-Chickasaw Hospital there is a building that is operated solely as a sanatorium devoted to the care and treatment of school pupils from eastern Oklahoma who are afflicted with tuberculosis. Employees stationed on duty in this building are of necessity compelled to dwell in it, in quarters allotted to them within the same, because of lack of space for housing purposes elsewhere around the institution—a condition that is fraught with danger to their physical well-being, even when they are not doing ward duty, on account of being so closely quartered to the patients, thus running the gantlet of becoming afflicted with this dread disease, which they would not be liable to contract were they segregated to an outdwelling, if such a building were erected and set aside expressly for their use as a place within which they could live. This is a sanatorium for the tuberculous, and employees ought not be compelled to live in such close proximity to its inmates. The sanatorium proper should be relieved of the requirement of acting as an abode for employees; a small outbuilding instead, suitably equipped as a dwelling within which they could be comfortably housed, should be erected either adjacent to or within very easy walking distance of the sanatorium.

The present electric-lighting plant will be inadequate if a new outdwelling for employees is erected, and should therefore be enlarged; while the balance of the sum requested is for the purpose of clearing land to enlarge the present farm and garden, thus enabling the institution to raise more of its own truck.

*Sac and Fox Sanatorium.*—The Sac and Fox Sanatorium, Toledo, Iowa, one of the best institutions in the service, with a capacity of 80 patients, has been compelled because of lack of funds to accept an average of less than 60 patients, increasing thereby its per capita cost without fulfilling the best measure of its usefulness. By excellent management and through strict economy this institution is existing, but at the expense of its plant, which needs repairs badly. \$5,000, available immediately, would permit an increased enrollment and some absolutely necessary repairs. \$40,000 (the \$5,000 just mentioned should be made available out of this sum immediately), an increase of \$15,000 over last year, is requested and will enable the hospital to run at full capacity, at which it is most economically administered, and permit of repairs and improvements deferred during the period of the war. Coal and its transportation alone at this hospital cost 350 per cent more than last year.

*Winnebago Hospital.*—\$3,000 additional is asked for the Winnebago Hospital, an institution that has been doing excellent work but which at present is handicapped by lack of competent employees, but the best, however, that its funds will allow. The coal alone this year cost \$1,000 more than it did last year.

*The Cherokees, of Oklahoma.*—A health drive was made among the Cherokees, of Oklahoma, in the latter part of 1917, during which 3,418 restricted Cherokees disclosed that besides the usual incidence of tuberculosis and trachoma these people suffered in particular from pneumonia, typhoid, malarial, gastro-intestinal complaints, and pellagra.

This "drive" demonstrated the urgent need for sanatoria and hospital facilities for the restricted and poor Indians of the Cherokee Tribe.

The conditions are approximately the same in the other tribes under the Five Tribes' jurisdiction. It is proposed to devote the funds requested to the poor and restricted Indians only—Indians who have heretofore been sadly neglected in so far as their medical care is concerned. Many of them are indigent, and it is essential on that account that the Government should look after their care and maintenance and general health status.

Mr. MERITT. This is one of the most urgently needed appropriations in the Indian Bill. The health conditions among the Indians are very bad. They suffer very greatly from tuberculosis and trachoma. We have approximately 25,000 tubercular Indians in the United States, and there are estimated to be 35,000 cases of trachoma among the Indians in this country.

## TRACHOMA.

(See p. 65.)

Mr. DEMPSEY. I had occasion when connected with the Department of Justice to have trachoma cases before me, and I supposed that trachoma was a disease incident to northeastern Europe and western Asia. I had no idea that it was prevalent in this country at all, and thought it was only prevalent there, until it had been brought in from the regions that I have mentioned. I did not suppose it was in this country at all. That was the testimony as I understood of oculists in cases that I tried at that time, which was only 10 or 12 years ago.

Mr. MERITT. It is a well-known fact that we have considerable trachoma in this country. It is such a serious disease that they prevent people coming here from Europe with trachoma.

Mr. DEMPSEY. Oh, yes; they are absolutely excluded. These were exclusion cases that I had to try.

Mr. MERITT. It is such a serious disease that if neglected it will eventually result in blindness.

Mr. DEMPSEY. The disease as I understand it comes from two things—from being in the country where they have sand storms and the dirt gets in the eyes in that way, and then it is both contagious and infectious.

Mr. MERITT. We have special physicians who travel around among the Indians for the treatment of the disease, but our appropriations are entirely inadequate to meet this urgent need.

Mr. DEMPSEY. Is that much more prevalent in the country where there are dust storms that carry dust with them, or is it general through the Indian country?

Mr. MERITT. It is largely general through the Indian country in the West and Northwest. We do the best we can with the small appropriations available. We have been severely criticised by the medical world for not getting larger appropriations for the medical work among the Indians, paying higher salaries, and furnishing better hospital equipment, to reduce trachoma and tuberculosis among the Indians. But it is impossible with the appropriations made available by Congress to do all of this urgently needed work.

Mr. DEMPSEY. Trachoma is an irritation and a roughness of the inner surface of the lids of the eye, is it not?

Mr. MERITT. It is.

Mr. DEMPSEY. The eyelids rub the eyeball, and it becomes sufficiently severe in the end that the irritation destroys the sight?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir. We are maintaining out of this appropriation 19 hospitals located in different parts of the Indian country. Now, this appropriation covers almost altogether hospital and medical assistance to the Indians.



Mr. ELSTON. Does that include any other objects?

Mr. MERITT. That is the main purpose of the appropriation. Sometimes we use a part of this appropriation to relieve an Indian in distress: for example, if we find an Indian who is very poor and he needs immediate assistance in food and clothing, the appropriation is broad enough to help along that line.

Mr. DEMPSEY. It furnishes transportation, Mr. Chairman, too.

#### SUBSISTENCE.

Mr. ELSTON. In the itemization of your use of the appropriation made for the fiscal year 1920 and in your itemization of your estimate made for the present year you have very large amounts under the heading of "Subsistence." Are those supplies doled out to destitute Indians or are they used for hospitals?

Mr. MERITT. Very largely in connection with hospitals.

Mr. ELSTON. You have no segregation here of how much of these amounts are used for the purchase of supplies for destitute Indians? On the whole, how much in dollars, on the average, is expended to aid destitute Indians out of this appropriation?

Mr. MERITT. Only a small per cent outside of the hospital work and the trachoma work.

#### INCREASE IN NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.

Mr. ELSTON. I notice in the number of employees estimated for 1922 you have an increase of 88 over those employed in 1920.

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. ELSTON. Is that increase of 88 an increase that has already taken place and now being cared for under the appropriation for the present fiscal year until next July?

#### HEALTH WORK AMONG FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

Mr. MERITT. No, sir. We propose to increase our work—to expend \$50,000 among the Five Civilized Tribes. You will note the item reads:

*Provided further,* That not to exceed \$50,000 of this appropriation may be used for medical and health work among the restricted Indians in the Five Civilized Tribes, including salaries of physicians, field matrons, and other employees, equipment, rent of quarters, medical and surgical supplies, and such other expenses as may be necessary, and not to exceed \$5,000 of this amount may be used for the purchase of motor-propelled and horse-drawn passenger vehicles for use of physicians and other employees herein authorized.

Mr. ELSTON. Does that appropriation of \$50,000 of this appropriation of \$415,000 represent a new work in addition to that which has been done heretofore?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. ELSTON. How much of the appropriation under this head has been heretofore segregated for the Five Civilized Tribes of Oklahoma?

Mr. MERITT. Only a very small part outside of the appropriation for the Oklahoma hospital.

Mr. ELSTON. That is the Choctaw and Chickasaw hospital?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; the Choctaw and Chickasaw hospital. Last year we had \$30,000, and we are asking that the amount be increased to \$35,000 this year.

Mr. ELSTON. You do not mean that this allocation of \$50,000 was in lieu of this proposed appropriation of \$35,000 for the Choctaw and Chickasaw hospital?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir.

Mr. ELSTON. It is to be in addition to it?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. ELSTON. So that \$85,000 in your estimate, out of the \$415,000, will be spent in the Five Civilized Tribes?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. ELSTON. By the Five Civilized Tribes you mean what tribes?

Mr. MERITT. The Choctaws, Chickasaws, Cherokees, Creeks, and Seminoles. They number altogether about 100,000 Indians, but only about 20,000 of those Indians remain restricted.

Mr. ELSTON. So that this segregation of \$85,000 is for the exclusive use of 20,000 only of the Indians, of the 100,000 Indians in Oklahoma?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. ELSTON. As a general proposition, Mr. Meritt, are not the Five Civilized Tribes progressing quite rapidly in civilization, and, as a whole, have they not property interests sufficient to take care of their own medical and hospital facilities?

Mr. MERITT. The 20,000 Indians remaining restricted are very largely full-blooded Indians and have allotments of land, but they have very little money. The money has been distributed, and, like nearly all other Indians, they do not keep it very long, and it is well known that those 20,000 Indians are in urgent need of medical assistance.

Mr. ELSTON. Have you any analysis of that 20,000 in order to ascertain how many come from each tribe?

Mr. MERITT. They are mostly Choctaws and Chickasaws—the full bloods among those tribes.

#### TRIBAL ASSETS.

Mr. ELSTON. What is the property interests of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Tribes?

Mr. MERITT. They have allotments and they are also interested in the segregated coal and asphalt lands, but that property has not been sold. We have advertised it several times, but we have not been able to get purchasers for it.

Mr. ELSTON. Have these two tribes surplus tribal funds to their credit in the Treasury?

Mr. MERITT. They have very little money to their credit at this time. Congress has authorized per capita payments to be made as the funds accumulate.

Mr. ELSTON. How much do these per capita payments amount to?

Mr. MERITT. They have run all the way from \$50 to \$200 a year, and there is a provision in the last Indian appropriation act which gives authority to pay out funds of those two tribes as they accumulate.



Mr. ELSTON. Have you made any table showing the total assets of these tribes and the proportionate amount in dollars which the Indian in the tribe should be entitled to out of the undistributed surplus of the tribe?

Mr. MERITT. The undistributed property is estimated anywhere from \$5,000,000 to \$15,000,000.

Mr. ELSTON. As to which tribe?

Mr. MERITT. To be divided among the Choctaws and Chickasaws.

Mr. ELSTON. And how many individual Indians would participate in that distribution?

Mr. MERITT. All of the Choctaws and Chickasaws would participate in that distribution. There are about 10,966 Chickasaws and 26,828 Choctaws. All the enrolled Choctaws and Chickasaws, except the freedmen, would participate in that distribution. The freedmen in the Chickasaw Nation number 4,662 and in the Choctaw Nation 6,029.

Mr. ELSTON. Are the properties of the Choctaws and Chickasaws producing revenue at the present time?

Mr. MERITT. Their lands are being leased for farming purposes and we are also leasing some of the coal lands. We get an income of about \$200,000 a year from the coal royalties, but that is used for supporting schools among the Choctaws and the Chickasaws.

Mr. ELSTON. Under your direction, or under the direction of their council?

Mr. MERITT. Under the direction of the Indian Bureau.

Mr. ELSTON. If this rider here, with regard to the segregation of an additional \$50,000 for medical and health work among the restricted Indians in the Five Civilized Tribes, were not included in the present bill, would they have authority to use any part of that amount for the Five Civilized Tribes or would you be restricted absolutely to the items that are contained in the rest of the matter under the head of relieving distress, etc.?

Mr. MERITT. If we had surplus funds we could use part of it for that work, but the hospitals that we now have in operation take practically the full appropriation. Therefore, we must have an additional appropriation if we are to carry on that work.

Mr. ELSTON. Then, if the \$50,000 additional for the Five Civilized Tribes is not included in the present bill or can not be included in the present bill, being a new legislative matter, that would reduce the total estimate of \$415,000 by \$50,000?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. ELSTON. And that would leave you with sufficient funds for your purposes?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. ELSTON. Mr. Meritt, for the information of this subcommittee, I would like to have you put into the record a concise statement of the total assets of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Tribes, with the number of Indians who would participate in their property, the amount of annual payments to them out of the revenues of the property, and a statement of the total revenues of those two tribes. Now, I ask that for the purpose of determining whether those two tribes are in a condition of self-sufficiency with regard to the health matters, and those figures would bear on the necessity even

at this time of appropriating for those Choctaw and Chickasaw hospitals.

Mr. DEMPSEY. You do not quite mean of all their property, do you, Mr. Chairman? You mean a statement of what is in the hands of the department and what the department receives and disburses for them annually.

Mr. ELSTON. That is what I meant, but that suggests that they might have other property distributed and allotted, which is not under the charge of the bureau, but if we can obtain figures which would give other information as to their ability to take care of themselves, if the bureau has these official figures, which are outside of their official cognizance, I think it would be well to put them in. I feel that if ever the time is to come when we are going to separate some of these tribes from the Indian Bureau, we ought to begin with those tribes that are able to take care of themselves, and to fix at least some period when they would be cut off from the Government and allowed to maintain their own activities, and that question can be determined with regard to these tribes largely to see how well able to take care of themselves they are.

Mr. MERITT. The information requested is as follows:

*Tribal funds in United States Treasury and Oklahoma banks as shown by Indian Office ledgers under date of Dec. 1, 1920.*

#### CHOCTAW NATION.

Indian moneys, proceeds of labor:

Choctaw royalties, grazing, etc.....	\$28,942. 11
Choctaw town lots.....	602. 57
Choctaw unallotted lands (in United States Treasury and Oklahoma banks).....	1,089,930. 15
Choctaw 3 per cent fund.....	50. 03
Interest on Choctaw 3 per cent fund.....	45. 35
Interest on Choctaw moneys on deposit in Oklahoma banks.....	15,701. 85

Total in United States Treasury and Oklahoma banks..... 1,135,272. 06

#### CHICKASAW NATION.

Indian moneys, proceeds of labor:

Chickasaw unallotted lands (in United States Treasury and Oklahoma banks).....	\$210,858. 97
Chickasaw town lots.....	169. 18
Interest on Chickasaw national fund.....	76. 24
Interest on Chickasaw moneys on deposit in Oklahoma banks.....	10,094. 86

Total.....	221,199. 25
Chickasaw royalties, etc. (overdraft).....	37,471. 59

Net balance..... 183,727. 66

*Estimated value of unsold Choctaw and Chickasaw tribal property, including amounts uncollected from sale of lands and minerals.*

Tribal schools and improvements.....	\$105,000. 00
2,219 town lots.....	40,000. 00
Unsold lands, including timberlands, and surface of segregated coal and asphalt lands.....	680,975. 00
Amount uncollected from land sold.....	1,755,147. 43
Amount uncollected from sale of coal and asphalt minerals.....	1,220,829. 79
Coal and asphalt minerals deposits.....	11,273,715. 98
Total.....	15,075,668. 20



Amount of per capita payments made to Choctaws and Chickasaws for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1920: Choctaws, \$3,010,077.60; Chickasaws, \$1,252,550.

Total revenues of the Choctaws and Chickasaws received during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1920: Choctaws, \$2,126,127; Chickasaws, \$706,919.

Total number of Indians who would participate in the property of the Choctaws and Chickasaws: Choctaws, 20,799; Chickasaws, 6,304.

#### PIMA HOSPITAL, ARIZONA.

MR. MERITT. Mr. Chairman, before we leave this item, we would like to have the amount for the Pima Hospital increased from \$10,000 to \$13,000. That will not increase the appropriation, but will allow a larger use for that particular hospital. We have an unusual physician at that hospital, who is doing some wonderful work. I visited that hospital a few years ago and found it almost empty. This last summer I visited that same hospital and found it filled to capacity. The physician there—Dr. Shytles—has won the confidence not only of the Pima Indians but the Indians in the State of Arizona, and Indians come there from other reservations to have major operations performed by this physician, who is doing a wonderful work, and the hospital is so crowded that we shall have to have a larger amount in order to maintain it; and I am asking for an increase in the total cost of \$3,000.

#### BLACKFEET HOSPITAL, MONTANA.

MR. ELSTON. I want to go rapidly down the list of those hospitals which are serving the needs of the different reservations and ask you for general information as to the ability of the particular tribe involved to take care of that facility themselves. Now, the Blackfeet Hospital, I assume, is on the reservation of the Blackfeet?

MR. MERITT. The Blackfeet Reservation, Mont. Those Indians are exceedingly poor, and they are not able to maintain the hospital.

#### CARSON HOSPITAL, NEVADA.

MR. ELSTON. How about the Carson Hospital at Nevada?

MR. MERITT. The same conditions obtain there.

#### CHEYENNE AND ARAPAHOE HOSPITAL, OKLAHOMA.

MR. ELSTON. How about the Cheyenne and the Arapahoe Hospital in Oklahoma?

MR. MERITT. Those Indians have some funds to their credit, but we are required in the Indian bill to use their tribal funds for all their administrative expenses, and it would seem only just for the Government to carry on this health work among those Indians.

MR. ELSTON. Are the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians possessed of some property and some income?

MR. MERITT. They have to their credit in the Treasury of the United States, \$282,854.

Mr. ELSTON. Is that a residue after the payment of certain annual dividends to them?

Mr. MERITT. We make annual payments to them.

Mr. ELSTON. Will it cripple them to legislate and charge them with this outlay of \$10,000 for their own hospital facilities?

Mr. MERITT. They could pay that out of their tribal funds without any great injury.

Mr. DEMPSEY. And is there authority of law for the Department to use \$10,000 of this \$282,000 for that purpose?

Mr. MERITT. We would have to have specific authority from Congress to do that, to pay the money out of their tribal funds.

Mr. DEMPSEY. Will you prepare, Mr. Meritt, such authority for the Committee on Indian Affairs, so that if this committee should desire to have that paid from this \$282,000 provision could be made in that way?

Mr. MERITT. All that would be necessary would be to insert here, "payable out of the tribal funds of the Cheyenne and the Arapahoe Indians."

Mr. ELSTON. Then this subcommittee would have the authority to make that direction, inasmuch as it is merely a direction to say where it would come from.

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. ELSTON. Mr. Meritt, before recess we were on page 11, and I was making some inquiry as to the ability of the different tribes to maintain their own hospital facilities. We had just finished the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Hospital, and we had already discussed the Choctaw and Chickasaw Hospital. Will you commence with Fort Lapwai and go on down the list, giving us a general idea of the matter?

Mr. MERITT. In the case of the Fort Lapwai Sanatorium, those Indians have no funds.

The Laguna Sanatorium, New Mexico: Those Indians are very poor and without funds.

The Mescalero Hospital, New Mexico: Those Indians have nothing in the Treasury at the present time.

The Navajo Sanatorium, Arizona: Those Indians have no funds in the Treasury.

The Pima Hospital, Arizona: Those Indians have valuable lands, but they have no moneys to their credit.

The Phoenix Sanatorium, Arizona: That is not a reservation institution, but a general sanatorium for all Indians in Arizona, and the Arizona Indians generally are poor and without funds.

The Spokane Hospital, Washington: We have in the Treasury at the present time \$29,000 to the credit of those Indians, therefore they have not sufficient funds to draw on for this purpose.

#### SAC AND FOX SANATORIUM, IOWA.

The Sac and Fox Sanatorium, Iowa: Those Indians are without funds. That is a sanatorium school where young Indian children from the Northwest, suffering from incipient tuberculosis, go to school.

Mr. ELSTON. Is that for any particular tribe or is it a general territorial hospital?



Mr. MERITT. General.

Mr. ELSTON. For all tribes that want to take advantage of it within reasonable distance?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. ELSTON. The Sac Tribe has quite a large amount of property, has it not, and funds in the Treasury?

Mr. MERITT. The Sac and Fox Sanatorium?

Mr. ELSTON. There is no Sac Tribe; that is just a designation?

Mr. MERITT. There are a few Indians there, but that is a general sanatorium.

Mr. ELSTON. From what was that name taken, Sac and Fox?

Mr. MERITT. From the Sac and Fox Indians in Iowa. There are about 400 of those Indians.

Mr. ELSTON. They are not wealthy?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir. They have some funds, but that is a general hospital, and therefore that money should not be taken out of their funds, even though they had a large amount, because they take the children from all over that northwest territory for that institution, particularly those afflicted with tuberculosis.

Mr. ELSTON. There is some new matter added in this Sac and Fox item. Will you explain why you want that \$5,000 available immediately, and why you have increased the appropriation from \$25,000 to \$40,000?

Mr. MERITT. That sanatorium has a capacity of 80, and with the money available we can only carry a very small number in that hospital, and in order to fill the sanatorium to its capacity we are asking for this increased appropriation.

Mr. ELSTON. Is there a demand that will tax the capacity of the hospital?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; we can fill that hospital to capacity with children afflicted with tuberculosis.

Mr. TINKHAM. Will you tell me what the very great increase in the appropriation has been for, that is the principal items, from 1912 to 1921? I see that the appropriation under this general item was \$60,000 in 1912, \$90,000 in 1913, \$200,000 in 1914, \$300,000 in 1915.

Mr. MERITT. We have been building Indian hospitals to meet these terrible health conditions among the Indians. As I pointed out this morning there are thousands of Indians throughout the United States suffering with trachoma and also tuberculosis, and even with these additional hospitals we are now unprepared to meet the health situation among the Indians.

Mr. TINKHAM. Do I understand that the health situation has been very much worse during the last eight years than it was previously?

Mr. MERITT. I would not say worse, but the Indians were previously neglected, and they were not given proper attention. We have decreased the death rate among the Indians to the point where the births now exceed the deaths. During this last year we had 6,070 deaths and 6,510 births, which we think is a very good showing. Ten years ago the Indians were supposed to be a dying race. To-day they are more than holding their own in population.

Mr. ELSTON. I notice, Mr. Meritt, that the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, at page 19 of his 1920 report, states that the health of the Indians is better cared for to-day than at any time in the history of

the race. Does that mean that their health is better or that the facilities for taking care of them are better?

Mr. MERITT. Both. The facilities for taking care of them have been increased and improved. Eight years ago we came before the committees of Congress urging these appropriations in order to construct these hospitals so as to take care of the health conditions of the Indians.

Mr. ELSTON. Then, pursuing Mr. Tinkham's question, the disparity between the earlier appropriations and the later appropriations means, in your opinion, that the Government is meeting its obligations in regard to the health of the Indians in a better way now than heretofore?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; but I want to say that even with the present increased facilities we are not in a position to meet the Indian health situation on the various reservations.

#### TURTLE MOUNTAIN HOSPITAL, N. DAK.

Mr. ELSTON. Will you go on down this list, reviewing in a general way the ability of the different Indians involved to maintain their own hospital facilities?

Mr. MERITT. In the case of the Turtle Mountain Hospital, N. Dak., those Indians are poor and only have \$2,000 to their credit in the Treasury.

#### WINNEBAGO HOSPITAL, NEBR.

(See p. 64.)

In the case of the Winnebago Hospital, Nebr., we are asking for \$18,000 for that hospital. They have \$73,000 in the Treasury at this time to their credit.

Mr. ELSTON. Is that a vested fund or is it accumulations of income from producing property?

Mr. MERITT. It is money deposited in the Treasury to their credit, part of which is derived from the sale of surplus lands.

Mr. ELSTON. Will that be largely augmented by future sales in such a way that you could answer as to whether or not they would be able to maintain out of their own funds the current expenses for this hospital?

Mr. MERITT. That fund would not be augmented.

In the case of the Crow Creek Hospital, S. Dak., the Crow Creeks have \$326 in the Treasury at this time.

In the case of the Hoppa Valley Hospital, Calif., those Indians are without funds.

In the case of the Jicarilla Hospital, New Mexico, they are very poor Indians, and have no large amount of funds to their credit. They have \$147,000 to their credit, but they need that money to buy sheep and cattle so as to make them industrially independent.

In the case of the Truxton Canyon Camp Hospital, Arizona, those Indians are without funds.

In the case of the Indian Oasis Hospital, Arizona, those Indians are without funds.



## TRIBAL FUNDS OF CHOCTAWS AND CHICKASAWS.

The Choctaws and the Chickasaws have funds to their credit.

Mr. DEMPSEY. Give us the amounts that the Choctaws and the Chickasaws have to their credit.

Mr. MERITT. The Choctaws had to their credit on December 1, 1920, \$1,135,272.06. The Chickasaws had to their credit on December 1, 1920, \$183,727.66.

Mr. ELSTON. Would it be possible, just to illustrate these items under this heading alone, to make a condensed table showing more in detail but quite briefly the aggregate properties and the amounts in the Treasury, and the income-bearing funds or properties of these different tribes? Would that be much trouble, or are there reports now available which will illustrate the whole thing?

Mr. MERITT. None of these tribes except the Choctaws and Chickasaws have property bringing in funds to any considerable extent, but we can get up very readily a statement showing the amount of funds to the credit of each tribe.

Mr. DEMPSEY. The chairman suggested, in addition, if it could be readily done, not alone the amount of funds actually in the Treasury, but if they have a stated or fairly well fixed annual income as a tribe, that that income appear, as I understand it?

Mr. MERITT. I can include that in the statement.

(The statement referred to follows:)

	Value of tribal prop- erty June 30, 1920.	In Treasury June 30, 1920.	Estimated income fiscal year 1922.
Blackfeet, Montana.....	\$2,572,956.00	\$170,601.00	\$13,535.00
Carson, Nevada.....			
Cheyenne and Arapaho, Oklahoma.....	282,854.00	282,854.00	25,250.00
Choctaw-Chickasaw, Oklahoma.....	(1)	(1)	(1)
Fort Lapwai, Idaho.....	1,615,077.00	76,052.00	
Laguna, New Mexico.....			
Mescalero, New Mexico.....	5,354,230.00		60,950.00
Navajo, Arizona.....	18,419,492.00	320.00	
Pima, Arizona.....	1,472,970.00		
Phoenix, Arizona.....			
Spokane, Washington.....	1,281,873.00	29,649.00	7,840.00
Sac and Fox, Iowa.....	724,154.00	325,366.00	16,080.00
Turtle Mountain, North Dakota.....	2,308.00	2,308.00	
Winnebago, Nebraska.....	126,991.00	73,073.00	2,200.00
Crow Creek, South Dakota.....	70,209.00	70,209.00	3,250.00
Hooch Valley, California.....	1,014,716.00	5,716.00	
Jicarilla, New Mexico.....	696,901.00	147,444.00	145,000.00
Truxton Canon, Arizona.....	1,096,207.00	44,282.00	19,000.00
Indian Oasis, Arizona.....			

<sup>1</sup> See full statement in record.

## WINNEBAGO HOSPITAL, NEBRASKA.

(See p. 63.)

Mr. ELSTON. Outside of the Sac and Fox Sanatorium there is only one of these items that involves an increase over last year, and that is the Winnebago Hospital, Nebraska, where you ask for \$3,000 additional to what was appropriated last year. What is the reason for that?

Mr. MERITT. We found that the funds available were not sufficient to meet the demands of that hospital. The health conditions

among those Indians are not very good, and we need a larger amount in order to meet the demands on that hospital.

Mr. ELSTON. Have you set that out in your justification for this item?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. ELSTON. This item in italics—"*Provided further*, That not to exceed \$50,000 of this appropriation may be used for medical and health work among the restricted Indians in the Five Civilized Tribes"—has been discussed in a formal way in connection with the estimates in this item.

Mr. TINKHAM. What would restricted Indians mean?

Mr. MERITT. There are two classes of Indians, restricted Indians and patent-in-fee Indians. Patent-in-fee Indians are those who are alleged to be competent and have had patents in fee issued to them, and thereafter they are treated the same as any other citizen of the United States, and we no longer have any jurisdiction over them. Restricted Indians are those Indians whose property is held in trust by the Government of the United States.

#### TRACHOMA.

(See p. 55.)

Mr. DEMPSEY. Would it not be well, Mr. Meritt, to emphasize the fact that this trachoma is an exceedingly contagious and infectious disease, and would threaten the health not only of the Indians themselves but of the adjoining white people, and that it is probably almost as bad a disease in that aspect as is known in the country?

Mr. MERITT. It is indeed; and as soon as the white people of this country learn that we have 30,000 Indians afflicted with trachoma there are going to be vigorous protests until that condition is remedied. It is very important that we get this eye disease of the Indians under control at the earliest possible date. As you say, it does threaten not only the other Indians on the reservation, but it threatens the white people in the surrounding communities.

#### CHEROKEES.

Mr. HASTINGS. Mr. Meritt, I was not here a moment ago when this item was first read and when you presented your justification; but turning to that, I notice that you refer to the fact that there were 3,418 restricted Cherokee cases that were examined in a health drive made in the latter part of 1917.

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. HASTINGS. I will ask you, in order to emphasize the large percentage of them that are affected, if that is not about one-half or one-third of the restricted members of that tribe?

Mr. MERITT. There are approximately 41,000 members of the Cherokee Tribe.

Mr. HASTINGS. Yes; but if you will notice, that refers to the restricted members of the tribe. There are 41,000 members of the tribe; there are not 41,000 restricted.

Mr. MERITT. Not at all; no, sir.



Mr. HASTINGS. I was trying to have you tell the committee what percentage of these Indians are affected, if there are 3,418 living restricted Cherokees now.

Mr. MERITT. That would be about 40 per cent.

Mr. HASTINGS. The Cherokees have no funds to their credit at all?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir.

Mr. HASTINGS. They are one of the Five Civilized Tribes?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. HASTINGS. They have no hospital facilities?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir. The affairs of the Cherokees have been practically wound up, so far as tribal affairs are concerned. The 41,000 Cherokee Indians have been allotted, their tribal funds have been distributed, and the tribal offices have been discontinued, and the Cherokee tribal affairs are wound up. Out of the 41,000 Cherokees who have been allotted, there are only about 8,000 who remain restricted and under the jurisdiction of the Federal Government.

Mr. ELSTON. You mean their property is under the jurisdiction and control of the Government?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. ELSTON. What does that property amount to for these 8,000 restricted Cherokees?

Mr. MERITT. Simply their allotments.

Mr. ELSTON. Is there any amount of cash that was distributed to them, or held for them by the Government?

Mr. MERITT. They had their property distributed to them and their share of the tribal funds in the Treasury of the United States.

Mr. DEMPSEY. The chairman modified his question and asked whether there was any left in the Treasury.

Mr. MERITT. No money was left in the Treasury at that time.

Mr. ELSTON. Then all of the restricted Indians were made cash payments?

Mr. MERITT. Some restricted Indians have to their individual credit funds from the sale of lands, and at the time the tribal funds were distributed we did not pay to all the Cherokee Indians the funds in cash, but only to the competent ones. We deposited the shares of the incompetent Indians in some bonded bank.

Mr. ELSTON. All of these restricted Indians among the Cherokees, or among any other of the Five Civilized Tribes, still have their allotments unsold, then?

Mr. MERITT. Some of them have sold their allotments—some of them have sold a part of their land.

Mr. ELSTON. Are those lands valuable?

Mr. MERITT. Not very valuable. They are mostly hill lands, and of no great value. I imagine the land will not exceed in value \$25 an acre, on an average. Is that a fair estimate, Mr. Hastings?

Mr. HASTINGS. Yes; I think it is too liberal.

Mr. ELSTON. Considering the demands on this fund of \$415,000, this \$50,000 carried in this clause, together with the \$35,000 asked for on account of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Hospital, makes up a total of \$85,000, or about one-fifth of the total amount. You took that into account when you made this recommendation that one-fifth should go to that territory?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. ELSTON. One-fifth of the Indians at least are there, I suppose, in total number?

Mr. MERITT. One-third of the Indians of the United States are located in Oklahoma.

## CREEKS AND SEMINOLES—TRIBAL FUNDS.

Mr. DEMPSEY. We have developed the condition of the Cherokees, the Choctaws, and the Chickasaws. What are the other two?

Mr. MERITT. The Creeks and the Seminoles.

Mr. DEMPSEY. What about them financially?

Mr. MERITT. The Creeks had in the Treasury on December 1, 1920, \$243,941.24. The Seminoles had in the Treasury on December 1, 1920, \$179,505.97.

Mr. DEMPSEY. Are there any other particular demands on the funds of the Creeks or the Seminoles at this time?

Mr. MERITT. There is this demand on the tribal funds of the Creeks. There were some Indians who did not get allotments in the Creek Nation, and there were some Indians who did not get as much as they were entitled to in the distribution of the funds, and there has been enacted legislation authorizing the equalization——

Mr. DEMPSEY. The demands for equalization?

Mr. MERITT. The demands for equalization among the Creeks, and that will require a part of this fund.

Mr. DEMPSEY. What part?

Mr. MERITT. Something over \$100,000.

Mr. DEMPSEY. Has the tribe property, aside from the \$243,000?

Mr. MERITT. Nothing except a few town lots that remain unsold. It is a very minor consideration.

Mr. DEMPSEY. What about the Seminoles?

Mr. MERITT. The Seminoles have no demand on their funds except for the maintenance of one boarding school. I might also state that there are three boarding schools in the Creek Nation that are being supported out of their tribal funds.

Mr. ELSTON. Mr. Meritt, this \$50,000 is to do new work not heretofore done in the Five Civilized Tribes?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. ELSTON. And I notice it is to cover the salaries of physicians, field matrons, and other employees, equipment, rent of quarters, medical and surgical supplies, and such other expenses as may be necessary, including \$5,000 for motor vehicles and horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles. It would seem from this that you intend with this money to institute a new campaign with new paraphernalia and with practically new equipment of all kinds; is that true?

Mr. MERITT. That is true.

Mr. ELSTON. That would mean new structures, or is this more or less an emergency matter?

Mr. MERITT. It will not mean new buildings of any consequence, but it will mean new employees, such as physicians, field matrons, and the purchase of medical supplies.

Mr. ELSTON. Is the work contemplated under this \$50,000 appropriation supposed to displace the work that is being done by other agencies at the present time?



Mr. MERITT. No, sir; this is to be work that is not now being done. The health of those Indians has been seriously neglected. The Board of Indian Commissioners made a report on the health conditions of the five tribes three or four years ago, and for the information of the committee I will endeavor to get a copy of that report. Father Ketcham, who is very much interested in the Indians of Oklahoma, made a very close survey of the health conditions among the Five Civilized Tribes.

Mr. ELSTON. Would you say, inasmuch as this matter has been brought to the attention of Congress, that there are no present facilities in the way of hospitals in the Indian country in Oklahoma to take care of these needs, or is this intended merely to do more conveniently what can be done under present appropriations and present machinery less conveniently?

Mr. MERITT. The only hospital we have in the Five Civilized Tribes, maintained by the Government, is the hospital in the Choctaw country, known as the Choctaw and Chickasaw Hospital, located at Talihini, Okla. Of course, some of those Indians live in communities where there are doctors, and under present conditions they have to rely on the local physicians, but some of those Indians live a great distance from the local physicians—live out in the hills and along the streams in little shanties and cabins.

#### FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

Mr. ELSTON. Are any of these Five Civilized Tribes so organized within themselves that they take care of some of their own affairs, such as health and sanitation, or are they doing anything of the kind now in the way of maintaining hospitals, etc.?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir.

Mr. ELSTON. This is merely a name, then, to designate certain groups of Indians, rather than an organization to do any active work in the future for the benefit of the individuals under it?

Mr. MERITT. The Five Civilized Tribes of Indians were at one time very highly organized. They had their legislatures, house and senate; they had their governors, they had their supreme court judges, and they had a school system of their own.

Mr. TINKHAM. What date was this?

Mr. MERITT. About 25 years ago, and those Indians have developed some of the brightest minds in the United States. We have in the Senate, as you know, Senator Owen, of Cherokee blood, and we have at this table a Cherokee Indian, Mr. Hastings, two of the ablest men in Congress.

Mr. DEMPSEY. That was all displaced when the State government was established, was it not, when they did away with the Territory and brought in the State government?

Mr. MERITT. That was displaced largely when the Government took over the affairs of those Indians. Twenty-five years ago the Federal Government thought that because of the conditions existing in Indian Territory it was necessary to take over and have more immediate direction of the affairs in the Indian Territory, and the Government passed what is known as the Curtis act in 1898. I believe

Mr. HASTINGS. June 28.

Mr. MERITT. June 28, 1898. Mr. Hastings could tell the history of that country much better than I could, but that is a general outline of the situation.

Mr. HASTINGS. If I might digress a moment, the truth about it is that there were five governments down there by these Five Civilized Tribes. They paid their own expenses, they made their own laws, they executed their own laws, and they paid their own way. That was prior to 1898. The Government here was insisting on their changing their form of government and the method of their land holding in order that they might ultimately come in either as a State or a part of a State. They passed what is known as the Curtis bill on June 28, 1898. This, in effect, dismantled their government. It took away from them their authority to legislate, their authority to appropriate, their authority to manage their own affairs, and their authority to expend their own money. The Five Civilized Tribes were practically coerced into making agreements with representatives of the Government. Four of the tribes did. The Cherokees made some agreements, and those agreements were not ratified. Finally Congress, by the act of July 1, 1902, passed an agreement bill and submitted it to the Cherokees for ratification, and said, "You either take this or you take worse," namely, what was known as the Curtis Act of June 28, 1898, and as a choice between two evils the Cherokees, of course, accepted the lesser, this latter act of Congress, which is the act of July 1, 1902, and it thereafter became effective.

Mr. TINKHAM. Do you think that was the proper course for the Government to pursue, to insist on their accepting either the one or the other?

Mr. HASTINGS. Well, that is a long story. The conditions were such that a great many people thought that they ought to be changed down there, and thought it was best for the Indians that they become citizens of the United States, and that they become either a separate State or a part of a State of the Union. There has been a good deal of controversy as to whether the Government has pursued the proper policy toward them, but that is water that has gone over the wheel, and I was just simply trying to explain to the committee that it was not upon the initiative of those Five Tribes that these changes have come about. Of course, it has taken 20 years. They had to make up the rolls down there and they had to survey the land.

For instance, a part of those countries had not been surveyed, and those that had been surveyed had to be resurveyed. The membership of the various tribes had to be determined, and a lot of work with reference to the individual members had to be gone through with. Those Indians, as they understood it, were to have their lands and to have their money, and they feel as though the Government has the technical part, the legal part of it, in making appropriations from the tribal funds for a purpose of this kind, but that it has no moral right to do it, and the members of many of those tribes resent it.

#### STATE HOSPITALS.

Mr. ELSTON. Has the State established in the country of the Five Civilized Tribes any hospitals, or does it assume to take care of them in any part itself?



Mr. MERITT. The State has established hospitals in portions of Oklahoma, and I understand they are getting ready now to construct a hospital right near Talihina. The State is beginning to realize the necessity of increased health work among the white people as well as among the Indians, and we have been cooperating with the State to the extent of our funds, which were very small. We have been encouraging the representatives of the State in their efforts to increase the hospital facilities and to help provide for the Indians.

Mr. TINKHAM. Will you account for the expansion from \$60,000 to \$375,000 in the 1920 appropriation? How many of these hospitals or sanatoria that are mentioned in this item have been established since 1912?

Mr. MERITT. The information requested is as follows:

State.	Place.	Date.	Capacity.	Cost.
Arizona.....	Moqui.....	1914	40	\$15,000
Do.....	Sells.....	1920	40	25,000
Do.....	Navaio.....	<sup>2</sup> 1914	40	12,007
Do.....	Phoenix, main building <sup>1</sup> .....	1914	120	25,000
Do.....	Pima.....	1915	20	14,466
Do.....	Phoenix Infirmary.....	1918	30	9,358
California.....	Fort Yuma.....	1912	25	4,500
Do.....	Hoop Valley.....	1916	25	12,125
Do.....	Sherman Institute.....	1912	100	22,200
Minnesota.....	Fon du Lac.....	1916	30	24,537
Do.....	Leech Lake.....	1916	8	3,500
Do.....	White Earth.....	1912	24	18,698
Do.....	Red Lake.....	1916	30	20,101
Montana.....	Blackfeet.....	1915	20	14,466
Do.....	Crow.....	1916	24	15,000
Do.....	Flathead.....	1914	4	2,700
Nevada.....	Carson.....	1915	20	14,466
New Mexico.....	Mescalero.....	1915	20	14,466
Do.....	San Juan.....	1918	20	9,543
Do.....	Zuni.....	1913	20	5,903
North Carolina.....	Cherokee.....	1916	26	3,040
North Dakota.....	Fort Totten.....	1914	20	3,500
Do.....	Standing Rock.....	1914	30	26,000
Do.....	Turtle Mountain.....	1915	20	14,666
Do.....	Wahpeton.....	1915	24	17,960
Oklahoma.....	Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	1916	20	14,466
Do.....	Choctaw-Chickasaw Sanatorium, Talihina.....	1916	60	48,954
Do.....	Kiowa.....	1915	50	37,280
South Dakota.....	Canton Asylum.....	1915	92	31,149
Do.....	Cheyenne River.....	1915	36	34,700
Do.....	Pine Ridge.....	1914	20	8,000
Do.....	Rosebud.....	1915	30	33,200

<sup>1</sup> Comprises main building constructed in 1911 and addition made in 1914.

<sup>2</sup> Agency.

Mr. TINKHAM. Some of the hospitals that are mentioned in this item have been constructed since 1912?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. TINKHAM. Half of them, would you say, by just glancing through the list?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; I would say fully half of them.

Mr. ELSTON. Mr. Meritt, in this item of \$50,000 you say, "That not to exceed \$50,000 of this appropriation may be used for medical and health work." That means that there must be a surplus in this appropriation of \$415,000, over and above the itemized amounts here opposite each particular hospital?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. ELSTON. How much, in addition to that \$415,000, over and above the particular items which you have set forth here?

Mr. MERITT. We have 19 hospitals mentioned in these items, and it requires \$304,500 to maintain those hospitals.

Mr. ELSTON. That leaves nearly \$100,000. That is asked for what purpose?

Mr. MERITT. For the relief of distress and for the employment of physicians outside of the hospitals, and for other general health work.

Mr. ELSTON. And that \$100,000 extra this year you intend, under this clause, to devote to the restricted Indians of the Five Civilized Tribes?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. ELSTON. Are there other Indians in Oklahoma besides the Five Civilized Tribes?

Mr. MERITT. There are a very large number of Indians in western Oklahoma.

Mr. ELSTON. What would be the ratio of other Indians to the Five Civilized Tribes in Oklahoma?

Mr. MERITT. I think, outside of the Five Civilized Tribes, there would be about 18,000 Indians.

Mr. ELSTON. As to the number of restricted Indians in that list, what is their ratio to the restricted Indians in the Five Civilized Tribes?

Mr. MERITT. A much larger percentage of Indians in the reservations outside of the Five Civilized Tribes are restricted.

Mr. ELSTON. Then you propose in this item to ignore the needs of all restricted Indians in all other tribes in Oklahoma outside of the Five Civilized Tribes and devote this \$50,000 merely to the restricted Indians in the Five Civilized Tribes?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir; we have hospital facilities for the Indians in western Oklahoma.

Mr. ELSTON. So it is because of the great need and want of facilities among the restricted Indians of the Five Civilized Tribes that you particularize them?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. DEMPSEY. There are these enumerated hospitals; first, the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Hospital.

Mr. MERITT. That is a hospital, and we also have a hospital at Kiowa Agency which is supported out of tribal funds, and we have school hospitals in Oklahoma outside of the Five Civilized Tribes.

Mr. ELSTON. Mr. Meritt, would you say that an emergency exists among the restricted Indians in the Five Civilized Tribes to-day more pressing than that among any other group of Indians in the United States, which would demand a segregation of half of this floating fund you speak of to them rather than its distribution for emergency cases over the United States which are not itemized here nor specially appropriated for?

Mr. MERITT. I would not say that the condition of the Five Civilized Tribes is worse than it is generally throughout the United States, but we have not the facilities in the Five Civilized Tribes that we have at some of the other Indian agencies. On nearly all of our reservations we have facilities of some kind for physicians and matrons that are supported out of other appropriations in the bill, but we have got to have specific appropriations by Congress



in order to do this specific work in Oklahoma, because we have no other funds available.

Mr. ELSTON. Suppose we dropped out this item of \$50,000 and should leave you an additional \$50,000 in this floating fund, would you have authority, under the direction here that you should use that money for relieving distress, etc., to distribute some part of that money in the way of aid to the Five Civilized Tribes?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; we would have that authority.

Mr. HASTINGS. Mr. Meritt, has not this health condition among the members of the Five Civilized Tribes been brought to the attention of Congress for the last three or four years?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; we included it in our estimates last year.

Mr. HASTINGS. It has been growing worse all the time, has it not?

Mr. MERITT. The conditions are bad among those Indians, and I have already stated that I will bring to the attention of the committee the recommendations of the Board of Indian Commissioners in regard to the health conditions of the Five Civilized Tribes.

(The recommendations are as follows:)

#### RECOMMENDATIONS.

My recommendations for controlling and eliminating the plague of tuberculosis prevailing among the Choctaws and Chickasaws are as follows:

1. *The Talihina Sanitarium.*—This sanitarium should be devoted particularly, if not exclusively, to tuberculosis. It offers the principal and immediate remedy for existing conditions. It is centrally located in the home country of the Indians, and if it is properly conducted Indian patients may be induced to reside there, where they will be properly clothed and fed and will receive the medical and surgical attention they need. They can be provided with religious services, and open-air classes can be carried on for children, so that they may not grow up in ignorance. The most attractive features of Indian life, such as are not at variance with hygienic requirements, should be preserved, so that Indian patients may be content to remain indefinitely.

I am convinced that this can never be accomplished unless some Choctaw or Chickasaw official is attached to the sanitarium. If these conditions can be realized, doubtless a number of the afflicted will be cured, others will greatly improve, and the sufferings of those who can not otherwise be benefited will be greatly mitigated.

The chief advantage the people in general will derive from the sanitarium will be the protection resulting from the segregation of the afflicted it will make possible. Segregation is the only thing that will eradicate the disease from these tribes. The sanitarium will become a village of considerable proportions if all the afflicted are gathered into it, but this is precisely what should be done; and if necessary some method should be found (by legislation if need be) to require tuberculous patients to remain in the sanitarium, provided, of course, it is properly conducted and the physical and spiritual needs of the colony are adequately cared for.

2. *Change of climate.*—It may be advisable in some instances in which there are fair chances of a cure, and in which the individual is not closely bound by family ties, to send patients to southern or western Texas or to New Mexico. As to children, these patients, as had already been done in some instances, can be placed in hospitals and required to remain so long as there is need. As for adults, who can not be controlled so easily, there should be some way of colonizing them, as it were, under the supervision of some reliable Indian, so that they may have the companionship of one another and be induced to remain a sufficient length of time. It is folly to spend an Indian's money sending him to some distant State when it is practically sure that in two or three weeks he will become restless and return, without having been benefited in the least.

3. *Education.*—A campaign of education in reference to tuberculosis should be carried out thoroughly in every Indian community. It will take years

before such a campaign can be expected to accomplish much, but if any considerable results are to be realized, it should be begun at once and carried on persistently and insistently.

The necessary literature should be translated into the Choctaw language and distributed at once. This should be read systematically to the children and to the people generally in all schools and other places of assembly. In this campaign every religious organization should join. In it every local Government official, every physician, every school-teacher, every minister, should take an active part, not spasmodically but systematically.

In a great many instances the Choctaw language will be the only vehicle which can convey to the minds of the people the knowledge they should have of the disease—of its origin, of its propagation, and of the means of preventing it. It must be taken for granted that not one or two warnings or instructions will accomplish anything at all. The subject must be put before the people in season and out of season, week after week, year after year. Incidentally I would suggest that stereopticon lectures be given at times in every school-house. The Indian mind will not easily yield to the knowledge of the germ that reaches it through the medium of the ear. The information that comes through the medium of the eye will make the strongest impression.

Another thing to be considered is that the Indian does not shrink from contact with the disease, nor from contagion or death as the white man does; in fact, my observation among the Choctaws rather leads me to believe that all these things have a sort of fascination for them, and thus the difficulty of saving them from themselves is augmented. The segregation of the afflicted and the ceaseless campaign of education among the people is an absolute necessity. By these means only can we hope to rescue the Choctaws and Chickasaws and the whites among whom they live from the ravages of tuberculosis.

WILLIAM H. KETCHAM.

HON. GEORGE VAUX, Jr., *Chairman*.

Mr. ELSTON. You spent last year, or for the year ended June 30, 1920, about the sum of \$350,000, if I understand it correctly?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. ELSTON. If we left out this item of \$50,000 here for particular work among the Five Civilized Tribes, you would have just about what you spent last year, is that right?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. ELSTON. Mr. Meritt, have your estimates now for the subsistence supplies of these various hospitals, which take up a very large part of your appropriation, been based on what you believe the market will be for the year commencing next July, which will be the year when this money is to be used?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; during recent years we have had to cut the rations very short in our hospitals, as well as in our schools. In fact, we have been unable to supply the patients in these hospitals, as well as the children in the schools, with adequate food during the last three years, and we will be hard pressed, at the prices that will obtain next July, to support our hospitals, schools, and agencies on the funds allowed by Congress.

#### SUPPORT OF INDIAN SCHOOLS.

Mr. ELSTON. The next item is for the support of Indian schools, on page 13 of the estimates.

For support of Indian day and industrial schools not otherwise provided for, and other educational and industrial purposes in connection therewith, \$1,700,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$40,000 of this amount may be used for the support and education of deaf and dumb or blind or mentally deficient Indian children: *Provided*, That hereafter all reservation and nonreservation boarding schools, with an average attendance of less than 45 and 80 pupils, respectively,



shall be discontinued on or before the beginning of the next fiscal year. The pupils in schools so discontinued shall be transferred first, if possible, to Indian day schools or State public schools; second, to adjacent reservation or non-reservation boarding schools, to the limit of the capacity of said schools: *Provided further*, That all day schools with an average attendance of less than 8 shall be discontinued on or before the beginning of the next fiscal year: *And provided further*, That all moneys appropriated for any school discontinued pursuant to this act or for other cause shall be returned immediately to the Treasury of the United States: *Provided further*, That not more than \$200,000 of the amount herein appropriated may be expended for the tuition of Indian children enrolled in the public schools: *And provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for the support of Indian day and industrial schools where specific appropriation is made.

Mr. ELSTON. Have you a justification for what you ask for there?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; I submit for the record the following justification:

#### INDIAN SCHOOLS: SUPPORT.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1921:

Amount appropriated -----	\$1,600,000.00
---------------------------	----------------

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920:

Amount appropriated -----	1,725,000.00
---------------------------	--------------

Amount expended -----	1,601,679.45
-----------------------	--------------

Unexpended balance -----	123,320.55
--------------------------	------------

#### ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURES.

Salaries, wages, etc -----	691,932.35
Traveling expenses -----	23,966.30
Transportation of supplies -----	47,188.48
Telegraph and telephone service -----	1,629.70
Stationery, printing, schoolroom supplies -----	9,413.04
Subsistence supplies -----	240,088.20
Dry goods, clothing, etc -----	193,574.62
Forage -----	35,819.95
Fuel, lubricants, power, and light service -----	95,689.99
Medical supplies, etc -----	3,790.70
Live stock -----	7,282.10
Equipment and miscellaneous material -----	95,036.85
Tuition in public schools -----	28,124.20
Support and education of deaf, dumb, and blind -----	1,737.24
Miscellaneous -----	9,795.17
Outstanding liabilities -----	116,610.44
Total -----	1,601,679.45

The amount requested, \$1,700,000, is \$100,000 more than the amount in the 1921 act. The fund is required for support and education of Indian children in all schools for which no specific appropriation is made or use of tribal funds authorized, including day schools and public schools where tuition is paid. A larger amount than was allowed last year is required because of the high cost of support of the schools and the fact that all surplus which has heretofore been carried on hand has been exhausted.

The Indian Service is still seriously embarrassed by conditions incident to the World War. This is especially true regarding our general educational activities both in the schools and in work that should develop self-support among adult Indians and lead to their industrial efficiency.

We have an excellent educational system with a course of study embracing vocational training, but this can not function under present conditions. We are unable to escape the plight of the public schools generally, whose shortage of teachers has well-nigh produced a crisis. Throughout the country at large there is a prospective net loss for the present year of approximately 100,000 teachers. There is a 25 per cent reduction over 1916 in the number of normal-school graduates, and a national force of teachers more than one-half of whom

are without the professional training requisite for the minimum pedagogical standard. Recent reliable data showed that about 20,000 schools of the country were without teachers, more than twice that number were supplied with temporary instructors, and that over 300,000 teachers with less than the minimum qualifications were employed. The explanation is chiefly that teachers continue to be attracted to other vocations which require little preparation for acceptable service on account of the compensation, which better meets the cost of living. The situation in the Indian school service is similar.

For several years before the period of the war there had been considerable difficulty in securing new employees and retaining the services of efficient employees already in the service, due to the fact that the salaries in the Indian Service were lower than the amount paid for similar work on the outside. Since 1916, it has been most difficult to operate many of the schools due to lack of employees. There are in the Indian Service approximately 420 matron positions paying an average salary of about \$540 per annum. These women are on duty 16 to 18 hours each day and subject to call at any time during the 24 hours, as they have quarters in the dormitories with the pupils and are responsible for their welfare at night as well as during the day. There are about 50 vacancies which the office is unable to fill. Of the something over 200 cook and baker positions, about 50 are vacant. These employees receive about \$500 per year, which is less than the amount paid house workers in domestic service in many localities, and these employees must cook for from 50 to several hundred children, often with no assistance except that of young pupils.

There are nearly 150 engineer positions in the service and about 35 of these are vacant. The average salary in these positions ranges from \$720 to \$900 per annum. Men competent to hold the position of engineer and operate our heating and lighting plants, etc., can get so much more on the outside that there is no inducement to stay in our service. Aside from the difficulty of securing engineers there must be taken into consideration the rapid deterioration of expensive power plants cared for by the class of incompetent help, which is the only kind that can be secured in many places at the salaries paid.

There are some 65 disciplinarian positions paying an average salary of \$720 per annum, and about 15 of these are vacant at the present time. The office is unable to secure a class of employees who can perform the duties of this position, and without proper discipline at the schools there can be no proper safeguarding of the welfare of the boys enrolled. Unless there is a material increase in the salaries paid in practically all positions at our schools, it will not only be impossible to fill the vacancies already existing but the schools can not retain employees now on duty. Several schools in the service have not been in session for one or two years past on account of lack of employees, and others have been operated with a number of temporary employees whose services were of very little benefit.

There are some 600 teacher positions in the Indian school service, about 150 of which are vacant, and although the office has increased the minimum teachers' salary from \$600 to \$760 per annum it still can not get teachers enough to fill vacancies. As the minimum salary is raised it will be necessary to make promotions all along the line to retain the services of the present teachers experienced in Indian school work. Apart from the increase in teachers' salaries above mentioned, there has been no general increase in the salaries paid employees in the Indian Service during the period of the war.

There was an average enrollment in the schools supported from the fund "Indian school support" during the fiscal year 1920 of about 9,000 pupils; the average attendance was approximately 8,000. This includes both day and boarding schools. The Indian appropriation act for the fiscal year 1920 fixes a per capita limitation of \$225 for schools having 200 pupils or more. In cases of schools having an attendance of less than 200 the Secretary of the Interior can authorize \$250 per capita. The majority of schools supported from the fund in question have an attendance of less than 200. Using the lower figure, \$225, as the basis of computation would more than offset the lower cost of educating children in day schools. On a per capita basis of \$225 it would cost \$1,800,000 to educate the 8,000 children mentioned above. There was \$1,750,000 appropriated for "Indian schools support" during the fiscal year 1920, of which \$200,000 was to be used for payment of tuition in public schools and \$40,000 for support and education of deaf and blind children. It is estimated that \$27,500 will be required for transportation of coal next year, and this is an expense not heretofore charged against this fund.



Every worker ought to receive more than a mere existence wage. Everyone should have enough to allow the practice of thrift, to permit some saving and a little giving now and then. But of all workers those who have at much time and expense prepared themselves for a profession should have enough to cover the cost of some additional culture and of fitting themselves better to do the basic work upon which so much of all progress and human betterment depends. We can not procure or retain service of skill and technical training when higher pay can be obtained in other Government departments, and much better in connection with outside enterprises. With the amount of the appropriation during 1920 it will be impossible to meet the increases in teachers salaries alone, to say nothing of increasing salaries in other positions.

During the fiscal year 1920 eleven schools supported from "Indian schools, support," with an average attendance of 318 pupils, were closed. The increase in capacity of schools using this fund will be 393. This increase is practically entirely in the Navajo country. There will be no decrease therefore in the amount of "Indian schools, support" required for the whole service on account of abandoning these eleven schools.

The fact that the expense of conducting the schools during 1920 (except for cost of transportation of coal) was kept within the amount appropriated, \$1,750,000, is accounted for by the fact that the schools were not efficiently conducted, but that necessary expenses were curtailed to come within the amount available. This means that the teaching of the children during the period they remain in school to cover the required course is lengthened. Ultimately, therefore, the cost of educating each child is two or three times what it would be if there was an adequate corps of employees and adequate means of meeting other necessary expenses so that pupils were promoted rapidly from grade to grade. Teachers are instructing classes so large that no individual attention is given to pupils, and this notwithstanding the fact that many of the children speak no English on entrance. In addition, the children are not properly fed or clothed, and the furnishings at the schools are reaching a state of dilapidation where they are not an example of proper standards of living for children.

Forty thousand dollars of the amount appropriated is requested for payment of expenses in connection with the education of deaf, blind, and mentally deficient children. Those who are unfitted for attendance at schools maintained for normal children are being placed in institutions suited to their needs as rapidly as accommodations can be found for them. For several years provision has been made for deaf and blind children, but heretofore no funds have been provided for education of mental defectives. These children, when enrolled in our schools receive little benefit themselves and retard the advancement of normal children. If allowed to remain out of school, running at large on the reservation, they are unable properly to care for themselves and frequently become petty criminals if nothing worse. When placed in suitable schools there is an opportunity to teach them to care for themselves, and by simple handiwork to partially defray their living expenses.

From reports for the school year 1920, it is found that there are in all 88,429 Indian children of school age of whom 5,573 are ineligible for school attendance, leaving 82,856 to be provided for in Government, public, or private schools. The following enrollment is shown: In Government boarding schools, 9,433; in nonreservation boarding schools, 10,198; in Government day schools, 5,765, making a total of 25,396 enrolled in Government schools. There are also enrolled in private and mission schools 5,546, and in public schools, 30,858, so far as information has been received. This makes a total of 61,800 Indian children in all schools of whatsoever character. It should be noted that the foregoing data is not confined to schools supported from this fund, but refers to Indian children in all classes of schools.

The provision for closing reservation and nonreservation boarding schools with an average attendance of less than 45 and 80 pupils, respectively, and day schools with an average attendance of less than 8 is in line with a provision contained in the appropriation act for the current fiscal year. The authority to transfer pupils from discontinued schools to other schools having unused capacity sufficient to receive them as a necessary accompaniment, inasmuch as without such authority in many cases the children could not be transferred without the consent of their parents under existing law (28 Stat. L., 313; 28 Stat. L., 906; 29 Stat. L., 348).

Special emphasis has been laid during the year 1920 on enrollment of Indian children in public schools. The principle of requiring Indian children to attend

public schools where available has been continued, and unless a superintendent has definite information and is satisfied that without Government assistance the pupil would be deprived of school privileges, he has been instructed to refuse such child enrollment in a Government Indian school.

The \$200,000 asked for public-school tuition is to secure attendance in public schools where the States do not recognize the right of the Indian to attend, or the State authorities do not feel it incumbent on them to take active measures to secure such attendance, when compulsory attendance laws applicable to Indians do not exist, or especially where districts contain nontaxable Indian lands and the Indians do not contribute to the support of the district schools.

Many Indians whose children are not fitted to attend public schools, or for whom there are no public schools available near their home, are able to bear the whole or part of the expense of educating their children. In view of the need for conserving public funds, these Indians are now required to pay cost of transportation and tuition at Government schools.

Mr. DEMPSEY. How much is the amount there? •

Mr. MERITT. \$1,700,000.

Mr. ELSTON. Is there anything else along that line?

Mr. MERITT. Nothing; except to emphasize the absolute necessity of procuring this increase of \$100,000, in order to keep our schools open and in operation. We had for the fiscal year 1920, \$1,750,000 for this work. For the fiscal year 1919 we had \$1,650,000. We are asking for \$50,000 less than Congress allowed us in 1920, and \$100,000 more than Congress allowed us this last year.

#### CLOSING OF SCHOOLS.

(See p. 110.)

Mr. ELSTON. You mentioned the clauses that were put in last year's bill relative to the enforced closing of schools far below a certain minimum. Have there been any schools discontinued under those enactments?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; we have discontinued some schools.

Mr. ELSTON. How many?

Mr. MERITT. There were 32 schools of all kinds closed during the fiscal year 1920.

Mr. ELSTON. What was the overhead for maintaining those schools, and therefore the saving, if any, by reason of their discontinuance?

Mr. MERITT. There will be some saving in overhead, but there will be no saving in the ultimate cost of educating the children, because they will be transferred to other schools where we have sufficient capacity to take care of them.

Mr. ELSTON. It is expected, however, that the addition of those children to the existing schools would not increase the overhead of the existing schools, because in many cases those schools were under capacity, and the addition of a few more would not add greatly to the unit cost.

Mr. MERITT. They would not add greatly to the overhead cost, but, of course, the per capita cost would be about the same. It costs about \$225 per capita per year to educate a child in our Indian boarding schools.

Mr. ELSTON. That, of course, would be necessarily decreased where you employed the plant up to maximum capacity?

Mr. MERITT. It is hard to decrease the cost more than that, unless the enrollment is very large.



Mr. ELSTON. You are speaking now of boarding schools?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. ELSTON. How many of those schools discontinued comprised day schools?

Mr. MERITT. I will put in the record a statement showing the schools discontinued, and the capacity and class of each school.

Mr. DEMPSEY. Whether boarding school or day school?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

(The statement requested is as follows:)

#### SCHOOLS ABOLISHED DURING FISCAL YEAR 1920.

##### NONRESERVATION BOARDING SCHOOLS.

	Capacity.
Hope School, South Dakota-----	60
Cushman School, Washington-----	350

##### RESERVATION BOARDING SCHOOLS.

Southern Ute, Colorado-----	50
White Earth, Minnesota-----	250
Kickapoo, Kansas-----	71
Pryor Creek (under Crow), Montana-----	47
Jicarilla, New Mexico-----	108
Shawnee, Oklahoma-----	110
Rainy Mountain (under Kiowa), Oklahoma-----	155
Yankton, South Dakota-----	115
Lower Brule, South Dakota-----	100
Yakima, Washington-----	131

##### TRIBAL BOARDING SCHOOLS.

Armstrong (Choctaw Nation), Oklahoma-----	100
Tuskahoma (Choctaw Nation), Oklahoma-----	110

##### DAY SCHOOLS.

Yuma Valley (Fort Yuma), California-----	40
Capitan Grande (Pala), California-----	24
Potter Valley (Round Valley), California-----	16
Ute Mountain, Colorado-----	25
Twin Lake (White Earth), Minnesota-----	30
Beaulieu (White Earth), Minnesota-----	30
Round Lake (White Earth), Minnesota-----	30
Birch Cooley (Pipestone), Minnesota-----	36
Union, Mississippi-----	40
Fort Peck No. 3, Montana-----	30
Little Oak Creek (Standing Rock), North Dakota-----	40
Cannon Ball (Standing Rock), North Dakota-----	40
Klamath No. 2, Oregon-----	30
Modoc Point (Klamath), Oregon-----	30
White Lake (Rosebud), South Dakota-----	19
Queets River (Taholah), Washington-----	40
Spokane No. 8, Washington-----	25
Arapaho (Shoshone), Wyoming-----	25

Mr. ELSTON. You ask for a change in those enactments with regard to the discontinuance of schools so as to have them postpone the taking of effect until the end of the fiscal year 1921. Is that by reason of your inability to comply with that law in some cases, so that you feel that extensions are necessary?

Mr. HASTINGS. No; that is just made permanent law, is it not, by the word "hereafter"?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; we are proposing to make that permanent law rather than carry the item in the bill each year. We have added the word "hereafter" so as to make it permanent law.

## FOR TUITION IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Mr. ELSTON. The proviso on page 14, "That not more than \$200,000 of the amount herein appropriated may be expended for the tuition of Indian children enrolled in the public schools" is a proviso that has been carried in the current bill?

Mr. MERITT. For a number of years, and it is very important that we have that.

Mr. ELSTON. You do not regard that as permanent legislation, then, but as an incident of the appropriation each time?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. ELSTON. That amount, \$200,000, remains about the same in all bills?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. ELSTON. Is not that the amount that is put in each bill for that purpose?

Mr. MERITT. We may not use quite that amount, but we are gradually working up to it, and you will notice that we say "not more than \$200,000," and our policy is to get as many children in the public schools as possible, and therefore we would not want that amount decreased.

Mr. ELSTON. For the last fiscal year that you have data on here, you expended out of the appropriation under this heading the sum of about \$1,600,000, or something less than the amount that Congress appropriated. I am referring now to your itemization under this heading contained at page 427 of the Book of Estimates.

Mr. MERITT. According to our figures in the justification, we expended \$1,601,679.45. These are the latest figures and were procured after the Book of Estimates was made up.

Mr. ELSTON. Looking at the table underneath this heading, to be found on page 14, I see that Congress in 1920 appropriated \$1,750,000, and that in that same year, out of that appropriation, you expended only about \$1,600,000?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. ELSTON. That left a surplus of about \$100,000 unexpended.

Mr. MERITT. That went back into the Treasury.

Mr. ELSTON. What is the distinction, Mr. Meritt, with regard to appropriations that lapse into the Treasury and those that do not, where the balance carried over is available for use?

Mr. MERITT. Usually they are not available unless the item so expresses, "available until expended," except in the case of building projects, where we can make a contract prior to the close of the fiscal year and can hold that money.

Mr. ELSTON. Does not the fact that you had no need for at least \$100,000 seem to negative some of your arguments with regard to the urgency of a large appropriation?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir; because during the war a large per cent of our schools had a decreased enrollment because of the impossibility of getting sufficient employees to teach the children, and we were not doing the work during the war that we ought to do in normal times,



## TEACHERS' SALARIES.

Mr. ELSTON. Will the additional amount of \$100,000 that you are asking in your estimates for this year be applied mostly to teachers' salaries or to the expenditures for subsistence and supplies?

Mr. MERITT. It will be applied to both. We must raise the salaries of the teachers if we expect to retain their services. In fact, we have already raised the salaries of some teachers.

Mr. ELSTON. You have that power to raise the salaries, within the aggregate of the appropriation, have you?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. ELSTON. There is no limitation on you?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir.

Mr. ELSTON. What is the average salary of an ordinary teacher? I am not speaking now of a superintendent or principal.

Mr. MERITT. From \$750 to \$1,000.

Mr. ELSTON. What do they get in addition to that money salary?

Mr. MERITT. They get quarters, light, and fuel.

Mr. ELSTON. But even with the money payment and these perquisites you speak of, you find great difficulty in getting sufficient teachers?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; because they can go into the public schools and make considerably more money.

Mr. ELSTON. At what do you value the quarters and other perquisites given to the teachers amount to per year?

Mr. MERITT. It simply means a room in a dormitory in a great many cases.

Mr. ELSTON. It amounts to probably \$500 a year, in other words, does it not?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir; it would amount to considerably less than \$200.

Mr. ELSTON. They are not given their board?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir.

Mr. ELSTON. They pay for that in all cases?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. HASTINGS. Mr. Meritt, a room would not be worth over \$10 a month in the location where they are, generally speaking.

Mr. MERITT. My answer was that it would be considerably less than \$200; but we furnish light and fuel and a cottage in the case of a married man.

Mr. ELSTON. I do not think any question can be made in regard to the overpayment of these teachers.

Mr. DEMPSEY. You made it very simple. You estimated the cost of maintaining an Indian child at \$225, and these teachers have a room adjoining the dormitory. They have a little better room than the pupils, and while the children sleep in the dormitory the teacher has a room. That is the only distinction.

Mr. HASTINGS. The child is clothed and fed out of the \$225?

Mr. DEMPSEY. Yes.

Mr. MERITT. And in the case of married employees, we endeavor to furnish them with small cottages.

Mr. HASTINGS. I want to emphasize one other thing, Mr. Meritt. I think it ought to be stated in this connection that these teachers are on duty all the time.

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. HASTINGS. I want to state also in this connection that I heard it stated in connection with the discussion of the District of Columbia appropriation bill, that the minimum salary paid teachers here in the District of Columbia was \$1,200, and that was exclusive of longevity pay.

Mr. MERITT. They are paying as high as \$1,800 for teachers in the public schools in the Western States. I would like to emphasize the point, however, that where schools are closed those pupils are taken care of in other schools. Also Congress has been making appropriations of \$100,000 annually for several years, for additional schools facilities among the Navajo Indians in Arizona and New Mexico. That appropriation is for buildings, but as the buildings are erected we have to support those new schools out of this appropriation.

Mr. DEMPSEY. In other words, you are taking on some additional schools at the same time that you are discontinuing others, under this appropriation, owing to the smallness of the attendance?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir. In the northwestern country we are gradually closing the schools because the country is being developed and the public-school facilities are available for Indians, and we are glad to discontinue the schools under conditions of that character. But in the southwest, in the Navajo country alone, we have over 7,000 Indian children who are absolutely without any school facilities whatever, and the Government is under treaty obligation to provide school facilities for those children, and we are doing that gradually.

Mr. ELSTON. Mr. Meritt, the subcommittee of the Committee on Indian Affairs, which made a visit to the Indian country this last summer, visited, as I remember, a school at Keams Canyon that had been abandoned. The plant there looked as if it were a good one when it was installed, and it seems to me that something ought to be done to take advantage of any salvage that exists there, and to fill that school when the necessity in the Navajo country is such as you say. What have you to say about that?

Mr. MERITT. It will take considerable money to put that plant in proper repair. The foundations are in a bad state of repair, and it was on account of the weak foundations, making the buildings unsafe for the children, that this plant was closed. If sufficient money were available to make the necessary repairs, this school would probably be reopened.

#### INDIAN SCHOOL AND AGENCY BUILDINGS.

Mr. ELSTON. The next item is that of the Indian school and agency buildings, on page 15:

For construction, lease, purchase, repair, and improvement of school and agency buildings, including the purchase of necessary lands and the installation, repair, and improvement of heating, lighting, power, and sewerage and water systems in connection therewith, \$400,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available for the payment of salaries and expenses of persons employed in the supervision of construction or repair work of roads and bridges and on school and agency buildings in the Indian Service: *Provided further*, That the



Secretary of the Interior is authorized to allow employees in the Indian Service who are furnished quarters, necessary heat and light for such quarters without charge, such heat and light to be paid for out of the fund chargeable with the cost of heating and lighting other buildings at the same place: *And provided further*, That the amount so expended for agency purposes shall not be included in the maximum amounts for compensation of employees prescribed by section 1, act of August 24, 1912.

Have you a justification for the appropriation of \$400,000 asked for?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; we offer for the record the following justification:

#### INDIAN SCHOOL AND AGENCY BUILDINGS.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1921:	
Amount appropriated	\$335,000.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920:	
Amount appropriated	335,000.00
Amount expended	293,485.96
Unexpended balance	41,514.04

#### ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURES.

Salaries, wages, etc.	18,847.77
Traveling expenses	6,222.33
Transportation of supplies	1,552.45
Stationery, printing	54.04
Equipment and miscellaneous material	4,548.44
Construction of buildings	39,587.19
Repair of buildings	184,416.15
Rent of buildings	13,833.34
Miscellaneous	7.45
Outstanding liabilities	24,416.80
	293,485.96

This is the appropriation which provides for the upkeep and repair of buildings at the great majority of jurisdictions and for new construction at those places. The value of the present buildings is approximately \$7,500,000. The amount requested, \$400,000, is 5½ per cent of the present value of the buildings. The amount requested for next year is \$65,000 more than was allowed in the act for the current fiscal year. Funds have been so limited and materials and labor so high for the last two or three years that most plants have suffered considerable deterioration. If numerous necessary repairs are not made soon many buildings will become unfit for use and the repairs on those remaining will be unusually heavy.

With the present cost of building material and the high labor rates, the demands upon this fund are very great.

Buildings in the Indian school service receive unusually hard usage, and many of them are frame structures. Some being quite old, require constant repairs to keep them in use. Some of these plants have never been completed, and new buildings to enable the use of the full capacity of other departments are required, as well as improvements in heating, lighting, water, and sewer systems.

Mr. DEMPSEY. Mr. Meritt, the cost of materials such as, for instance, lumber, steel, shingles, and the cost of labor for the production of lumber in certain localities has gone down very much in 30 or 40 days. For instance, I know of one instance in the Carolinas where a man with a large lumber plant sold all he had and closed down. He was paying 40 cents an hour for his labor, and when he opened again he opened at 20 cents an hour, which puts his product on an entirely different basis. I do not think that is general, but

I do know that the drop in the price of materials is general, but I doubt whether the decrease in the cost of labor is general in the lumber industry.

Mr. ELSTON. It is somewhat on the sliding scale downward, and I think it will reach a lower level within the next six months.

Mr. DEMPSEY. During the time this fund is to be expended.

Mr. MERITT. You will observe, gentlemen of the committee, at the bottom of page 15, that we had, in 1912, \$425,000 for this work; in 1913, \$480,000. It has been \$400,000 or over down to 1918. Because of war conditions it was impossible to do any construction, and we made a reduction in this appropriation, but now that the conditions are becoming normal, we must either repair these buildings, or we will have to close some of them, and it seems to me that inasmuch as the Government has invested \$7,500,000 in these buildings, it is the part of good business to have, at least, an appropriation sufficient to keep them in proper repair.

Mr. DEMPSEY. That is true.

Mr. ELSTON. Mr. Meritt, have you found that there is any appreciable decrease in the expense for items of this character, or in any other general expense for the Indians, by reason of the fact that the number of restricted Indians is becoming less, or supposedly so, each year, and the number of Indians who are released by reason of allotment and clearance of their status is increasing? Should there not be a corresponding relationship between those changing conditions, so as to reflect itself in the Government expenditures?

Mr. DEMPSEY. You mean the same percentage?

Mr. ELSTON. Yes; if you want to put it that way.

Mr. MERITT. That would be true if we had had in prior years, for example, adequate school facilities for all the Indians, but we have been drifting along trying to educate the Indians with a school capacity of 20,000 less than we had children of school age, and we are right now away below the actual capacity for the children available, having to allow 7,000 or 8,000 in the Navajo country alone to go without any school facilities whatever, because we have not the school capacity to care for them.

Mr. ELSTON. When will this decrease in administration overhead begin to show itself by reason of the gradual liquidation of Indian affairs?

Mr. MERITT. It ought to be begun within the next five years. It is beginning now on some of the reservations. It ought to be begun, for example, in the Five Civilized Tribes within a reasonable time, because the number of Indians under the jurisdiction of the Five Civilized Tribes has materially decreased.

Mr. ELSTON. Let us take the Five Civilized Tribes, and let us imagine a time when there will be no restricted Indians in the Five Civilized Tribes, where there are, of course, a great many dependent Indians, poor Indians, and Indians who are suffering from diseases, such as trachoma and tuberculosis. Is it contemplated that when we reach this point of zero in regard to real wards of the Government, that you will then ignore their necessities and put it up to the State to take care of them or to the tribes or to voluntary associations?

Mr. MERITT. That will be the policy of the Indian Bureau, unless Congress otherwise directs. On April 26, 1931, all restrictions will



go off of the Indians in the Five Civilized Tribes, and, unless Congress otherwise directs, the Government expenditures in the Five Civilized Tribes will cease and the agencies there will close.

Mr. ELSTON. Do you expect to pursue the same plan or is the same plan possible with regard to other tribes in other localities as they approach this point of having no restricted Indians?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; we are gradually attaining that condition on reservations and within the next 15 years I believe that in the northwest a large number of agencies and schools will have been closed.

Mr. ELSTON. Is the bureau at this time trying to initiate on its part any movement among these unrestricted Indians, to get them to make a beginning for self-sufficiency, so that they will be ready for the time when all Indians are unrestricted in their tribes, and when they will be called upon to take care of themselves?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; we are throughout our agency forces, on all these reservations, trying to impress upon the Indians that the time is fast approaching when they will be thrown upon their own resources and responsibilities, and they will have to work and make their living the same as the white men do.

Mr. HASTINGS. I will ask if this is not also true, Mr. Meritt, that when you dealt with the tribe as a tribe, it was much less expensive from a Government standpoint than to deal with the tribes as individuals? For instance, when you dealt with the Five Civilized Tribes as tribes, you had a very small force in the Indian Territory which is now a part of Oklahoma, but when you began the allotment of land and dealing with the members as individuals, it took ten times or one hundred times as many men to deal with the 101,000 members of the Five Civilized Tribes than it did to deal with the Five Tribes themselves?

Mr. MERITT. That is true.

Mr. HASTINGS. And it is true of all the other tribes. It is much more expensive to deal with them while you are allotting their lands, and to look after the individual members of the tribe, than it is to deal with them in a tribal capacity prior to the allotment of their lands?

Mr. MERITT. That is true, but every process in the winding up of the affairs of the Indians necessitates more employees. For example, in the Sioux country, before the individual allotments, we only required a few agency employees, but now that we have divided up the lands into individual holdings it is our duty to look after the restricted Indians, to see that their individual property rights are protected, and to see that they are protected in making leases, in the sale of their individual lands, and in the issuing of patents in fee. There is an enormous detail connected with the winding up of the affairs of the Indians of the United States.

Mr. HASTINGS. I think one of the best illustrations will perhaps be the Osages. Prior to the passage of the allotment act, which was in 1906, as I now recall, you had an agent at perhaps \$1,500 a year, and perhaps three or four Indian policemen at \$30 or \$40 a month. The aggregate cost was not perhaps over \$3,000 or \$4,000. I think we spend now something like \$200,000 or more in paying the expenses of our activities in connection with that tribe. It is true

that it is out of the tribal funds, but it illustrates how the expenses can grow.

Mr. ELSTON. Mr. Meritt, I understand that this appropriation here for Indian school and agency buildings is not to be applied to any allotment work, or anything else except for the buildings alone; is that right?

FOR SUPERVISION OF WORK ON ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Mr. MERITT. That is true, and the repair and improvement of buildings already constructed.

Mr. ELSTON. I notice here, however, a proviso clause, "That this appropriation shall be available for the payment of salaries and expenses of persons employed in the supervision of construction or repair work of roads and bridges." How do you mix that item of roads in this general appropriation for buildings alone?

Mr. DEMPSEY. Have you not omitted a word—the word "thereon" after the word "bridges"? Did you mean roads and bridges on your school properties, or not?

Mr. MERITT. On the agency reservation. That item was put in there, Mr. Chairman, so that when a bridge is authorized to be constructed we can pay the expense of supervising the construction of that bridge—and there is certain supervision necessary—and the accountant in our department thought that this language would be necessary to avoid controversy with the Auditor and the Comptroller.

Mr. ELSTON. I know, but should not this clause go into that part of the bill that relates to appropriations for roads and bridges, in order that this extra expense shall apply to the item that it belongs to, instead of being mixed up here with another item? Here you are charging this to the expense of buildings, which is a sort of misleading thing. You will have some expenditures for other purposes than the construction and repair of buildings.

Mr. MERITT. This money will not be used in the actual construction of the roads and bridges, but simply for supervision.

Mr. ELSTON. I understand that, but it is the use of money appropriated for the repair of buildings and the construction of buildings for other than those uses. It will be used to pay the salaries and expenses of persons employed in road and bridge work.

Mr. MERITT. We have certain supervisory officials who travel from one project to another, and sometimes we require those officials to check up on the construction of a bridge or the construction of a road, and it is for the purpose of this incidental work, which amounts to very little, that this language was put in there.

Mr. ELSTON. How much of this fund heretofore has been used for that purpose under this authorization, because I assume that this has been carried in the bill for several years?

Mr. MERITT. I would say not to exceed \$2,000 of this would be used for that purpose. It was put in there to avoid controversy with the auditor and the comptroller. The parties have been doing that work right along, and even if that language were left out, they would necessarily have to supervise that work. To avoid a controversy with the comptroller or auditor we got that language in the bill. It has been carried in the bill right along.



Mr. DEMPSEY. That would either need another item, or else you would have to say, "not to exceed \$3,000, \$4,000, or \$5,000."

Mr. ELSTON. That would disclose more obviously the inclusion of outside matter in this item here.

Mr. DEMPSEY. I know it, but while it would disclose it, it would limit it also.

Mr. ELSTON. Would it be possible to eliminate that from this item here and put it some place else, Mr. Meritt, so that we would clean up the bill from such outside matters?

Mr. MERITT. That is the most logical place in the bill for it.

#### INDIAN SCHOOL TRANSPORTATION.

Mr. ELSTON. The next item is that of Indian school transportation, on page 16:

For collection and transportation of pupils to and from Indian and public schools, and for placing school pupils, with the consent of their parents, under the care and control of white families qualified to give them moral, industrial, and educational training, \$90,000: *Provided*, That not exceeding \$5,000 of this sum may be used for obtaining remunerative employment for Indian youths and, when necessary, for payment of transportation and other expenses to their places of employment: *Provided further*, That where practicable the transportation and expenses of pupils shall be refunded and shall be returned to the appropriation from which paid. The provisions of this section shall also apply to native Indian pupils of school age under 21 years of age brought from Alaska.

Have you a justification for the amount of \$90,000 asked for here?

Mr. MERITT. We offer for the record the following justification:

#### INDIAN SCHOOL TRANSPORTATION.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1921:

Amount appropriated.....	\$68,000.00
--------------------------	-------------

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920:

Amount appropriated.....	72,000.00
--------------------------	-----------

Amount expended.....	72,000.00
----------------------	-----------

#### ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURES.

Salaries, wages, etc.....	\$1,112.50
---------------------------	------------

Traveling expenses.....	70,602.57
-------------------------	-----------

Telegraph and telephone service.....	143.99
--------------------------------------	--------

Miscellaneous.....	140.94
--------------------	--------

	<hr/> 72,000.00
--	-----------------

Attention is invited to the recent increase in railroad passenger transportation of 20 per cent and to the increase of 50 per cent for Pullman service. These increases will, of course, constitute a definite expense to the Indian school service above what has been the case prior to this time. The result will be that a much smaller number of pupils can be enrolled and transported to the Indian boarding schools, chiefly nonreservation schools, and returned home at the end of their terms of enrollment. There are approximately as many children to be so returned each year as have been brought to the school.

By law there has been fixed a limitation as to the amount of money which can be expended for support and education of each pupil and in order to earn this amount it is necessary for the schools to obtain pupils. However, a more important reason is perhaps that the Indian Office is making every effort to fill all of its schools to their utmost capacity in order that only as small a number as possible of Indian children shall remain without educational facilities. An active and continuous effort is being made to enroll these unlettered children, and this campaign will be seriously affected if transportation funds are

not ample. In this connection it should be said that transportation for the children has been required of the parents in cases where the family is financially able to meet the expense.

The matter is especially important in the Southwest where large numbers of Navajos and other Indian children have never been in any school. Just at this time the service has been successful in inducing considerable numbers of these children to go to Sherman Institute, Phoenix, Albuquerque, and Santa Fe, and it is quite within the bounds of possibility that it may be advisable to send them as far as Chilocco and Haskell if the nearer schools become filled.

It is not logical to maintain Indian schools and not then provide means for filling them with pupils. The amount allowed for the fiscal year 1921, viz., \$68,000, of which \$5,000 is appropriated for placing Indian youths in positions of employment, will not be sufficient for the needs of this year. Such moneys will be supplemented to some extent by "Indian moneys, proceeds of labor" earned or produced at the several schools, but the latter moneys are meager and superintendents who are hard put to maintain their schools require such funds for other purposes.

Balances reported as of October 1 of any year are somewhat large in many cases, as many claims are not settled until after that date.

Mr. MERITT. We are asking for an increase in this appropriation from \$68,000, which we had last year, to \$90,000. Of course, the Indian Service has got to pay the increased cost of transportation as well as everyone else.

#### OBTAINING EMPLOYMENT FOR INDIAN YOUTHS.

Mr. ELSTON. I notice that there is a clause here [reading]:

That not exceeding \$5,000 of this sum may be used for obtaining remunerative employment for Indian youths and, when necessary, for payment of transportation to their places of employment.

In such cases, if remunerative employment is obtained, do you get back the transportation cost?

Mr. MERITT. Whenever we can. We get the Indians of the Southwest to go to the beet fields of Colorado and do work there, and we also have been able to get Indian boys into automobile factories and other factories in the North. By this means we have made some Indian boys absolutely self-supporting and independent of the Government, and we also require them to refund the money wherever they are able to do it.

Mr. ELSTON. Do you keep books on these refunds and what becomes of such refunds?

Mr. MERITT. They go back into the Treasury.

Mr. ELSTON. Is there a history of such collections?

Mr. MERITT. I doubt if we have kept a complete history of them. That appropriation has been carried in the Indian bill for a number of years, and it has been the means of getting employment for a large number of Indians.

Mr. ELSTON. You regard the employment as being in the nature of education at the same time?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir: I think the money is well invested, because we are gradually getting these Indians to become self-supporting.

Mr. ELSTON. I see, in addition to transporting pupils to and from the Indian public schools, that you apply this appropriation for transporting them to places where white families shall take care of them and give them education. What does that mean?

Mr. MERITT. We have what is known as an outing system at some of the schools, and we get the boys to go on farms during their



vacation and work for white farmers, and by that means they learn actual farming; and we get the girls to go into homes to do domestic work, and the girls get the benefit of learning how a white home is conducted, and we have by that means gotten Indian children separated from the old tribal conditions on the reservation, and a large number of them have remained in the white communities. It is a splendid way of educating the Indians and giving them practical work, and also enables them to become self-supporting.

Mr. ELSTON. Have you issued circulars of instructions to the different superintendents to make these collections where possible, where the fare is advanced to the places of remunerative employment?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; they understand that they are to do that wherever possible, and the superintendents are rather active in doing that because their appropriations are so limited.

Mr. ELSTON. If the information can not be obtained for this hearing, I think it would be a good thing for you to assemble the data of such collections and have them ready, so that the committee hereafter can get an idea of what refund there is of this expenditure, especially in cases where they go to remunerative employment.

Mr. MERITT. The records of the office show that the amount of \$4.76 was repaid to the fund "Indian school transportation, 1920," on account of refunded transportation by school pupils during the fiscal year 1920.

The repayment was made by James P. Ryder, superintendent and S. D. A. of the Cherokee Orphan Training School, on January 26, 1920.

Record is being kept of all similar repayments for the current fiscal year.

#### INDUSTRIAL WORK AND CARE OF TIMBER.

Mr. ELSTON. The next item is that of "Industrial work and care of timber," on page 19 of the estimates:

For the purposes of preserving living and growing timber on Indian reservations and allotments, and to educate Indians in the proper care of forests; for the employment of suitable persons as matrons to teach Indian women and girls housekeeping and other household duties, for necessary traveling expenses of such matrons, and for furnishing necessary equipments and supplies and renting quarters for them where necessary; for the conducting of experiments on Indian school or agency farms designed to test the possibilities of soil and climate in the cultivation of trees, grains, vegetables, cotton, and fruits, and for the employment of practical farmers and stockmen, in addition to the agency and school farmers now employed; for necessary traveling expenses of such farmers and stockmen and for furnishing necessary equipment and supplies for them; and for superintending and directing farming and stock raising among Indians, \$460,000, of which sum not less than \$75,000 shall be used for the employment of field matrons: *Provided*, That the foregoing shall not, as to timber, apply to the Menominee Indian Reservation in Wisconsin: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$15,000 of the amount herein appropriated shall be used to conduct experiments on Indian school or agency farms to test the possibilities of soil and climate in the cultivation of trees, cotton, grain, vegetables, and fruits: *Provided also*, That the amounts paid to matrons, foresters, farmers, physicians, nurses, and other hospital employees, and stockmen provided for in this act shall not be included within the limitations on salaries and compensation of employees contained in the act of August 24, 1912.

Mr. MERITT. Mr. Chairman, we are asking for the same amount as was appropriated in last year's bill, and we offer for the record the following justification:

*Industrial work and care of timber.*

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, amount appropriated-----	\$460,000.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920:	
Amount appropriated-----	475,000.00
Amount expended-----	437,667.75
Unexpended balance-----	37,332.25

*Analysis of expenditures.*

Salaries, wages, etc-----	\$320,626.61
Traveling expenses-----	24,024.71
Transportation of supplies-----	431.33
Telegraph and telephone service-----	390.84
Stationery, printing, schoolroom supplies-----	524.64
Subsistence supplies-----	4,097.51
Dry goods, clothing, etc-----	479.40
Forage-----	24,732.44
Fuel, lubricants, power and light service-----	12,271.86
Medical supplies, etc-----	568.29
Live stock-----	1,045.00
Equipment and miscellaneous material-----	21,209.25
Rent of buildings-----	4,165.48
Miscellaneous-----	502.53
Outstanding liabilities-----	22,597.86
	<hr/>
	437,667.75
	<hr/>
Expended on account of agriculture and stock-----	234,050.23
Expended on account of field matrons-----	64,661.55
Expended on account of forestry-----	101,311.73
Expended on account of experimentation-----	15,046.38

This appropriation is known as "Industrial work and care of timber" and is apportioned under four general headings, descriptive of the different activities involved, viz: (1) Agriculture and stock, (2) experimentation, (3) field matrons, and (4) forestry. For the sake of clearness, each of the four sections of this appropriation is justified separately.

*Agriculture and stock.*

"For the employment of practical farmers and stockmen, in addition to the agency and school farmers now employed; for necessary traveling expenses of such farmers and stockmen and for furnishing necessary equipment and supplies for them; and for superintending and directing farming and stock raising among Indians."

The greater portion of this part of the appropriation is necessarily expended for salaries, equipment, and traveling expenses of farmers and stockmen who work among the Indians on the different reservations, directing and supervising their farm, live-stock, and other industrial activities. On the larger reservations, where more than one farmer is employed, it is customary to divide the reservation into districts and station a farmer permanently in each, usually in Government quarters, and to provide him with transportation facilities, so that he can travel about among the Indians in his district, thereby keeping in close touch with their industrial activities. Each farmer is expected to be personally acquainted with every Indian family in his district and thoroughly familiar with their industrial condition, needs, and resources, so as to be in a position to help them to get the best results from their efforts toward self-support. It is the duty of the farmer to instruct the Indians as to proper methods of preparing the soil, planting, caring for, and harvesting their crops; the use of modern agricultural machinery; the building and equipment of their homes; and, in general, to advise them in all phases of their industrial activities, with the view of promoting their civilization and self-support.



The item also provides for "necessary equipment and supplies" for farmers and stockmen paid from this appropriation. This includes transportation equipment (such as teams, buggies, and automobiles), harness, forage, etc. With the present high prices of grain and forage of all kinds the cost thereof has been greatly increased over previous years, thus requiring the expenditure of a much larger sum from this appropriation for such purposes.

One hundred and forty-five farmers are paid from this appropriation and 72 stockmen from other available funds, a total of 217 farmers for an Indian population of approximately 307,174 under Federal jurisdiction.

Many of the reservations are better adapted to the live-stock industry than to farming. This appropriation is also used to pay the salaries of stockmen employed by the Indian Service in connection with the development of this industry. From the latest available figures, the Indians of the United States under Federal supervision own individually live stock worth approximately \$37,876,272. At the present time, 40 stockmen are paid from this appropriation and 42 from other funds, a total of 82 stockmen to supervise the live-stock interests of the Indians.

*Farmers and stockmen paid from "Industrial work and care of timber."*

Salary.	Farmers.		Stockmen.		Grand total.
	Num-ber.	Total.	Num-ber.	Total.	
\$1,320.....	1	\$1,320			\$1,320
1,200.....	16	19,200	7	\$1,400	27,600
1,100.....	5	5,500	1	1,100	6,600
1,000.....	21	21,000	1	6,000	27,000
900.....	56	50,400	16	141,400	64,800
840.....	15	12,600	1	840	13,440
800.....			1	800	800
780.....	10	7,800	3	2,240	10,040
720.....	17	12,240	2	1,440	13,680
600.....			1	600	600
480.....			2	960	960
300.....	4	1,200			1,200
Total.....	145	131,260	40	36,780	168,040

*Farmers and stockmen paid from other funds.*

Agency.	Farmers.			Stockmen.			Fund.
	No.	Salary.	Total.	No.	Salary.	Total.	
Blackfeet.....	1	\$900	\$900	1	\$1,200	\$1,200	Support of Indians, Blackfeet Agency.
Do.....							Do.
Cantonment.....	1	840	840	1	600	600	Interest on Cheyennes and Arapahoes Oklahoma fund.
Cheyenne and Arapahoe.....	1	840	840				Proceeds of Cheyenne and Arapahoe reserve land.
Cheyenne River.....	1	900	900	1	1,200	1,200	Indian moneys, proceeds of labor.
Do.....				2	900	1,800	Do.
Do.....	1	720	720				Interest on Cheyenne River Reservation 3 per cent fund.
Choctaw (Mississippi).....	1	900	900				Relief of Choctaws in Mississippi.
Coeur d'Alene.....	1	900	900				Coeur d'Alene 3 per cent fund.
Colville.....	2	1,200	2,400				Indian moneys, proceeds of labor.
Crow.....	5	900	4,500	1	1,800	1,800	Do.
Do.....				1	1,100	1,100	Do.
Crow Creek.....	1	900	900	1	900	900	Support of Sioux of different tribes, employees.
Flathead.....	1	1,200	1,200				Indian moneys, proceeds of labor.
Do.....	1	1,000	1,000				Do.
Do.....	1	900	900				Do.
Fort Apache.....	1	1,000	1,000	2	1,000	2,000	Support of Indians in Arizona.
Do.....	1	780	780	1	900	900	Do.
Do.....				1	1,000	1,000	Indian moneys, proceeds of labor.
Fort Belknap.....	1	1,000	1,000	1	1,400	1,400	Do.
Do.....	1	840	840	1	900	900	Do.
Fort Berthold.....	1	720	720	1	1,000	1,000	Do.
Do.....				1	720	720	Do.
Do.....	1	1,000	1,000	1	720	720	Do.

*Farmers and stockmen paid from other funds—Continued.*

Agency.	Farmers.			Stockmen.			Fund.
	No.	Salary.	Total.	No.	Salary.	Total.	
Fort Hall.....				1	\$900	\$900	Support of Indians, Fort Hall Reservation.
Do.....	1	\$720	\$720				Support of Bannocks, employees.
Fort Lapwai.....	1	1,000	1,000				Indian moneys, proceeds of labor.
Fort Peck.....	1	1,200	1,200				Do.
Do.....	2	900	1,800				Do.
Do.....	1	780	780				Support of Indians Fort Peck Agency.
Goshute.....				1	840	840	Indian moneys, proceeds of labor.
Jicarilla.....				1	1,200	1,200	Do.
Do.....				1	600	600	Do.
Do.....				1	540	540	Do.
Keshena.....	1	1,100	1,100				Interest on Menominee log fund.
Do.....	1	780	780				Do.
Kiowa.....	1	840	840				Indian moneys, proceeds of labor.
Do.....	1	720	720				Support of Wichitas and affiliated bands.
Do.....	1	840	840				Apache, Kiowa, and Comanche 4 per cent fund.
Klamath.....	1	1,400	1,400	1	1,200	1,200	Indian moneys, proceeds of labor.
Do.....	1	1,200	1,200	1	1,000	1,000	Do.
Do.....				2	900	1,800	Do.
Leech Lake.....	1	900	900				Chippewa in Minnesota fund.
Leupp.....	1	900	900	1	900	900	Support of Indians in Arizona.
Do.....				1	480	480	Do.
Lower Brule.....				1	1,000	1,000	Support of Sioux of different tribes, employees.
Mescalero.....	1	900	900	1	1,000	1,000	Support of Indians in New Mexico.
Navajo.....	1	780	780				Support of Indians in Arizona.
Osage.....	3	1,200	3,600				Indian moneys, proceeds of labor.
Pawnee.....	1	900	900				General expenses, Indian Service.
Red Lake.....	1	900	900				Chippewa in Minnesota fund.
Rocky Boy.....	1	1,200	1,200				Support of Rocky Boy's Band of Chippewas.
Rosebud.....	1	900	900	1	600	600	Rosebud Reservation 3 per cent fund.
Do.....				1	1,000	1,000	Support of Sioux of different tribes, employees.
Salt River.....				1	900	900	Support of Indians in Arizona.
San Carlos.....	1	1,000	1,000	1	1,400	1,400	Indian moneys, proceeds of labor.
Do.....	1	840	840				Do.
Do.....	1	900	900	2	900	1,800	Do.
Do.....	1	540	540				Do.
Shoshone.....	1	720	720				Do.
Do.....	1	720	720				Support of Shoshones, employees.
Sisseton.....	1	720	720				Interest on Sisseton and Wahpeton fund.
Southern Ute.....	1	1,000	1,000				Interest on Confederated Bands of Utes 4 per cent fund.
Standing Rock.....	1	900	900	1	1,200	1,200	Standing Rock Reservation 3 per cent fund.
Do.....	2	840	1,680				Do.
Tongue River.....	1	900	900				Support of Northern Cheyennes and Arapahoes.
Do.....				1	1,200	1,200	Indian moneys, proceeds of labor.
Do.....				1	900	900	Do.
Truxton Canyon.....	1	900	900	1	1,200	1,200	Do.
Do.....				1	1,000	1,000	Do.
Utah and Ouray.....	3	900	2,700				Interest on Confederated Bands of Utes 4 per cent funds.
Ute Mountain.....	1	900	900	1	1,000	1,000	Do.
Do.....	1	780	780				Support of Confederated Bands of Utes, employees.
Walker River.....	1	900	900				Indian moneys, proceeds of labor.
Western Navajo.....	1	840	840				Support of Indians in Arizona.
Yakima.....	3	900	2,700				Indian moneys, proceeds of labor.
Zuni.....	1	1,000	1,000				Support of Indians in New Mexico.
Total.....	72		66,240	42		40,900	



*General summary.*

Position.	Fund.						Total.	
	Industrial work and care of timber.		Other.					
			Tribal.		Gratuity.			
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
Farmers.....	145	\$131,260	57	\$53,200	15	\$13,040	217	\$197,500
Stockmen.....	40	36,780	29	29,120	13	11,780	82	77,680
Total....	185	168,040	86	82,320	28	24,820	299	275,180

**EXPERIMENTATION.**

"*Provided further*, That not to exceed \$15,000 of the amount herein appropriated shall be used to conduct experiments on Indian school and agency farms to test the possibilities of soil and climate in the cultivation of trees, cotton, grains, vegetables, and fruits."

The money to be expended for experimental work is largely for the purpose of continuing operations along this line already in progress and to inaugurate such work at other places where the need therefor becomes apparent. It is, of course, the general policy of the Indian Service (in line with the best agricultural practice of the day) to conduct experimentation and demonstration work on the farms of the Indians, so that they may not only see directly what can be accomplished on their lands but also take an active part in experiments and discoveries along agricultural lines. There is a certain amount of experimentation work being done which, because of the discouraging effect of failure upon the Indians, ought to be prosecuted at some central point under the direction of experts, and when definite and certain results are accomplished the adaptability of the various seeds, plants, and trees can then be brought to the attention of the Indians with more hope of success. The largest and most important station for such work in the Indian Service is at Sacaton, on the Pima Reservation, in Arizona, conducted under a cooperative agreement with the Department of Agriculture. Many useful plants have been developed, and these are beneficial not only to the Indians of the reservation but also to those on other reservations where similar conditions prevail, and to the whites as well. As a result of the experimentation work on this farm a long-staple Egyptian cotton has been developed, which, during the past year, sold for as much as 85 cents per pound, and is now grown extensively by both Indians and whites in that section. This cotton is very much in demand for airplane wings, automobile tires, and other similar purposes. In addition tests are being made with Peruvian alfalfa, Mexican June corn, Bermuda onions, fruits, nuts (particularly the pecan), trees, and forage plants.

An experimental date farm has been established at Palm Springs, on the Malki Reservation, in California, in cooperation with the Bureau of Plant Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of developing suitable varieties of date palms adapted to that locality, the expenses of which are met from this appropriation.

**FIELD MATRONS.**

"For the employment of suitable persons as matrons to teach Indian women and girls housekeeping and other household duties, and for furnishing necessary equipment and supplies and renting quarters for them where necessary."

It is the duty of the field matrons to visit the Indian women in their homes and to give them counsel, encouragement, and help in the general care of the house and surroundings, hygiene, and sanitation; the preparation and serving of food; the keeping and care of domestic animals, including dairy stock; the care of children and of the sick; the organization of societies for building up character and for intellectual and social improvement; and anything else that

will promote the civilization of the Indians, particularly with respect to their home life and surroundings.

The industrial progress of the Indians is largely dependent upon their health. Thousands of dollars are expended each year for promoting education, civilization, and self-support among the Indians and for physicians and hospitals for the treatment of disease. But all this vast expenditure will result in little personal benefit to the Indians if they do not have the health and strength necessary to do their part in carrying out this extensive industrial progress. In this important work the field matron occupies a necessary and vital place.

*Field matron, paid from "Industrial work and care of timber."*

Salary.	Number.	Total.
\$840.....	4	\$3,360
\$720.....	45	32,400
\$660.....	5	3,300
\$600.....	3	1,800
\$300.....	8	2,400
\$150.....	1	150
Total.....	66	43,410

#### FORESTRY.

"For the purposes of preserving living and growing timber on Indian reservations and allotments, and to educate Indians in the proper care of forests."

This part of the appropriation supports the forestry activities of the Indian Service. In addition to the salaries and wages paid therefrom, provision must also be made for forage and other supplies, teams, harness, saddles, etc.; for the construction and repair of roads, trails, and telephone lines; and for an emergency fire-fighting fund.

#### *General supervision.*

Position.	Number.	Salary.	Per diem and expenses.	Total.
Chief supervisor.....	1	\$3,500	\$1,000	\$4,500
Supervisor.....	1	2,000	1,500	3,500
Do.....	1	2,000	1,200	3,200
Forest topographer.....	1	1,700	1,200	2,900
Forest examiner.....	1	1,600	1,000	2,600
Do.....	1	1,600	1,000	2,600
Lumberman.....	1	2,250	950	3,200
Cruiser.....	1	1,700	900	2,600
Forest assistant.....	1	1,400	800	2,200
Do.....	1	1,200	700	1,900
Do.....	1	1,100	500	1,600
Total.....	11	20,050	10,750	30,800









Mr. MERITT. You will observe, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, that this is rather an inclusive item in the Indian bill. It takes care of the industrial work—also the work of matrons, experimentation, and forestry work. That item for experimentation, while the appropriation is small, has been of very great benefit to the Indians as well as the white people of this country. As the result of experimentation at Sacaton, Ariz., they have developed what is known as the long-staple Pima cotton, and that country has been transformed from a desert to large cultivated areas of cotton, and they have also extended the cultivation of that cotton over into southern California. We are not asking for an increase in this appropriation.

Mr. ELSTON. Mr. Meritt, with regard to these four classifications, what were they?

Mr. MERITT. Agriculture and stock, field matrons, experimentation, and forestry.

#### FARMERS AND STOCKMEN.

Mr. ELSTON. Are these farmers and stockmen necessary by reason of the maintenance of tribal herds, or are they just as necessary even if all the live stock in the possession of the Indians were individualized?

Mr. MERITT. There are some of these employees who are connected with the tribal herds, but most of them are engaged in connection with the supervision of the farms of the individual Indians.

Mr. ELSTON. That is supervision work. I am speaking now of the supervision of the individual farms that has been going on since 1912, I assume, or before that; is that right?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; it has been going on for a great number of years. We are giving the appropriations back to 1912 for all these items.

Mr. ELSTON. How long do you think it would take to educate a farmer into a habit of proper farming?

Mr. MERITT. The Indians need the supervision of a farmer so as to encourage them to do agricultural work.

Mr. ELSTON. That is to say, that if there were an Indian farmer, or, at least, a farmer employed by the bureau, going about his work in 1912 and instructing, we will say, an individual Indian farmer in the way he should begin, and thereafter continuing for eight years in the supervision of that one farmer, that that farmer has not yet reached the stage where he can go on with his operations without the continuing care of this supervisor?

Mr. MERITT. Some of the Indian farmers have developed to the point where they do not require the supervision of these white farmers employed by the Government, but a large number of the Indians do require that supervision.

Mr. ELSTON. Would you not say, Mr. Meritt, that if the average attendance of these farmers to the needs of the individual Indian farmers would be, we will say, three years, that that would be a sufficient period to stay with the Indian farmer so as to get him started right, and if that is not a sufficient period, that it means that somebody must stand right at the elbow of this Indian farmer for all time, to keep him straight?

Mr. MERITT. The Indian has not been working regularly for a very long time. Forty years ago he was hunting and fishing.

Mr. ELSTON. That is not true of all Indians. Of course, a great many of them, such as the Pueblos, have been engaged in farming for hundreds of years.

Mr. MERITT. That is true, but I am talking about the large number of Indians who have not been accustomed to daily labor until recent years. They must be encouraged to keep at it, otherwise they will not accomplish the results desired.

Mr. ELSTON. Do you feel that that is a continuing affair?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir; it is not a continuing affair, because a large number of the Indians are receiving their patents in fee, and they are going out from under the jurisdiction of the Government, and we are not giving them any further assistance, but there are young Indians coming along all the time, and they need the supervision, and on these reservations they have usually anywhere from 1,500 to 2,000 Indians, and you will notice in the white communities they are employing supervisory farm agents to even encourage the white farmers in producing better crops. In every active, live community in the United States they are employing county farm agents, and they are even employing women to supervise the affairs of the women and do demonstration work among the white people with good results.

Mr. ELSTON. Do you not think that at least in the matter of emulation alone, if you get one or two good Indian farmers started in this eight years' course of culture, that they then are practically a leaven among the others to put them in the right way of farming, which would obviate the need of continuing this supervision all the time?

Mr. MERITT. They help materially. These farmers also are sub-agents. On some of these reservations the area is as large as some of the New England States, and it is impossible for the superintendent to keep in close touch with the individual Indians, and it would be wrong to ask an Indian, for example, on the eastern part of the Pine Ridge Reservation, every time he wanted to do some business with the Government, to ride 50 miles to the agency headquarters. It is better to have these large reservations divided up into farming districts. The farmer not only supervises the affairs of the Indian's farming and industrial activities in that immediate area, but he acts as a subagent and does a great many other things besides supervising the farmers.

Mr. ELSTON. Are these farmers scattered pretty well over every reservation?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. ELSTON. Have you placed these farmers and stockmen that you speak of on every reservation?

Mr. MERITT. We have 217 farmers throughout the Indian Service and 42 stockmen.

Mr. ELSTON. What is the total salary of these 217 farmers?

Mr. MERITT. We pay the farmers anywhere from \$720 to \$1,000.

Mr. ELSTON. So it would be around a \$200,000 annual expense out of this appropriation?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; out of that appropriation. There are 145 of those farmers and 40 of those stockmen that are paid out of this par-



ticular appropriation. There are some items in the other parts of the bill for the support and civilization of Indians on particular reservations, and we use a part of those appropriations for the salaries of the farmers.

Mr. ELSTON. Are any of these farmers in the Oklahoma country?

Mr. MERITT. There are some in western Oklahoma and some in the Five Civilized Tribes.

Mr. ELSTON. Are the farmers being employed on all of these reservations, irrespective of the ability of the tribe to pay for that kind of service itself?

Mr. MERITT. This is an individual matter rather than a tribal matter, and they are doing individual work. Therefore we do not ask the tribe to pay except on some reservations like the Crow, the Chipewewa, and the Osage Reservations, and the reservations of other Indians who have large funds in the Treasury. We require them to pay practically all their administration expenses.

Mr. ELSTON. If this committee should decide to start a downward course on the employment of farmers and stockmen who are engaged in this instruction and, we will say just provisionally, should compel you to decrease the number by 10 per cent a year, which would involve a decrease this year, we will say, of 20, is it possible to reapportion the remaining force in such a way as to supply the greatest needs and to leave untouched the territories that can best dispense with the farmers?

Mr. DEMPSEY. Before you answer that let me make a suggestion, if you will. I have been a practical farmer for 25 years, in connection with a partner, who devotes his whole time to it and is paid a salary, and I have had this man constantly under my observation. Your question is twofold. First, it is not contemplated at all that this experimental work is absolutely invaluable. I am sure that in the county of Niagara, one of the greatest fruit-producing countries in the world, we would not have any fruit to-day except for the work of the experimental stations, and to illustrate that in a very simple way, the center line of the county east and west marks the fruit section, that to the north being fruit and that to the south being hay and grain.

There are individual farms south of that division line scattered here and there which produce fruit not quite as well, because of a difference of climatic conditions, but so far as soil conditions are concerned, just as well as the land to the north, but the individual farmer south of the dividing line, not seeing the methods of culture followed by those to the north of the line, rarely, and almost never takes the proper care of his orchards, with the result that he does not grow a profitable crop. So where a man is removed from the center of observation, where he can look on all sides of him and see the results of the improved methods, if he is a white man, an energetic man, an Anglo-Saxon, he does not observe the new methods, he does not profit by them, and he fails in the race. So that I can not speak too highly of the benefit of that experimentation to the farmers as such.

Now you come to your second question, which is an entirely different question. I do not know how far the United States should do this for the Indians. I am speaking of the results for the country.

and for agriculture of such experimentation and the employment of such farmers. The second question is one that can well be debated, and I think that any attempt to reduce the appropriation made upon the basis of the Government limiting its activities and with the idea that those activities will be supplied for the future either by the tribes themselves or by the State authorities——

Mr. ELSTON (interposing). That joins right in with my question to this extent: I made it in such a way as to inquire whether you could spread the employees in the territory least served by these other agencies Mr. Dempsey has mentioned. In a great many of the States where these reservations are located there are county officers, field agents of the Department of Agriculture, and the agents of the State departments of agriculture engaged in this instruction work and supervision work, not all over the Indian country, but there are surely some counties comprising the Indian territory where the Indians have individual farmers employed under this appropriation and where there is a duplication of the service by the Government in the case of these persons who carry the agency as such. Now, considering my question and his observations, have you anything to say?

Mr. MERITT. My reply would be this, that we could, if we were forced to do so, decrease the number of farmers in the Indian Service, but I think it would be wrong to do that to any great extent for the reason that we do not get any material support from the States or from the Department of Agriculture. They look upon these reservations as being separate and independent propositions, and they look upon the Indian Service to supervise the work within the Indian reservations, and, second, this appropriation is the basic appropriation for getting Indians to become self-supporting along industrial lines in cooperation with the schools. The sooner we can get the Indians to work and become self-supporting, the less we will have to appropriate for them in other parts of this bill for their civilization and self-support. The only suggestion that I would make in regard to this appropriation would be to make the forestry service absolutely self-supporting and not make it a charge upon the Treasury of the United States. I would not, with my general knowledge of the condition of the various Indian reservations of the United States, cut down the appropriations for this industrial work. I would not increase it, but I certainly would maintain it at its present standard for a while, until these Indians get more nearly on a basis of self-support.

Mr. ELSTON. Is there any part of this appropriation, speaking now of that which might be comprised under the head of industrial work, used for advances to individual Indians for supplies or for stock or anything of that kind, that is covered by another item?

Mr. MERITT. That is covered by another item.

Mr. ELSTON. Do you believe that all these school farmers are following out the theory that you stated, or do they regard their work as more or less pro forma; and is it their habit to loiter about agency buildings and simply, as a mere matter of form, make a check upon the farmers, and not go in and do active propaganda work? In our visit I did not observe many evidences of this active work on the part of the farmers really getting out with a spade and showing the



Indians how to do the work. It was not particularly evident, anything of that kind. It looked to me as though they were going about doing errands and checking up in order to make reports. I am speaking of the few that we observed, but there was very little evidence of instruction such as we expect the Department of Agriculture would give.

Mr. MERITT. I want to admit that the farmers on all of the reservations are not doing the effective work that we would like to have them do. Some of these farmers are inefficient; others devote too much time to clerical duties and the work of the subagency, and not enough of their time to getting out on the farms of the Indians and demonstrating to the Indian farmers just what they should do. Of course, it would not be expected that one Government farmer should go out and do individual work on an individual Indian farm when he has the supervision of five or six hundred Indians, because he could not spare the time. His duty should be to tell the Indian farmer what to do, give him good advice, inspire him to do more work, and teach him the modern rules of agriculture and stock raising; but we can not get as good farmers as we would like to get on these reservations because of the low salaries we have to pay.

Mr. HASTINGS. What was the average salary you paid them?

Mr. MERITT. \$720 to \$1,000.

Mr. HASTINGS. \$60 a month?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. ELSTON. Everything you have said with regard to the farmer you would apply to the stockman as to necessity and usefulness?

Mr. MERITT. As to the stockman, I want to say that I believe that the tribal herds should be gradually decreased. It has always been my view that Indians should be developed along individual lines rather than along tribal lines, and while I have no criticism to make of what has been done in the past in regard to tribal herds, I think the sooner these tribal herds are prorated among the individual Indians and the sooner we devote our time to the individual Indian and develop his individual stock rather than attempting to conduct these large tribal herds on these reservations the better off the Indian will be.

Mr. ELSTON. The committee made a little investigation into the tribal herds of the Crow Agency, and I think it was their conclusion after an examination of the superintendent that it was very bad policy to maintain that herd. I believe they made direct recommendations to the bureau upon that. What is the bureau doing?

Mr. MERITT. We have very materially reduced the Crow tribal herd in the last year. At one time they had as many as 17,000 cattle in that herd. It has been reduced now to between 7,000 and 8,000, and under the provisions of the Crow bill, which was passed last June, we will prorate the herd and divide the cattle among the competent Indians who are able to take care of the stock.

Mr. ELSTON. Do you see any possibility of reducing the number of stockmen provided for in this bill?

Mr. MERITT. I think in another year we can reduce the number of stockmen in the Indian country, because I think the tribal herds will be materially reduced.

Mr. DEMPSEY. How many are there now?

Mr. MERITT. There are 82 stockmen altogether.

Mr. ELSTON. Their duties are supposed to be of expert character in advising as to new breeds and new strains and with regard to the expert care of stock, I assume.

Mr. MERITT. Not altogether. They go right into the tribal herd and take care of these cattle. We have got to have good men in charge of these tribal herds, or they will go to pieces very quickly.

Mr. ELSTON. How many tribal herds are there?

Mr. MERITT. We have about 18 tribal herds.

Mr. ELSTON. On the whole, do you believe that the records of most of these tribal herds would bear better scrutiny than the records of the Crow Agency?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir; I do not. I think they will not make a better showing on other reservations than they make on the Crow Agency. I think we can gradually prorate all these tribal herds among the Indians.

Mr. DEMPSEY. By prorate you mean allot and divide?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. HASTINGS. You are not authorized to sell and divide the money among them; you would have to prorate?

Mr. MERITT. For the Crow reservation the law specifically directs us to pro rata the herd.

---

FRIDAY, DECEMBER, 17, 1920.

Mr. ELSTON. Mr. Merritt, yesterday you divided this topic of industrial work and care of timber into four divisions for discussion, and, as I remember, they were what?

Mr. MERITT. Agriculture and stock, experimentation, field matrons, and forestry.

#### QUALIFICATIONS REQUIRED OF FARMERS.

Mr. ELSTON. Yesterday we devoted most of our discussion to the subtopic of agriculture and stock. I want to ask you, Mr. Meritt, whether the farmers that we discussed yesterday have to attain a certain degree of special education, or qualify as experts in their line, before their appointment?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. ELSTON. What qualifications do you exact of these farmers before appointment?

Mr. MERITT. We require them to be practical farmers, and we also require that they furnish a certificate showing their qualifications from an agricultural school either in the State where they are to be employed, or in an adjoining State. That is a matter of law.

Mr. ELSTON. Does that mean that they have to be graduates of an agricultural school?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir.

Mr. ELSTON. It means that they have to satisfy the dean of the school of their qualifications?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. ELSTON. Does he make any examination of them before he gives the certificate?



Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; they certainly should not issue a certificate without a knowledge of the qualifications of the party.

Mr. ELSTON. Offhand can you state about what that certificate contains?

Mr. MERITT. They certify that the applicant has the required agricultural knowledge to fill the position of a farmer in the Indian Service, and also state his experience and qualifications.

Mr. ELSTON. Is that true of the stockmen also?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir. We endeavor to employ stockmen who have had actual experience in that work.

Mr. ELSTON. Would it be convenient for you to set out a table in connection with this subtopic of agriculture and stock, showing the distribution of these farmers and stockmen on reservations and the amounts paid them?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; the information requested is as follows:

*Farmers, Indian Service.*

Location.	Number.	Salary.	Fund.
Albuquerque, N. Mex. ....	1	\$840	Industrial school, Albuquerque, N. Mex., 1921.
Blackfeet, Mont. ....	1	900	Support of Indians, Blackfeet Agency, Mont., 1921.
Do. ....	1	1,100	Industrial work and care of timber, 1921 (A. and S.).
Do. ....	1	900	Do.
Campo, Calif. ....	1	720	Do.
Camp Verde, Ariz. ....	1	840	Do.
Cantonment, Okla. ....	2	720	
Do. ....	1	840	Interest on Cheyenne and Arapaho in Oklahoma 3 per cent fund, support, 1921.
Carson, Nev. ....	1	1,000	Indian school, Carson City, Nev., 1921.
Cherokee, N. C. ....	1	1,000	Industrial work and care of timber, 1921 (A. and S.).
Cheyenne and Arapaho, Okla. ....	1	840	Indian schools, support, 1921.
Do. ....	3	840	Industrial work and care of timber, 1921 (A. and S.).
Do. ....	1	840	Proceeds of Cheyenne and Arapaho reserve land (support), 1921.
Cheyenne River, S. Dak. ....	1	900	Indian moneys, proceeds of (1921) labor, Cheyenne River Indians, support.
Do. ....	1	720	Interest on Cheyenne River Reservation 3 per cent fund (support, 1921).
Do. ....	2	720	Industrial work and care of timber, 1921 (A. and S.).
Chillico, Okla. ....	1	1,200	Indian school, Chillico, Okla., 1921.
Do. ....	1	720	Do.
Choctaw, Miss. ....	1	900	Relief of Choctaws in Mississippi, 1921.
Coeur d'Alene, Idaho. ....	1	900	Coeur d'Alene 3 per cent fund (support, 1921).
Colorado River, Ariz. ....	1	900	Indian schools, support, 1921.
Do. ....	1	1,000	Industrial work and care of timber, 1921 (A. and S.).
Colville, Wash. ....	2	1,200	Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, Colville Indians (support, 1921).
Do. ....	2	900	Industrial work and care of timber, 1921 (A. & S.).
Crow Agency, Mont. ....	1	900	Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, Crow Indians (support, 1921).
Do. ....	1	900	Two-thirds charged to agency and one-third to Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, Crow Indians.
Do. ....	1	140	Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, Crow Indians (support, 1921).
Crow Creek, S. Dak. ....	1	900	Support of Sioux of late cut trees, Emp. sec. S. Dak., 1921.
Do. ....	1	720	Indian work and care of timber, 1921 (A. & S.).
Digger Indians, California. ....	1	1,000	Do.
Fallon Agency, Nev. ....	1	840	Do.
Five Civilized Tribes, Oklahoma. ....	7	1,200	Do.
Do. ....	3	1,100	Do.
Do. ....	1	1,320	Do.
Do. ....	1	1,000	Do.
Flaudreau, S. Dak. ....	1	840	Indian school, Flaudreau, S. Dak., 1921.

<sup>1</sup> Assistant.

*Farmers, Indian Service—Continued.*

Location.	Num- ber.	Salary.	Fund.
Flathead, Mont.....	1	\$1,200	Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, Flathead Indians (support, 1921).
Do.....	1	1,000	Do.
Do.....	1	900	Do.
Fort Apache, Ariz.....	1	900	Indian School (support, 1921).
Do.....	1	780	Support Indians in Arizona, 1921.
Do.....	1	1,200	Industrial work and care of timber, 1921 (A. & S.).
Fort Belknap, Mont.....	1	1,000	Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, Fort Belknap Indians (support, 1921).
Do.....	1	840	Do.
Fort Berthold, N. Dak.....	1	1,000	Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, Fort Berthold Indians (support, 1921).
Do.....	1	720	Do.
Fort Bidwell, Calif.....	1	900	\$600 from "Indian school, Fort Bidwell, Calif., 1921," and \$300 from "Industrial work and care of timber," 1921 (A. and S.).
Do.....	1	900	Industrial work and care of timber, 1921 (A. and S.).
Fort Hall, Idaho.....	1	1,000	Indian schools support, 1921.
Do.....	1	900	Support of Bannocks, Emp., Idaho, 1921.
Do.....	1	900	Industrial work and care of timber, 1921 (A. and S.).
Do.....	1	840	Do.
Fort Lapwai, Idaho.....	1	1,000	Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, Nez Perce Indians, Idaho (support, 1912).
Do.....	1	1,000	Relieving of distress, and prevention, etc., of diseases among Indians, 1921 (Fort Lapwai Sanatorium).
Fort Mojave, Ariz.....	1	720	Indian school, Fort Mojave, Ariz., 1921.
Fort Peck, Mont.....	1	780	Support of Indians, Fort Peck Agency, Mont., 1921.
Do.....	1	1,200	Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, Fort Peck Indians (support, 1921).
Do.....	1	840	Do.
Fort Totten, N. Dak.....	1	900	Indian school, Fort Totten, N. Dak., 1921.
Do.....	1	1,000	Industrial work and care of timber, 1921 (A. and S.).
Fort Yuma, Calif.....	1	1,000	Do.
Do.....	1	780	Do.
Genoa, Nebr.....	1	900	Indian school, Genoa, Nebr., 1921.
Grand Rapids, Wis.....	1	900	Industrial work and care of timber, 1921 (A. and S.).
Hayward, Wis.....	1	900	Do.
Hoop Valley, Calif.....	1	900	Do.
Jicarilla, N. Mex.....	1	900	Do.
Do.....	1	1,200	Do.
Do.....	1	900	Support of Indians in New Mexico, 1921.
Keshena, Wis.....	1	800	Interest on Menominee log fund.
Do.....	1	1,000	Interest on Menominee log fund (support, 1921).
Do.....	1	720	Industrial work and care of timber, 1921 (A. and S.).
Kickapoo, Kans.....	1	1,000	Do.
Do.....	1	840	Do.
Kiowa, Okla.....	4	780	Do.
Do.....	2	900	Do.
Do.....	1	720	Indian schools, support, 1921.
Do.....	1	720	Do.
Klamath, Oreg.....	1	1,200	Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, Klamath Indians (support, 1921).
Do.....	1	1,000	Do.
Do.....	1	900	Do.
Do.....	1	900	Do.
Do.....	1	660	Indian schools, support, 1921.
Lac du Flambeau, Wis.....	1	720	Do.
Do.....	1	900	Industrial work and care of timber, 1921 (A. and S.).
La Pointe, Wis.....	1	1,000	Do.
Do.....	1	840	Do.
Leech Lake, Minn.....	1	900	Chippewa in Minnesota fund, 1921.
Leupp, Ariz.....	1	900	Industrial work and care of timber, 1921 (A. and S.).
Do.....	1	1,000	Do.
Lower Brule, S. Dak.....	1	900	Do.
Mescalero, N. Mex.....	1	900	Support of Indians in New Mexico, 1921.
Do.....	1	900	Do.
Do.....	1	900	Industrial work and care of timber, 1921 (A. and S.).
Moapa River, Nev.....	1	900	Do.
Moqui, Ariz.....	1	-----	-----
Mount Pleasant, Mich.....	1	840	Indian school, Mount Pleasant, Mich., 1921.
Navajo, Ariz.....	1	780	Support of Indians, Arizona, 1921.
Do.....	1	780	Indian schools, support, 1921.
Do.....	3	900	Industrial work and care of timber, 1921 (A. and S.).
Do.....	1	1,000	Do.
Nevada, Nev.....	1	900	Do.
Do.....	1	720	Do.
N. Pueblos, N. Mex.....	1	900	Do.
Do.....	1	1,000	Do.
Omaha, Nebr.....	1	1,000	Do.
Osage, Okla.....	3	1,200	Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, Osage Agency, 1921.



*Farmers, Indian Service—Continued.*

Location.	Number.	Salary.	Fund.
Pala, Calif.	1	\$1,200	Industrial work and care of timber, 1921 (A. and S.).
Do.	1	900	Do.
Pala, Calif. (Pechanga)	1	720	Do.
Pawnee, Okla.	1	900	Do.
Do.	1	900	Do.
Do.	1	780	Do.
Pawnee, Okla. (Ponca-Sub A)	1	1,000	Do.
Pawnee, Okla. (Tonkawa Dis.)	1	780	Do.
Do.	1	720	Support of Pawnees' schools, Oklahoma, 1921.
Do.	1	900	Support of Poncas, Oklahoma, 1921; \$700 payable from "General expenses, Indian Service, 1921."
Phoenix, Ariz.	1	1,200	Indian school, Phoenix, Ariz., 1921.
Pima, Ariz.	1	1,200	Industrial work and care of timber, 1921 (A. and S.).
Do.	1	1,200	Do.
Do.	2	900	Do.
Pierre, S. Dak.	1	900	Indian school, Pierre, S. Dak., 1921.
Pima, S. Dak.	1	1,200	Indian schools, support, 1921.
Pine Ridge, S. Dak.	1	900	Education, Sioux Nation, S. Dak., 1921.
Do.	7	900	Industrial work and care of timber, 1921 (A. and S.).
Pipestone, Minn.	1	900	Indian school, Pipestone, Minn., 1921.
Pueblo Bonito, N. Mex.	1	780	Indian schools, support, 1921.
Quapaw Agency, Okla.	1	900	General expenses, Indian Service, 1921.
Rapid City, S. Dak.	1	900	Indian school, Rapid City, S. Dak., 1921.
Red Cliff, Minn.	1	720	Industrial work and care of timber, 1921 (A. and S.).
Red Lake, Minn.	1	900	Do.
Do.	1	900	Chippewa in Minnesota fund, 1921.
Rocky Boy's Agency	1	1,200	Support of Rocky Boy's Band of Chippewas and other Indians, Montana, 1921.
Rosebud, S. Dak.	6	900	Industrial work and care of timber, 1921 (A. and S.).
Do.	1	900	Rosebud Reservation 3 per cent fund (support 1921).
Sac and Fox, Iowa	1	1,200	Industrial work and care of timber, 1921 (A. and S.).
Do.	1	1,200	Relieving distress and prevention, etc., of diseases among Indians, 1921 (Sac and Fox Sanatorium). One-half of salary paid from I. M. P. L. (Sac and Fox Sanatorium).
Salt River, Ariz.	1	780	Industrial work and care of timber, 1921 (A. and S.).
San Carlos, Ariz.	1	1,000	Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, San Carlos Indians (support, 1921).
Do.	1	900	Do.
Do.	1	840	Do.
Do.	1	540	Do.
San Juan, N. Mex.	1	900	Indian schools, support, 1921.
Do.	1	1,200	Industrial work and care of timber, 1921 (A. and S.).
Do.	1	1,000	Do.
Do.	1	900	Do.
Do.	1	720	Do.
Do.	1	840	Do.
Seger, Okla.	2	720	Do.
Do.	1	1,200	Do.
Sells, Ariz.	1	950	Indian school, Riverside, Calif., 1921.
Sherman Institute, Calif.	1	900	Industrial work and care of timber, 1921 (A. and S.).
Shawnee, Okla.	4	900	Do.
Do.	1	720	Support of Shoshones, employees, etc., Wyo., 1921.
Shoshone, Wyo.	1	720	Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, Shoshone and Arapahoe Indians (support, 1921).
Do.	1	840	Indian school, Shoshone Reservation, Wyo., 1921.
Sisseton, S. Dak.	1	720	Interest on Sisseton and Wahpeton fund (support 1921).
Do.	1	900	Industrial work and care of timber, 1921 (A. & S.).
Soboba-Sub, Calif. (mission)	1	1,000	Do.
S. Pueblos, N. Mex.	4	1,000	Do.
S. Ute, Colorado	1	1,000	Interest on Consolidated Bands of Utes 4 per cent fund (support, 1921).
Spokane, Wash.	1	900	Industrial work and care of timber, 1921 (A. & S.).
Standing Rock, N. Dak.	2	900	Do.
Do.	2	780	Do.
Do.	2	840	Standing Rock Reservation 3 per cent fund (S 1921).
Do.	1	900	Do.
Tabolah, Wash.	1	1,000	Industrial work and care of timber, 1921 (A. & S.).
Tomah, Wisconsin	1	1,000	Indian school, Tomah, Wis., 1921.
Do.	1	900	Do.
Tongue River, Mont.	1	720	Do.
Do.	2	900	Do.
Do.	1	900	Support of N. Cheyennes and Arapahoes, Mont 1921.
Do.	1	840	Indian schools, support, 1921.
Truxton Canon, Ariz.	1	900	Indian M. P. L., Truxton Canon Indians (support 1921).

*Farmers, Indian Service—Continued.*

Location.	Number.	Salary.	Fund.
Tulalip, Wash.....	1	\$960	Indian schools, support, 1921.
Do.....	1	1,100	Industrial work and care of timber, 1921 (A. & S.).
Do.....	1	900	Do.
Do.....	3	840	Do.
Turtle Mountain, N. Dak.....	1	840	Do.
Do.....	4	300	Do.
Uintah and Ouray, Utah.....	1	720	Interest on confederated band of Utes 4 per cent fund.
Do.....	3	900	Interest on confederated band of Utes 4 per cent fund (support, 1921).
Ute Mountain, Colo.....	1	780	Support of confederated bands of Utes, employees, etc., Utah, 1921.
Do.....	1	900	Interest on confederated bands of Utes, 4 per cent fund (S. 1921).
Wahpeton, N. Dak.....	1	780	Indian School, Wahpeton, N. Dak., 1921.
Walker River, Nev.....	1	900	Indian M., P. L., Walker R. Ind. (S. 1921).
Warm Springs, Oreg.....	1	720	Indian schools, support, 1921.
Do.....	2	720	Industrial work and care of timber, 1921 (A. & S.).
Western Navajo, Ariz.....	1	900	Indian schools, support, 1921.
Do.....	1	840	Support of Indians in Arizona, 1921.
Western Shoshone, Nev.....	1	900	Industrial work and care of timber, 1921 (A. & S.)
Winnebago, Nebr.....	1	1,200	Do.
Do.....	1	720	Do.
Yakima, Wash.....	3	900	Ind. M. P. L., Yakima Indians (support, 1921).
Yankton, S. Dak.....	2	900	Industrial work and care of timber (A. & S.), 1921.
Yankton, S. Dak. (Santee).....	1	900	Do.
Zuni, N. Mex.....	1	900	Do.
Do.....	1	720	Do.
Do.....	1	1,000	Support of Indians in New Mexico, 1921.

## FIELD MATRONS.

Mr. ELSTON. The next subtopic is field matrons. Will you state how many there are in the Indian Service?

Mr. MERITT. We have 66 field matrons in the Indian Service.

Mr. ELSTON. And their average pay is what, Mr. Meritt?

Mr. MERITT. From \$600 to \$900 a year.

Mr. ELSTON. It is your experience and your belief that they are performing a very valuable work in the service?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; they are performing a very valuable work indeed. They do a service that is very much needed. They go into the Indian homes and teach the Indian women proper house-keeping, and render ever service and encouragement possible.

## EXPERIMENTATION.

Mr. ELSTON. As to experimentation, you have already given us your idea of the value of that, referring particularly to the rather remarkable discoveries made by the Indian Bureau in the line of developing the long staple cotton. Do you feel that this work should not be discontinued by reason of the activities of the Agriculture Department in the way of experimentation throughout the country?

Mr. MERITT. We have been cooperating with the Agriculture Department in this work, and they very much desire that cooperation, and I think that the small appropriation could be used to great advantage.

Mr. ELSTON. I think that the results so far seem to justify that small appropriation, do you not, Mr. Hastings?



Mr. HASTINGS. Yes, I think so. That long staple cotton is very valuable to that section of the country, and our investigations around there disclosed that it was selling for \$1.50 a pound last year, but that might have been an unusual price.

Mr. MERITT. The price has gone down in recent months.

#### FORESTRY.

Mr. ELSTON. Now, as to forestry, Mr. Meritt, will you state just briefly what amount of the total appropriation of \$460,000 which you are asking under this general heading you wish to allocate to this work of forestry?

Mr. MERITT. We spent last year \$101,311.73 out of the total appropriation for forestry work.

Mr. ELSTON. Is there any direction of law as to the amount that you should use for that purpose?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir. We have adjusted the amounts to the four activities carried on under this appropriation according to the varied needs.

Mr. ELSTON. You recall the provision that was put in the last Indian appropriation act with regard to making this forestry work self sustaining in so far as it could be done?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. ELSTON. What steps are you taking to carry out that provision?

Mr. MERITT. We have issued instructions under that provision of law which we hope will bring about a considerable return.

Mr. ELSTON. Have you anything to offer at this point in the record, showing just what you are doing in that regard?

Mr. MERITT. I would be glad to offer for the record the regulations we have issued under that provision of law.

(The regulations referred to are as follows:)

#### REGULATIONS TO GOVERN THE COLLECTION OF FEES FOR THE WORK INCIDENT TO SELLING AND LEASING ALLOTTED AND TRIBAL INDIAN LANDS, SALES OF TIMBER THEREFROM, ETC.

The Indian appropriation act of February 14, 1920, Public No. 141, Sixty-sixth Congress, contains the following provision:

"That hereafter in the sale of all Indian allotments, or in leases, or assignment of leases, covering tribal or allotted lands for mineral, farming, grazing, business or other purposes, or in the sale of timber thereon, the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed, under such regulations as he may prescribe, to charge a reasonable fee for the work incident to the sale, leasing, or assigning of such lands, or in the sale of the timber, or in the administration of Indian forests, to be paid by vendees, lessees, or assignees, or from the proceeds of sales, the amounts collected to be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts."

To carry this provision of law into effect the following regulations are prescribed:

On and after July 1, 1920, in all cases of the sale of restricted allotted Indian lands either on a cash basis or on deferred payments, the purchaser will be required to deposit with the superintendent or other officer in charge, in addition to the consideration for the land, the sum of \$20, such amount to be paid when the purchaser is notified that he is the successful bidder, and the officer in charge will insert in each advertisement of the sale of restricted Indian lands a statement that such amount must be paid. The amount paid hereunder shall be in addition to the payment of costs of conveyances and advertising fees as required under the regulations covering the sale of allotted and inherited Indian land.

Where allotted or tribal Indian lands are leased, subleased, or assigned for grazing, agricultural, mining, or business purposes on and after July 1, 1920, a fee of \$5 will be charged for each lease, each sublease, each drilling contract affecting oil and gas-mining leases, and each assignment of lease, such amount to be paid by the lessee, sublessee, or assignee upon notice of the approval of the contract. The amounts paid hereunder shall be in addition to the payment of filing fees and charges for proper blanks as required under existing regulations governing the leasing of restricted Indian lands for mining purposes.

When permits are granted for the use of allotted or tribal Indian lands for farming or grazing purposes a fee of \$5 will be charged for each permit, such amount to be paid by the permittee upon notice of the approval of the permit; provided, that a nominal charge of \$1 will be made in the case of each permit where less than 20 head of cattle or horses or 100 sheep are to be grazed.

When timber on either allotted or unallotted lands is sold with the land or is sold for a lump sum on an estimate in such manner that no administration by the Indian Service subsequent to the sale is required, a deduction of 3 per cent of the sale price will be made to cover the cost of the estimating of the timber and the effecting of the sale. When timber is sold on scale or in any other manner requiring the supervision of cutting operations, the scaling of the timber and the protection of the sale area and adjacent area from fire, not less than 6 per cent nor more than 10 per cent of the gross proceeds will be deducted to cover the costs of examining, advertising, marking, and scaling and protecting the timber. When the expenses incident to sales of timber and administration of forests are paid from tribal funds no fees are to be collected or deductions made from proceeds of sales.

Regulations for the accounting for the money collected hereunder will be issued later by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,

June 15, 1920.

The foregoing regulations are respectfully submitted to the Secretary of the Interior with the recommendation that they be approved.

E. B. MERITT,

*Assistant Commissioner of Indian Affairs.*

Approved: June 24, 1920.

S. G. HOPKINS,

*Assistant Secretary.*

Mr. ELSTON. What is your estimate of the total return in the way of reimbursement for the care of forests?

Mr. MERITT. I believe that this forestry work should be self-sustaining, and I think we can eventually adjust it so that there will be a sufficient return to pay for all the moneys expended in our forestry service.

Mr. ELSTON. When do you expect to reach that point?

Mr. MERITT. Within the next two years. We want to try out the regulations we have to see if these regulations will not bring back enough money to pay for the work, and if they do not we will increase the percentage of collections, but I think that by the next time we submit a report to Congress we can show a substantial return under this provision of law.

Mr. ELSTON. You have taken note of just what funds in the way of revenue will come in?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir; it can only be a guess at this time, because we do not know how much timber will be sold during the year, and for that reason we can not state in advance a definite amount.

Mr. ELSTON. Has it been your habit, in making your observations or justifications on items in your bill, to give a memorandum under each item, if that item be reimbursable, as to the amount returned to the Government, which would be in the nature of offsets against the appropriations asked for?



Mr. MERITT. We have not heretofore been doing that.

Mr. ELSTON. Do you not think that it would be a good thing hereafter, as this new course comes into play, to make a memorandum in your justification on those items of the amount returned, so that Congress and the committee can see about what the net amount is that is taken out of the Treasury?

Mr. MERITT. We will be glad to do that after next July. This is the first year we have been collecting under this provision of law, which went into effect on February 14, 1920, but we will include that in our justifications next year.

Mr. ELSTON. Has your estimate of \$460,000 for this year been swelled particularly by the requirements of the forest activities?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir; we are not asking any more for this work than we had heretofore, although we are selling considerable timber at this time.

#### VALUE OF TIMBER SOLD.

Mr. ELSTON. About how much of the gross returns in the way of revenue from the forest have you administered?

Mr. MERITT. The sales will run up to a large figure. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1920, the value of timber cut on Indian reservations by contractors or permittees was \$1,456,001.

Mr. ELSTON. That will serve to inform us as to whether or not the exaction that the cost to the service be returned to the Government is an undue burden.

Mr. MERITT. Not at all; it is not burdensome so far as the Forest Service is concerned. We have timber on tribal and individual allotments estimated to be worth approximately \$83,000,000. Some of the finest stands of timber in the country are on the Indian reservations, and we are selling considerable of that timber at this time.

Mr. ELSTON. Do you estimate, for instance, that for the present fiscal year, which will end next July, that there will be some return which will be in the nature of an offset against the approximate sum of \$100,000, which you will expend during that same period for the care of the forests?

Mr. MERITT. I think we will collect moneys sufficient to offset the outlay.

Mr. ELSTON. I think that is very satisfactory. That seems to be a very important application of this new principle we put into the bill last year, if it comes. Of course, it is merely an estimate on your part?

Mr. MERITT. If the percentage we are collecting is not great enough at the end of the year to offset the entire expense, we will increase the percentage charge.

#### LIMITATIONS ON SALARIES NOT TO APPLY.

Mr. HASTINGS. I would like, Mr. Meritt, to have you explain for the record the limitations on salaries contained in the act of August 24, 1912, referred to in the last proviso.

Mr. MERITT. There is a provision of law which limits the amount of money that may be expended on any one reservation or consolidated agency, and that law was passed a great number of years ago.

The agency work has so increased since allotments have been made that it has been necessary to exclude certain employees from that limitation, so that it will not count in the limitation of money that may be expended at any one agency.

#### MENOMINEE RESERVATION.

Mr. ELSTON. There is a proviso here that a portion of the text of the provision relating to the industrial work and care of timber shall not as to timber apply to the Menominee Reservation in Wisconsin. Why is that provided?

Mr. MERITT. Because we have special legislation applicable to that reservation on account of conditions existing there. We are conducting a very large milling operation, and have a very large sawmill there, and there is a special law applicable to that particular reservation.

Mr. ELSTON. Does the law, however, with regard to reimbursement, apply to the Menominee Reservation?

Mr. MERITT. The Menominee operation is self-supporting. We use the Menominee tribal funds for that work exclusively.

Mr. DEMPSEY. The subcommittee traveling through there last summer obtained the idea that it might be better to employ fewer of these farmers or farm inspectors, but of a higher grade. That matter, I understand from the chairman, has been touched upon in some questions which he has asked this morning before I came in. What do you think about that proposition?

Mr. MERITT. I believe that the efficiency of the farmers in the Indian Service could be materially increased by getting more efficient men and paying them larger salaries.

Mr. DEMPSEY. Would not that result, too, in a net increase? Would not a man of greater capacity be able to take on a larger area?

Mr. MERITT. It is possible that with increased efficiency a farmer might be able to cover a larger area and do more work.

Mr. DEMPSEY. I notice, for instance, that in our State the practice is to have only one man for a whole county, and that will embrace a territory 18 by 30 miles, as, for instance, in our county, all thoroughly cultivated.

Mr. MERITT. I think there is considerable room for improvement in our farmer service.

Mr. DEMPSEY. Do you think that would be practicable, without increasing the amount of the appropriation, to make a substitution of methods by employing, as I say, a higher grade of men and giving them a larger territory?

Mr. MERITT. I think that would be practicable.

Mr. DEMPSEY. Taking men who are graduates of a college like Cornell, for instance, no matter where it may be located, in the West or elsewhere, so long as it does produce a high-grade class of men whom you probably could not obtain for less than \$2,000 a year?

Mr. MERITT. We would have to pay a much larger salary than we are paying now to obtain men of that degree of qualification.

Mr. DEMPSEY. I notice, as illustrating the fact that these men are not bad investments, that the owners of large tracts of land in prosperous sections make a point of obtaining men of that type as soon



as they have graduated from college, to manage large farms, and get very good returns by doing it.

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; that is true. My home is in a State university town, and they make a specialty of agriculture there, and the men that have graduated from that university are doing some wonderful work along agricultural lines.

Mr. DEMPSEY. Do you not think that would be a long step in advance for the bureau to try to work out a scheme of that kind?

Mr. MERITT. I do.

#### CLOSING OF SCHOOLS.

(See p. 77.)

Mr. ELSTON. While Mr. Dempsey is referring back somewhat to past items, I would like to pick up an inquiry that I intended to make in regard to your enforcement of the provision that was put in the Indian bill last year for the closing of schools that did not show a certain minimum attendance. Has that been strictly enforced?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; and I have put in the record a list of the Indian schools that have been closed.

Mr. ELSTON. And you have had reports made in such a way so that you can apply that rule absolutely?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. ELSTON. And there have been none that you have permitted to go over by reason of your own judgment that the law should not apply?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir.

Mr. ELSTON. You feel that the law should apply, whether your judgment as to the propriety of the law is one way or the other in a particular instance?

Mr. MERITT. Absolutely, and I am heartily in accord with the law passed on that subject.

#### EXPENSES INCIDENT TO PURCHASE AND TRANSPORTATION OF INDIAN SUPPLIES.

Mr. ELSTON. The next heading is "Expenses incident to purchase and transportation of Indian supplies," on page 19 of the estimates.

For expenses necessary to the purchase of goods and supplies for the Indian Service, including inspection, pay of necessary employees, and all other expenses connected therewith, including advertising, storage, and transportation of Indian goods and supplies, \$370,000: *Provided*, That no part of the sum hereby appropriated shall be used for the maintenance of to exceed three warehouses in the Indian Service: *Provided further*, That the cost of inspection, storage, transportation, etc., of coal for the Indian Service shall be paid from the support fund of the school or agency for which the coal is purchased.

I assume that you have a justification for this estimate of \$370,000.

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification:

#### PURCHASE AND TRANSPORTATION OF INDIAN SUPPLIES.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1921:

Amount appropriated	\$300,000.00
---------------------	--------------

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920:

Amount appropriated	300,000.00
---------------------	------------

Amount expended	300,000.00
-----------------	------------

## ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURES.

Salaries, wages, etc.....	\$34,798.35
Traveling expenses.....	3,101.47
Transportation of supplies.....	226,603.78
Telegraph and telephone service.....	668.65
Stationery, printing, schoolroom supplies.....	8,650.74
Dry goods, clothing, etc.....	72.03
Fuel, lubricants, power, and light service.....	653.22
Equipment and miscellaneous material.....	1,105.64
Rent of buildings.....	8,985.00
Miscellaneous.....	165.96
Outstanding liabilities.....	15,195.16
	<hr/>
	300,000.00

NOTE.—\$54,938.04 of the total amount was expended on account of the warehouses.

## EXPENSES INCIDENT TO PURCHASE AND TRANSPORTATION OF SUPPLIES, 1922.

Appropriated 1917.....	\$300,000
Appropriated 1918.....	300,000
Appropriated 1919.....	300,000
Appropriated 1920.....	300,000
Appropriated 1921.....	300,000
Estimated 1922.....	370,000

No part of this appropriation is expended for goods and supplies except such as may be required to operate the three Indian warehouses. The fund is used, except as noted, in the payment of expenses incident to purchasing, i. e., advertising, inspecting, and transporting supplies for the Indians and for the Indian Service generally, including the salaries and other expenses necessary to maintain the Indian warehouses.

Provision was made for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, whereby the cost of inspection, storage, transportation, etc., of coal for the Indian Service was not to be paid from this appropriation.

The appropriation for the fiscal year 1920 was expended as follows:

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920 (the following figures are as of Nov. 1, 1920):

Amount appropriated.....	\$300,000.00
Amount expended.....	501,936.25
Overdrawn.....	201,936.25

## ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURES.

Salaries and wages.....	34,798.35
Traveling expenses.....	3,101.47
Transportation of supplies.....	443,735.19
Heat, light, and power (service), including fuel.....	653.22
Telegraph and telephone service.....	668.65
Printing, binding, advertising, stationery, and office supplies.....	8,650.74
Equipment, etc.....	1,105.64
Rent.....	8,985.00
Miscellaneous.....	237.99
	<hr/>
Total.....	501,936.25

NOTE.—\$58,201.06 of the total amount was expended on account of the warehouses, inspection and advertising of supplies, awarding contracts, etc.

It will be noted that to date this appropriation has been overdrawn to the extent of \$201,936.25. At this time last year there were outstanding indebtednesses in the 1919 appropriation totaling about \$20,000, and it is probable that the indebtednesses now outstanding against the 1920 appropriations will total about \$10,000. This will make the total sum expended for all purposes approximately \$512,000, making a total deficit of about \$212,000 in the amount required to pay for transporting goods and supplies. The deficit occurring annually in this appropriation for some years past has been covered by a



deficiency appropriation for the payment of transportation claims certified to Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The largest item of expenditure, of course, is for the actual transportation of supplies, which, for 1920, amounts to \$443,735.19 up to about November 1, 1920, with a number of bills outstanding.

A comparison of amounts expended for this purpose for the last few years is as follows:

Fiscal year.	Weight of supplies handled by Indian warehouses, including coal shipments.	Approximate amount expended for freight charges.
	<i>Pounds.</i>	
1914.....	60,015,338	\$288,000.00
1915.....	73,383,584	306,770.97
1916.....	87,927,908	314,614.32
1917.....	90,098,853	333,550.00
1918 (to Oct. 1).....	125,565,713	354,771.94
1919 (to Nov. 1).....	118,221,303	447,131.81
1920 (to Nov. 1).....	114,336,464	443,735.19

<sup>1</sup> Exclusive of 118,349,520 pounds coal not handled through warehouses.

<sup>2</sup> Exclusive of 140,122,000 pounds coal not handled through warehouses.

<sup>3</sup> Exclusive of 128,562,000 pounds coal not handled through warehouses.

It should be noted that a large volume of supplies on which transportation charges are paid from this appropriation are handled by the field officers and not by the Indian warehouses. This would considerably increase the weights on which transportation charges were paid during the fiscal year 1920. While the tonnage shipped by the field officers is not included in the above totals, the cost of the transportation is included.

The amount specified for 1922, to cover the transportation of supplies, is \$304,305, and it is believed that this amount will actually be required. There was a general increase in freight rates during the two years prior to June 25, 1918, and on that date a further increase of approximately 25 per cent was made on all rates, which increased the cost of transportation, for which no increase in the original appropriation was made. On August 26, 1920, there was another increase made on all freight rates of from 25 per cent to 40 per cent.

If the \$300,000 only is appropriated as in the past few years, there will be a deficit of at least \$70,000. A number of the schools have been closed within the past two years, and the possible deficit is based on the assumption that the same tonnage will be transported during the fiscal year 1922 as during the fiscal year 1920 to the schools remaining open. Figures are as follows:

BASED ON EXPENDITURES FOR 1920.		Total.
For freight.....		\$453,735.19
Deducted for schools closed.....	\$79,000	
Freight on coal.....	135,000	
		214,000.00
All other freight items.....		239,735.19
Probable freight for 1922.....		239,735.19
33 1/3 per cent increase through I. C. C. order.....		80,000.00
Warehouses.....		65,605.00
		385,430.19
Possible reduction due to closing schools, etc.....		15,430.19
		370,000.00

The other expenses than freight chargeable to this appropriation are for the maintenance of the warehouses, three in number.

The amounts expended for the fiscal years 1919 and 1920 and the estimated figures for 1922 follow:

Total expenditures for maintaining warehouses, etc.:		
1919	-----	\$61,726.52
1920	-----	58,201.06
Estimated for 1922	-----	65,695.00
Salaries, wages, etc.:		
1919	-----	35,381.65
1920	-----	34,798.35
Estimated for 1922	-----	38,700.00
Traveling expenses:		
1919	-----	4,445.44
1920	-----	3,101.47
Estimated for 1922	-----	4,000.00
Telegraph and telephone service:		
1919	-----	577.40
1920	-----	668.65
Estimated for 1922	-----	700.00
Heat, light, and power (service):		
1919	-----	774.00
1920	-----	653.22
Estimated for 1922	-----	750.00
Printing and advertising:		
1919	-----	10,391.47
1920	-----	8,650.74
Estimated for 1922	-----	9,000.00
Equipment:		
1919	-----	390.26
1920	-----	1,105.64
Estimated for 1922	-----	1,200.00
Rent of warehouses:		
1919	-----	9,568.33
1920	-----	8,985.00
Estimated for 1922	-----	10,845.00
Miscellaneous:		
1919	-----	197.31
1920	-----	165.96
Estimated for 1922	-----	500.00
Total expenditures:		
1919, exclusive of outstanding indebtedness	-----	508,858.33
1920, exclusive of outstanding indebtedness	-----	501,936.25
Estimated for 1922	-----	370,000.00

The following table shows the amounts appropriated in the Indian bills, amounts appropriated under deficiency acts, and the total amounts expended during the past six years:

Year.	Indian bill.	Deficiency acts.	Total.
1914.....	\$300,000.00	\$151,624.22	<sup>1</sup> \$451,624.22
1915.....	300,000.00	56,307.66	356,307.66
1916.....	300,000.00	104,870.32	404,870.32
1917.....	300,000.00	110,260.30	410,260.30
1918.....	300,000.00	132,943.92	432,943.92
1919.....	300,000.00	229,000.00	<sup>2</sup> 529,000.00
1920.....	300,000.00	220,000.00	<sup>2</sup> 520,000.00

<sup>1</sup> Includes about \$100,000 for wagon transportation from terminals, which service was otherwise paid for thereafter.

<sup>2</sup> Estimated.

A most earnest effort has been made for several years to regulate the expenditures from this appropriation in such a way as to prevent a deficit, but the volume of freight traffic for the Indian Service has increased so rapidly that this could only be done by changing the entire policy of the service in the purchasing of supplies. It is not believed that any more supplies are purchased for



the Indian Service than was the case in past years, but with increased attention to buying has come a complete reversal in the policy under which they were purchased, throwing a larger and larger proportion of the total cost of supplies on this appropriation and a correspondingly less amount on the various support funds. Up to about 14 years ago the greater quantity of flour, forage, and fuel for the Indian Service was purchased f. o. b. destination; in fact, so much emphasis was placed on the desire to purchase in this way that very few bids f. o. b. other points were received. In 1899 the contract system of transportation was abolished and authority was given to ship supplies by common carriers at the regular commercial rates, less any reductions accruing to the Government in return for lands granted the different roads at the time they were constructed. It was almost immediately found that we could ship supplies at rates which were not only much lower than we ever received after inviting bids, but much lower than the rates paid by private shippers. The significance of this fact as applied to purchasing supplies was not recognized immediately; however, each year we found it cheaper to buy more supplies at points of manufacture. Several years ago we finally recognized that owing to the reduced freight rates we received we can in almost every case buy cheaper at point of manufacture or production and ship to the various agencies than by buying the same articles f. o. b. delivery point.

For example: A mill at Portland, Oreg., bidding on lumber for the Nevada Indian school, at Numana, Nev., would have to calculate its delivered price on the basis of a freight rate, Portland to Numana, of \$0.54 hundredweight in carload lots. Their bill would be the Portland price plus freight to Numana, all of which would be payable from the Nevada school support fund. Reductions accruing to the Government, in return for lands granted to the Southern Pacific Co., in Oregon, bring the rate which we would have to pay down to \$0.116 per hundredweight in carload lots if we did the shipping on Government bills of lading. The saving in making the purchase f. o. b. Portland and doing the shipping ourselves is obvious, but as the freight on the purchase in this case would be charged against "Purchase and transportation of Indian supplies," and only the cost of the material at Portland charged to the support fund, there would be a charge of in the neighborhood of \$35 per car against the transportation appropriation which would not have been made had the lumber been purchased f. o. b. destination. Thus an actual net saving of \$127 to the Government on one car of lumber increases the charge against this appropriation by \$35.

The recognition of this fact has led to ever-increasing efforts to save money by inviting bids f. o. b. points of manufacture all over the United States, and the acceptance of such bids has led to a constantly increasing volume of freight traffic on behalf of the Indian Service through the warehouses and otherwise, with corresponding increasing overdrafts in the "Purchase and transportation of Indian supplies" fund. We estimate that we save at least \$100,000 annually on the total cost of our supplies delivered at destination by purchasing at point of manufacture or production and shipping at Government freight rates; that is, by paying \$350,000 from the appropriation for freight charges, we save at least \$450,000 from the various support funds. The reason for the constantly increasing amount spent on freight charges is shown most forcibly by the weights of supplies purchased through warehouses in the past few years:

	Pounds.		Pounds
1911.....	37, 167, 594	1916.....	87, 927, 60
1912.....	49, 857, 085	1917.....	90, 008, 80
1913.....	58, 183, 679	1918.....	<sup>1</sup> 143, 915, 20
1914.....	60, 015, 338	1919.....	<sup>2</sup> 158, 643, 30
1915.....	73, 393, 584	1920.....	<sup>3</sup> 142, 898, 40

It is estimated that more than two-thirds of the supplies used by the Indian Service are now purchased through warehouses, and that including those purchased f. o. b. shipping point by field superintendents, we pay for freight transportation on about four-fifths of all the supplies purchased for the service the remainder being delivered at destination by the firm or individual from whom we buy.

<sup>1</sup> Includes 118,349,520 pounds of coal.

<sup>2</sup> Includes 140,422,000 pounds of coal.

<sup>3</sup> Includes 128,562,000 pounds of coal.

Coal is ordinarily handled by the warehouses and field officers, but during the fiscal years 1918 and 1919, on account of war conditions, the whole amount was purchased through the Fuel Administration f. o. b. mines or docks on the Great Lakes.

Mr. DEMPSEY. How can you, under the interstate commerce act, ship a cent cheaper than anybody else?

Mr. MERITT. We get a reduction on account of land-grant rates of the railroads.

Mr. ELSTON. As a part of the original grant.

Mr. DEMPSEY. I understand.

Mr. MERITT. We have been doing that for years.

We have been calling this matter of a deficit to the attention of Congress for a number of years, and asking for amounts much larger than Congress allowed us. They realized the situation, but apparently preferred that it should be handled by asking for deficiency appropriations rather than increasing the amount in the Indian bill. However, during the last session of Congress the chairman of the Indian Committee, Mr. Snyder, suggested that hereafter we pay for the shipment of coal out of the support fund. That would extend that cost over a large field of operations, and would save this appropriation a considerable amount. We are doing that now, and, because of that fact, we will not have to have as large an appropriation for this work as we otherwise would, but it is necessary to have this amount that we are asking for, otherwise there will be a deficit.

Mr. ELSTON. You are asking for \$370,000, and that is based on your idea that for the present fiscal year, which will end next July, you will have a deficit of \$70,000 over and above the appropriation of \$300,000 granted you in the last Indian bill?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. ELSTON. Which makes a total expenditure of \$370,000?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir. It should also be borne in mind that there has been a material increase in freight rates in recent months.

Mr. ELSTON. You have added no employees to be paid out of this appropriation, have you?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir; there will be no new employes.

Mr. ELSTON. I see you have rearranged the schedule of employees somewhat, dropping some and putting in new ones, but the total for 1922 appears to be 39, as against a total of 38 in 1920.

Mr. MERITT. They will be approximately the same. The field employees are changing constantly, but there will be no material increase in employees for this work.

#### INDIAN WAREHOUSES.

Mr. ELSTON. Mr. Meritt, you remember the rather intensive discussion that took place last year when we were considering the Indian bill with reference to the Indian warehouses?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. ELSTON. And Mr. Rhodes particularly was insistent that the number of Indian warehouses be reduced to one, to be located, as I remember, at Chicago, and I believe that a report of a subcommittee consisting of Mr. Rhodes and some other members of the



Indian Committee has been made that the Indian warehouses should be discontinued altogether.

Mr. MERITT. I have read that report, Mr. Chairman, as contained in the printed volume of the hearings on the investigation of the Indian Bureau this last year.

Mr. ELSTON. That report, which has the approval, as I remember, of the Indian Affairs Committee, ought to be quite persuasive with this subcommittee, inasmuch as they went into the matter very carefully. If the committee decided to discontinue the warehouses, what readjustment should be made, in your opinion, and what would it result in in regard to a saving of expense?

Mr. MERITT. I do not believe it would result in a saving.

Mr. DEMPSEY. You have in mind, Mr. Meritt, the substance of this report and the reasons on which it is based. Suppose you state your ideas as to it also?

Mr. MERITT. The report, as found on page 1421 of the hearings by a subcommittee of the Committee on Indian Affairs, held last year, is as follows:

JUNE 14, 1920.

*To the honorable Committee on Indian Affairs,  
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.*

GENTLEMEN: At the direction of the chairman, we visited the Indian warehouse at 308 South Green Street, Chicago, Ill., on the 7th, and beg to submit the following report:

We found Supt. Frank Sorenson in charge, assisted by a corps of seven employees. Mr. Sorenson is a pleasant, painstaking, and efficient gentleman. Judging from appearances, the employees are all faithful and efficient. The warehouse consists of a three-story brick structure, 50 by 120 feet, under lease expiring July 1, 1920, at an annual rental of \$4,800. The owner of the building refuses to re-lease, but Supt. Sorenson states adequate space for warehouse purposes can be obtained in the Army warehouse, at 1819 Thirty-ninth Street and has recommended that the same be accepted by the department. The amount of supplies on hand being small, it will neither be difficult nor expensive to move. The Army warehouse is better located than the present warehouse, it being but three blocks from the Chicago junction railway and other terminal facilities.

There is no reason why the department should not accept space in the Army warehouse, because Army supplies are gradually being diminished, and more space than is now available can evidently be obtained in the future for the Indian Service, if necessary.

On the first floor of the warehouse we found one carload of toilet paper being held pending the settlement of a dispute over the quality of the paper between the department and the firm from which it was bought. The superintendent claims the paper delivered was not up to the specifications, and therefore declined to accept the same.

On the second floor there is nothing but a few empty shelves and a number of boxes containing old articles shipped from Carlisle School. On the third floor are 24 metal cans containing flour samples, each about large enough to hold 25 pounds of flour, old warehouse records, and some large unused sample tables. In addition to the carload of toilet paper on the first floor, we found a small supply of farming implements, some wheelbarrow frames, a few boxes of rejected patent medicine, a few boxes of rejected boys' hats, together with a small quantity of miscellaneous articles, which we estimated not to exceed one-half carload.

We find that most of the supplies bought for the Indian Service, including those that pass through the warehouse and those that are shipped direct from the place of consignment to the Indian reservation, are bought in less than carload lots. The plan is for superintendents of reservations to make requisition on the Indian Office in Washington for supplies, and purchasing agents from the Washington office go into the open market and make the purchase. Hence a small per cent of all supplies bought actually pass through the war

house. It would appear the warehouse is more in the nature of a clerical bureau in the Indian Office in Washington than a de facto warehouse.

While sugar is said to be bought largely through the San Francisco warehouse, yet the requisition for sugar is made by the reservation superintendent on the Washington office, whose purchasing agents buy the sugar and ship the same direct from the refinery to the reservation, whether it be cane sugar from Louisiana or beet sugar from the Northwest. The same thing is true with regard to flour, meat, clothing, shoes, agricultural implements, and fuel. Flour is usually bought in carload lots, in the open market, and from whomsoever and wherever the best price can be obtained.

Groceries and toilet paper seem to be about the only articles that are actually cleared through the warehouse.

Shoes are largely bought in St. Louis, and in most cases are shipped direct to the reservations. They are bought in St. Louis because it is a good shoe market, and not because there is a warehouse in St. Louis. Ninety per cent of all the drugs used in the Indian Service are bought in St. Louis, because it is a good drug market, and not because a warehouse is located there. Probably 90 per cent of all the canned and dried fruits are bought in San Francisco, because it is a good fruit market, and not because a warehouse is located there. The same rule it appears applies to purchases made in the Chicago market.

In view of the fact that the reservation superintendent makes requisition on the Indian Office in Washington for his supplies, and the same are bought by purchasing agents from the Washington office in the open markets, fail to see any good reason for maintaining an Indian warehouse at this time. We are of the opinion that while the Indian warehouse was no doubt necessary at the time that branch of the Indian Service was first established, yet it has outlived its usefulness. In the interest of economy and in the light of present-day business methods, and the foregoing facts, we respectfully recommend that all Indian warehouses be abolished.

A net saving to the Government of \$150,000 annually ought easily be effected by the abolition of the three Indian warehouses.

We have the honor to remain, yours, with very greatest respect,

M. E. RHODES.

B. C. HERNANDEZ.

**Mr. MERITT.** Our answer to that report is as follows:

On June 7, 1920, a subcommittee of the House Committee on Indian Affairs visited the Chicago Indian warehouse, then located at 308 South Green Street, and based thereon, under date of June 14, submitted a report to the committee in which the abolishment of the three remaining Indian warehouses was recommended for the following reasons:

(1) That supplies for the Indian Field Service are bought by purchasing agents from the Washington office based on requisitions of field officers to the Indian Office.

(2) That it would be in the interest of economy and of present-day methods as the warehouses have outlived their usefulness.

(3) That a net saving of \$150,000 annually ought easily to be effected.

Let us see if the facts and the record justify this conclusion. Going back to the early days when contract between the whites and Indians brought about Government intervention, treaties were made which stipulated that the Government was to furnish the particular bands or tribes with certain supplies. It would require considerable research to ascertain definitely what these supplies consisted of and how they were bought. We may take it for granted that food and clothing formed a large part of the "consideration" offered these Indians. For instance, by the terms of the treaties made by the celebrated "Peace Commission" in 1867 and 1868, the Indian beneficiaries were to receive annually for 30 years each a suit of clothing or the material to make it, as well as other articles for both sexes. In 1871 blankets and dry goods alone cost \$341,000. In 1872 the list included 196 distinct items distributed among 15 groups as follows: Clothing, blankets, cloths, dry goods, hats, shoes, hardware, beef cattle, bacon, sugar, flour, coffee, soap, salt, and tobacco.

It likewise may be taken for granted that whatever was bought was obtained in a large measure from the nearest source of supplies, which at the time and under the conditions seem to be justified, and each commissioner or other representatives of the Government bought for the particular Indians in which he was interested. At best, overland transportation involved long and dangerous hauls from the terminus of railroads or from river landings.



As the Indians were located permanently on the reservations allotted to them, their mode of living gradually changed and the activities of the Government in their behalf were ramified; schools were established, industrial instruction commenced, the health of the Indians looked after, and other steps looking to their advancement toward civilization were taken, all of which tended to increase the variety and quantity of commodities supplied them. But as long as one Indian agent purchased his supplies independent of the others, there was no standard of quality set, regulations regarding advertising for bids were ignored, and as was then claimed, favoritism among the dealers was shown, with the result that high prices were paid in retail markets, among them being the Indian traders.

In 1876 the list of items purchased had increased to 377, in 1880 to approximately 2,000, in 1909 to 2,500, and at the present time there are about 3,800 items in our regular list, together with thousands of miscellaneous articles not specified.

When one considers what was paid alone in 1871 for blankets and dry goods, he must admit that even at that early date purchasing for the Indians had assumed the proportions of a regular business, which demanded that the buying be concentrated in order that closer supervision and competition might be secured and through them more favorable prices result.

The system theretofore followed had attracted to it many unscrupulous dealers who were only too ready to take advantage of its laxity. Much criticism resulted among the friends of the Government and the Indians which led to the creation, in 1869, by Congress of a "Board of Indian Commissioners," who, under direction of the President, acted thereafter in an advisory capacity with regard to the expenditure of Indian appropriations and particularly in the purchase of supplies. Independent buying by Indian agents of the larger part of the goods and supplies ceased, and in its place a central control was established in the Indian Office. Thereafter, each agent annually submitted to that office a list of the needs of each branch of his jurisdiction for the following fiscal year, which estimate was based on the standard list prepared by the Indian Office and referred to as the "Annual estimate of goods and supplies." This system, altered to meet changing conditions, is in effect to-day, and these annual estimates, amounting to about 320, form the basis of the annual lettings out of which grow our annual supply contracts.

Naturally the centralization of buying changed and extended the field into which proposals for bids were sent, until, instead of purchases of staple articles being made in the local markets, contracts were let with individuals and others throughout the country, but, as might be expected, the effort to reach the source of supplies lead the service for competition on all classes of manufactured articles, largely to the East and Middle West. To-day the policy of the service is so broad in this respect that it admits any reputable dealer or manufacturer in the United States into the competitive bidding, leaving the delivery point to the bidder. At the lettings for the fiscal year 1921, held in the spring of 1920, at Chicago, St. Louis, and San Francisco, we received 550 bids on all classes from individuals and firms located in 88 different cities.

One of the gravest criticisms made against the early methods of purchasing was the fact that large quantities of supplies were bought, delivered at the several agencies, and accepted with practically no inspection having been made. This lead to large quantities of inferior goods being foisted on the Indians. The centralized purchasing resulted in a concentration of supplies at points where proper inspection could be given them before sending them into the Indian country. The need for some such Government depot first became apparent in New York City, where in 1870 a receiving and shipping station, called a temporary warehouse, was established and maintained for a part of each year until 1879, when it was made permanent. The Chicago markets next were attracted by the volume of business done for the service, and as a result of the contracts and other purchases made for delivery there, a warehouse was opened temporarily in 1878, and each year thereafter until 1894, when it was made permanent. The St. Louis warehouse was opened temporarily in 1876, and again in 1887. The essential thing to do was to get the supplies out of the possession of the contractor and into a place controlled by the Government, where inspection could properly be made and the goods assembled for shipment; and let it be emphasized that the necessity for this has not diminished, even to the present time. When these depots were established, it was not because those who bid on the supplies desired it, but because the volume of business transacted in and around each of these



places demonstrated that it was the logical center in which to receive, inspect, and ship Indian supplies. Regardless of any other condition which might have been involved, that also was the main factor which prompted the establishment of the Omaha warehouse, which was opened permanently in 1897, the St. Louis warehouse in 1902, and the San Francisco warehouse in 1904. At San Francisco a temporary warehouse had been opened for a few months each year prior to 1904, dating back to the early seventies.

If the warehouses were forced to justify their existence on the basis of their status as warehouses, using the term in the sense in which it is applied in commercial activities, they would have been abandoned years ago, because that is just exactly what they are not. Their function is to act as clearing houses between contractors and the 125 or more field officers. That the subcommittee found the Chicago warehouse practically empty in June speaks in its favor rather than to the contrary. If any one of the warehouses had entered into the month of June of any year with a great quantity of unshipped supplies the cause therefor would have been promptly investigated for the reason that either contractors would have been very much delinquent in deliveries or the warehouse delinquent in shipping the supplies. The toilet paper found in the Chicago warehouse was a delivery made under contract and rejected because of quality and containers. The other supplies, no doubt, were samples belonging to contractors and not returnable to them until the end of the fiscal year. The records found were old files of the warehouse. Under the law we are required to advertise and enter into contracts in the spring of each year for supplies for the next fiscal year. In the natural order of events this brings the deliveries in the period of from July to December. That period constitutes the busy season at the warehouses and extra help is then provided. Everything must move at a rapid pace to avoid congestion. The quicker the inspection and shipment of supplies, the more satisfactory the results. During the other months a reasonable amount of work is accomplished by the normal clerical and laboring force. Additional purchases are being made every day through the three warehouses, and the regular force at each place has all it can do to keep the work up to date.

The subcommittee speaks of a saving of \$150,000 if the three warehouses were abolished. Since the New York and Omaha warehouses were closed in 1914 the cost of maintaining the three at Chicago, St. Louis, and San Francisco has not exceeded \$65,000. The amount for the fiscal year 1919 being \$57,351 and for 1920 \$60,035. If the three warehouses were closed and no arrangement made for substitutive plan, this is the maximum amount that could be saved thereby.

As, in the days when the warehouses were first established, their present value is based on the amount of business handled by each and not on the sentimental theory advanced at times by dealers that, unless a warehouse is located in his city, a merchant can do no business with the Indian Service. That is a fallacious argument. The records of the Indian Office will show that no matter where a bidder is located or where he offers delivery, if he has the right kind of goods and quotes the best price (freight and cost of inspection considered), he gets the order or contract. If merchants from certain cities, believing they have a grievance regarding the abolishment of warehouses, fail to bid the Indian Service, under the statutes which govern the buying, naturally is powerless to make them do so.

So far as the work done at the warehouses is concerned, the attached tables show the tonnage and value of supplies actually passing through the warehouse and the value and tonnage handled by but not passing through each warehouse; also, the cost of maintenance. Supplies approximating \$2,000,000 were received, inspected, and shipped either through the warehouses or by them from other points at an expense of \$60,000 or about 3 per cent of the value. The argument is advanced by the service that this is an exceedingly small ratio and can suggest no alternative plan which will afford a cheaper basis to work on.

It is said we do not need the warehouses; that they have outlived their usefulness. In reality the warehouses are the hands of the Indian Office, so far as purchasing is concerned. It is true the supervision, including direct contact with the work in many ways, is centralized in the Indian Office, but since the buying is concentrated, as it must be to be effective, a great mass of detail which is now handled at the warehouses would devolve on the Indian Office if they were not in existence, and that which did not, would be placed



on the field force, which at present claims it is unequal to the work now assigned it. To explain:

As stated annual lettings are held at Chicago, San Francisco, and St. Louis each spring. Here at the appointed time samples of all articles bid on are received by the warehouse and laid out by classes. Representatives from the Indian Office, with regularly appointed inspectors, examine the samples, make the awards, and draw the contracts. On approval of each contract, the warehouse designated to handle it prepares from data at hand a requisition or order on the contractor requesting that delivery be made. All the details regarding the delivery, inspection, repacking (when necessary), preparation of bills of lading, and shipping to the many jurisdictions, are taken care of by the warehouse. Where in any case supplies are not equal to the contract the warehouse on the recommendation of the inspector rejects them and calls for a new delivery. Invoice vouchers covering the supplies must be certified to by the superintendent of the warehouse as to quantity, quality, and unit prices, and based on his certificate, the field officer pays on receipt of the voucher and does not wait for the goods to arrive. These contracts amount to about \$1,500,000 or more.

In addition thereto purchases are made of supplies on other than annual contracts in the sum of \$2,000,000 to \$2,500,000. These purchases originate with the field officer, of course, as he controls the funds allotted to his jurisdiction. A vast number of purchases, both large and small, are made by the warehouses under this class, and in a great many other cases where the purchase is made by the field officer himself it is on data secured for by him by the warehouses. The records show that during the fiscal year 1920, the three warehouses handled 197,574 packages ranging from very small bundles or boxes to car lots. These individual purchases necessitate the warehouses preparing and issuing proposals, or issuing the proposals prepared and sent them by field officers, abstracting those made returnable to the warehouses and recommending to the field officer or to the Indian Office what is best to buy.

It is acknowledged by field officers that the warehouses frequently can obtain better prices from the same concerns on the same articles than they can when they go direct. Like in any other business, these warehouses are looked on by the trade as wholesale buyers, and the best prices are quoted them. Field officers are not any too well posted with regard to drawing specifications on what they require, and many times the warehouses are appealed to by prospective bidders for additional information because of their proximity to those interested and ~~the~~ familiarity with Indian Service matters, where if the firm had to write back to the field officer, its interest in the matter would cease and a bid be not submitted. It should be remembered always that the Government method of doing business is not conducive to enlarged interest on the part of merchants, and this is especially true when the quantities are not large, comparatively speaking.

What could we do without the warehouses? We could hardly expect that merchants throughout the country would permit us to use their places of business to receive, inspect, and ship their contract deliveries for the service generally. This is neither fair to them nor satisfactory to the service, largely because of the possibility of having the deliveries manipulated after inspection and before shipment is completed. The Government ought certainly to be willing to pay a reasonable amount to insure getting what it buys. Otherwise, inspection costs could be saved, not only in the Indian Service, but throughout other departments as well. The work could not be done in Washington because we have neither the clerical force nor the space in which to transact the business. The only other plan would be to decentralize the purchasing and permit each superintendent to buy for himself. This would mean we would enter upon retail buying of the great majority of manufactured articles such as shoes, clothing, hardware, medical supplies, etc., which would be ridiculous in view of the higher prices we would have to pay. This would kill interest in our business, offset at once any advantage gained by disposing of the warehouses, and cost the Government many times over what the maintenance of the warehouses amounts to. Furthermore, the value of the warehouses can be utilized in the future, if our plans mature, in paying for the supplies passing through them in the discount period and effect a net saving to the Government which would more than pay for their cost of maintenance. This we hope to attain through the medium of an item first offered in the 1920 Indian estimate, again in 1921, and proposed for the third time in the estimate for 1922.

This plan, it seems, has met with the approval informally of the committee, and in the light of its consideration after reviewing the facts it is hard to reconcile that consideration with the recommendation of the subcommittee that the warehouses be abolished.

To abolish the Chicago or St. Louis warehouses might save in rental and cost of employees there several thousand dollars, but the work which those warehouses now do would be thrown on the other, whose clerical force is just able to handle its own business. It naturally would follow that the Chicago or St. Louis force would have to be increased to some extent. To abandon the San Francisco warehouse would leave us simply without an agency on the Pacific coast in the heart of the biggest market for the supplies west of the Missouri River and cut out the active competition between the East and the West. Use of the Panama Canal has brought the Pacific coast much nearer the eastern source of manufactured articles than was formerly the case and puts the Pacific coast market in a better position to compete for the business. Were the Chicago warehouse abandoned in favor of St. Louis or vice versa, it would remove the point of contact with the largest sources of certain of our supplies, and whether the merchants in any one of these three cities would then continue to bid is problematical. The history of the closing of the New York and Omaha warehouses bears out the contention that where once a warehouse has been established and it is abandoned the bidders in that particular place lose interest and cease to bid. We do not attempt to explain the reason for this, as the purchasing for the service is always done in an open field and no favor is shown; yet it is true.

If the warehouses are abolished, what plan of purchase is to be followed? Inspection and shipment from contractors' places of business have been tested for several years at New York and found to be unsatisfactory.

The other alternative is to let each superintendent buy for his own jurisdiction. This works to-day satisfactorily so far as local products, such as hay, wood, etc., are concerned, but on manufactured articles would be a reversion to the primitive method of buying in retail markets. This would result in a lowering of standard of quality and increased prices.

The Indian Office believes the warehouse plan of buying is theoretically economical, correct, and practical. Large private organizations have their central purchasing agencies, which are located close to the markets they deal in, and in line with their practice the three Indian warehouses should be continued.

VOLUME OF BUSINESS HANDLED BY INDIAN WAREHOUSES, FISCAL YEAR ENDED  
JUNE 30, 1920.

*Supplies actually passed through the warehouses.*

Warehouses.	Freight shipments.			Express shipments.			Packages mailed.		
	No. of packages.	Weight.	Value.	No. of packages.	Weight.	Value.	No. of packages.	Weight.	Value.
		<i>Pounds.</i>			<i>Pounds.</i>			<i>Pounds.</i>	
Chicago.....	33,547	1,869,391	\$535,818.58	629	9,516	\$7,353.06	2,900	14,083	\$15,588.47
St. Louis.....	26,941	1,545,262	382,892.82	385	9,163	3,243.50	3,881	6,718	9,289.17
San Francisco....	25,102	830,353	1,299,668.76	46	1,145	734.29	375	1,391	1,138.09
Total.....	85,590	4,245,006	1,218,380.16	1,060	19,824	11,330.85	7,156	22,192	26,015.73



*Supplies not actually passed through the warehouses.*

Warehouses.	Freight shipments (merchandise).			Shipments of coal.			Express shipments.		
	Number of packages.	Weight.	Value.	Cars.	Weight.	Value.	Number of packages.	Weight.	Value.
		<i>Pounds.</i>			<i>Pounds.</i>			<i>Pounds.</i>	
Chicago.....	85,525	8,322,428	\$677,189.36	549	33,557,060	\$69,075.97	337	5,833	\$4,057.78
St. Louis.....				70	5,528,500	12,416.00			
San Francisco.....		3,523,717	( <sup>1</sup> )				26	303	( <sup>1</sup> )
Total.....		10,046,145	677,189.36	619	39,085,560	81,491.97	363	6,136	4,057.78

*Grand total exclusive of coal—percentage of increase or decrease of totals over previous year.*

Warehouses.	Number of packages.	Weight.	Value.	Number.	Weight.	Value.
		<i>Pounds.</i>		<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
Chicago.....	122,938	8,421,251	\$1,240,007.25	<sup>2</sup> 27.13	<sup>3</sup> 25.09	<sup>2</sup> 8.03
St. Louis.....	31,207	1,561,143	395,425.49	<sup>2</sup> 44.35	<sup>3</sup> 13.79	<sup>2</sup> 13.4
San Francisco.....	43,429	4,354,070	301,541.14	<sup>2</sup> 1.54	<sup>3</sup> 15.74	<sup>2</sup> 2.42
Total.....	197,574	14,336,464	1,936,973.88	<sup>2</sup> 15.52	<sup>3</sup> 21.32	<sup>2</sup> 8.15

<sup>1</sup> Value included in amounts shown as "passed through the warehouse."

<sup>2</sup> Increase.

<sup>3</sup> Decrease.

*Expense at warehouses, fiscal year ended June 30, 1920.*

Warehouses.	Rent.	Light and fuel.	Employees and inspection of supplies. <sup>1</sup>	Miscellaneous.	Cost of maintenance.		Per cent, 1919.
					Total.	Per cent. <sup>2</sup>	
Chicago.....	\$4,800.00	\$415.35	\$19,710.88	\$2,952.01	\$27,878.24	2.25	2.4
St. Louis.....	2,185.00	231.61	15,192.58	1,831.16	19,440.35	4.91	5.29
San Francisco.....	2,400.00	14.60	8,458.90	1,842.53	12,716.03	4.22	3.85
Total.....	9,385.00	661.56	43,362.36	6,625.70	60,034.62	3.1	
Total, 1919.....					57,351.35	3.2	
Increased expenditure over 1919.....					2,683.27		

<sup>1</sup> Includes cost of letting annual contracts for supplies.

<sup>2</sup> Shows the relation of the total maintenance cost to the value of goods handled exclusive of coal as set out in the preceding table.

#### TELEGRAPHING AND TELEPHONING.

Mr. ELSTON. We will now take up the item of telegraphing and telephoning, on page 20 of the estimates, and have your justification of the estimate of \$7,500 which you ask for—

For telegraph and telephone toll messages on business pertaining to the Indian Service sent and received by the Bureau of Indian Affairs at Washington, \$7,500.

Mr. MERITT. You will note, Mr. Chairman, that we are asking for the same amount that was appropriated last year. I offer for the record the following justification:

*Telegraphing and telephoning, Indian Service.*

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1921: Amount appropriated-----	\$7,500.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920:	
Amount appropriated-----	8,000.00
Amount expended-----	6,865.52
Unexpended balance-----	1,134.48

*Analysis of expenditures.*

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920: Telegraph and telephone service--- \$6,865.52

The amount asked for in this item is required for the purpose of defraying expenses arising in the transmission of official telegrams to and from the Indian Office, and to pay the tolls upon such messages and telephone conversations to points remote from telegraph offices.

It is necessary in transacting Indian Service business to use the telegraph, especially since the administration field points are at isolated places and communication by mail would be unsatisfactory in urgent cases.

Mr. MERITT. The appropriations for this service have been as high as \$14,000, but we are gradually reducing the amount and requiring our field employees to use the mails wherever possible.

Mr. ELSTON. How much of the appropriation for 1920 was used in 1920?

Mr. MERITT. We expended \$6,865.52, leaving an unexpended balance of \$1,134.48.

Mr. ELSTON. Does that go back to the Treasury?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. ELSTON. Then you approached very closely the estimate you made?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. ELSTON. And you have no reason to believe that you will require less for the fiscal year beginning next July?

Mr. MERITT. We will probably have a small saving on this appropriation, but I thought we would ask the amount that Congress allowed us last year.

## COURT COSTS.

Mr. ELSTON. The next general heading is that of court costs, on page 21 of the estimates—

For witness fees and other legal expenses incurred in suits instituted in behalf of or against Indians involving the question of title to lands allotted to them, or the right of possession of personal property held by them, and in hearings set by the United States local land officers to determine the rights of Indians to public lands, \$800: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used in the payment of attorneys' fees.

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification:

## COURT COSTS, ETC., IN SUITS INVOLVING LANDS ALLOTTED TO INDIANS.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1921:	
Amount appropriated-----	\$800.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920:	
Amount appropriated-----	1,000.00
Amount expended-----	545.45
Unexpended balance-----	454.55



## ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURES.

Traveling expenses.....	\$122. 90
Recording fees, legal expenses, etc.....	388. 55
Outstanding liabilities.....	29. 00
	<hr/>
	540. 45

The claim of an Indian to an allotment or homestead on a public domain is frequently contested by whites who claim to have made prior settlement, or for other reasons requiring a hearing before the local land office to determine the rights of the respective parties. Witness fees must be paid, traveling expenses incurred, etc., in order to determine the facts in the cases and properly to protect the interests of the Indians.

Sometimes it becomes necessary to request the Department of Justice to represent Indians in suits based on contests of this character, or in the State courts when an Indian allotment has been clouded by reason of attempted conveyance obtained fraudulently or otherwise for which the Department of Justice has not specific funds available.

Mr. MERITT. We expended out of this appropriation last year \$545.45. There went back into the Treasury \$454.55. We are asking for \$800.

Mr. ELSTON. You make that your maximum limit of possible requirements, and you feel that you can keep within it, and any sum not expended goes back to the Treasury?

Mr. MERITT. There will probably be a small saving.

## EXPENSES OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS.

Mr. ELSTON. The next item is that of expenses of Indian commissioners, on page 22 of the estimates.

For expenses of the Board of Indian Commissioners, \$10,000.

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification:

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1921:	
Amount appropriated.....	\$10, 000. 00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920:	
Amount appropriated.....	10, 000. 00
Amount expended.....	9, 201. 87
Unexpended balance.....	798. 13

## ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURES.

Salaries, wages, etc.....	6, 777. 33
Traveling expenses.....	2, 380. 92
Telegraph and telephone service.....	19. 31
Stationery.....	24. 31
	<hr/>
	9, 201. 87

The Board of Indian Commissioners are appointed by the President and serve without compensation. Their duties are defined by existing law. The functions of the board are to make investigations on Indian reservations and make recommendations with a purpose toward the advancement of the Indians. The board cooperates with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs in the purchase and inspection of Indian supplies. The traveling expenses of the board, together with the salary of the secretary, are paid from this appropriation.

Mr. ELSTON. I understand that this board makes personal inspections of the reservations and submits recommendations annually as to their view on the betterment of the service.

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. ELSTON. Is their present annual report in yet?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir. I have talked frequently with the secretary of the board, and we cooperate very closely. I might say that the Board of Indian Commissioners has rendered very valuable service in connection with Indian affairs, especially in recent years.

Mr. ELSTON. Do you not think it would be a valuable thing for them to get their report printed and in the hands of the Committee on Indian Affairs and this subcommittee before they make up the bill? Our use of it might greatly lapse if it did not get into our hands in a timely way.

Mr. MERITT. I will see that each member of this subcommittee is furnished a copy of the report. The members of the board are as follows:

Chairman, George Vaux, jr., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 Merrill E. Gates, Washington, D. C.  
 Warren K. Moorehead, Andover, Mass.  
 Samuel A. Eliot, Boston, Mass.  
 Frank Knox, Manchester, N. H.  
 William H. Ketcham, Washington, D. C.  
 Daniel Smiley, Mohonk Lake, N. Y.  
 Hugh L. Scott, Princeton, N. J.  
 Secretary, Malcolm McDowell, Washington, D. C.

#### PAY OF INDIAN POLICE.

Mr. ELSTON. The next item is pay of Indian police, on page 23 of the estimates, for which you ask \$200,000.

For pay of Indian police, including chiefs of police at not to exceed \$50 per month each and privates at not to exceed \$30 per month each, to be employed in maintaining order, for purchase of equipments and supplies, and for rations for policemen at nonration agencies, \$200,000.

Have you a justification to submit for that item?

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification:

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1921:	
Amount appropriated	\$200,000.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920:	
Amount appropriated	200,000.00
Amount expended	192,783.72
Unexpended balance	7,216.28

#### ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURES.

Salaries, wages, etc	146,871.66
Transportation of supplies	195.57
Subsistence supplies	14,112.08
Dry goods, clothing, etc	11,953.63
Forage	6,688.50
Fuel, lubricants, power and light service	1,611.50
Medical supplies, etc	73.20
Equipment and miscellaneous material	856.88
Outstanding liabilities	10,420.70
	192,783.72

The jurisdiction of State authorities is limited on Indian reservations, making it necessary to have Indian policemen, who in many instances are the only means of maintaining law and order on the reservations. Many of the reservations are of large area and require frequent patrolling. Indian policemen ren-



der assistance in securing the regular attendance of Indian pupils in day schools; they also act as couriers in emergencies, etc.

Without the assistance of the Indian police the superintendents would be seriously handicapped in their administration of affairs on the reservations.

Considerable difficulty has been experienced during the past two years in securing and retaining good men for policemen at the present rate of pay as fixed by law, on account of the higher wages paid for other work. The maximum salary paid chiefs of police is \$50 per month, and \$30 for privates. Few receive the maximum pay because of the limited appropriation.

Mr. MERITT. I might add that we have in the Indian Service 85 chiefs of police and 403 privates, making a total of 488 policemen who are paid out of this appropriation.

Mr. ELSTON. Are the chiefs of police paid more than the ordinary policemen?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; we pay the chiefs \$50 and the privates \$30 per month.

Mr. ELSTON. Have you a table there showing the distribution of these police in the different reservations?

Mr. MERITT. The information requested follows:

Place.	Number.	Salary per month.
Bishop Agency, Calif.....	4 privates.....	1 \$30
Blackfeet Agency, Mont.....	1 chief police.....	40
Do.....	5 privates.....	1 20
Do.....	4 privates.....	1 30
Campo Agency, Calif.....	1 private.....	20
Camp Verde Agency, Ariz.....	3 privates.....	1 20
Cantonment Agency, Okla.....	1 chief police.....	50
Cherokee Agency, N. C.....	do.....	20
Do.....	1 private.....	20
Cheyenne and Arapahoe, Okla.....	1 chief police.....	50
Cheyenne River, S. Dak.....	do.....	20
Do.....	17 privates.....	1 20
Coeur D'Alene, Idaho.....	2 privates.....	1 20
Colorado River Agency, Ariz.....	1 chief police.....	40
Colorado (Fort Mojave Subagency).....	do.....	40
Colville Agency, Wash.....	do.....	50
Do.....	2 privates.....	1 30
Do.....	do.....	1 20
Crow Agency, Mont.....	1 chief police.....	40
Do.....	do.....	30
Do.....	2 chiefs police.....	1 20
Do.....	5 privates.....	1 20
Crow Creek Agency, S. Dak.....	1 chief police.....	40
Do.....	3 privates.....	1 20
Fallon Agency, Nev.....	2 privates.....	1 20
Five Tribes, Okla.....	1 chief police.....	50
Do.....	22 privates.....	1 30
Flathead Agency, Mont.....	5 privates.....	1 20
Do.....	1 chief police.....	40
Do.....	2 chiefs police.....	1 40
Fort Apache Agency, Ariz.....	1 chief police.....	20
Do.....	8 privates.....	1 20
Fort Belknap Agency, Mont.....	5 privates.....	1 20
Do.....	1 chief police.....	30
Fort Berthold Agency, N. Dak.....	do.....	40
Do.....	6 privates.....	1 20
Fort Bidwell, Calif.....	1 chief police.....	50
Fort Hall, Idaho.....	do.....	40
Do.....	5 privates.....	1 20
Fort Lapwai Agency, Idaho.....	1 chief police.....	50
Fort McDermitt Agency, Nev.....	do.....	40
Fort Peck Agency, Mont.....	do.....	20
Do.....	7 privates.....	1 20
Fort Totten Agency, N. Dak.....	3 privates.....	1 20
Fort Yuma Agency, Calif.....	4 privates.....	1 20
Do.....	1 chief police.....	50
Goshute Agency, Utah.....	do.....	20
Havasupai Agency, Ariz.....	1 private.....	20
Hayward Agency, Wis.....	do.....	20
Do.....	do.....	20
Do.....	1 chief police.....	30

<sup>1</sup> Per month each.

Place	Number.	Salary per month.
Hoopa Valley Agency, Calif.	1 chief police	\$45
Do.	2 privates	1 20
Jicarilla Agency, New Mex.	4 privates	20
Do.	1 chief police	30
Kaibab Agency, Ariz.	1 private	20
Keshena Agency, Wis.	4 privates	1 25
Kiowa Agency, Okla.	3 chiefs police	40
Do.	4 privates	30
Do.	8 privates	20
Klamath Agency, Oreg.	2 chiefs police	50
Do.	2 privates	30
Lac du Flambeau Agency, Wis.	1 chief police	40
La Pointe Agency, Wis.	3 chiefs police	50
Leech Lake Agency, Minn.	1 chief police	25
Do.	2 privates	30
Do.	6 privates	20
Loup Agency, Minn.	4 privates	1 20
Do.	1 chief police	25
Lower Brule Agency, S. Dak.	2 privates	1 25
Do.	do.	20
Mescalero Agency, New Mex.	7 privates	30
Do.	1 chief police	40
Moapa River Agency, Nev.	2 privates	20
Moqui Agency, Ariz.	6 privates	1 20
Do.	1 chief police	30
Do.	do.	25
Navajo Agency, Ariz.	do.	25
Do.	9 privates	1 20
Neah Bay Agency, Wash.	1 private	25
Do.	1 chief police	50
Nevada Agency, Nev.	do.	30
Do.	2 privates	1 20
N. Pueblo Agency, New Mex.	3 privates	1 30
Omaha Agency, Nebr.	1 private	30
Pala Agency, Calif.	do.	20
Capitan Grande	do.	20
Do.	do.	25
La Jolla	do.	20
Los Coyotes	do.	20
Pechanga	do.	20
Rincon	do.	25
Volcan	1 chief police	50
Pawnee Agency, Okla.	do.	50
Otoe Subagency	do.	50
Ponca Subagency	1 private	30
Pima Agency, Ariz.	1 chief police	25
Do.	7 privates	20
Pine Ridge Agency, S. Dak.	2 chief police	25
Do.	31 privates	20
Pueblo Bonito Agency, N. Mex.	5 privates	30
Do.	1 chief police	50
Red Cliff Agency, Wis.	1 private	30
Red Lake Agency, Minn.	1 chief police	40
Do.	4 privates	30
Nett Lake Subagency	1 private	30
Grand Portage Subagency	do.	30
Rocky Boy's Agency	do.	25
Rosebud Agency, S. Dak.	1 chief police	50
Do.	do.	30
Do.	2 privates	25
Do.	27 privates	20
Round Valley Agency, Calif.	1 private	20
Sac and Fox Agency, Iowa	do.	25
Salt River Agency, Ariz.	do.	30
Do.	2 privates	20
San Carlos Agency, Ariz.	1 chief police	50
Do.	5 privates	20
Rice Station School	1 private	20
San Juan Agency, N. Mex.	1 chief police	40
Do.	3 privates	25
Do.	11 privates	20
Sells Agency, Ariz.	5 privates	25
Do.	1 chief police	30
Seneca Agency, Okla.	1 private	20
Shawnee Agency, Okla.	1 chief police	50
Do.	2 privates	20
Shivwitz Agency, Utah	1 private	20
Shoshone Agency, Wyoming	1 chief police	45
Do.	do.	25
Do.	6 privates	20

1 Per month each.



Place.	Number.	Salary per month.
Siletz Agency, Oreg.	1 chief police	\$50
Do.	1 private	30
Sisseton, S. Dak.	1 chief police	40
Soboba Agency, Calif.	do.	50
(Under mission)	do.	45
Malhi Subagency	do.	40
Do.	1 private	20
Martinez Subagency	1 chief police	35
Cahuilla	do.	35
Do.	2 privates	20
Southern Pueblo Agency, N. Mex.	1 chief police	50
Do.	4 privates	30
Do.	2 privates	20
Southern Ute Agency, Colo.	do.	30
Do.	1 chief police	45
Spokane Agency, Wash.	do.	25
Do.	3 privates	20
Standing Rock Agency, N. Dak.	8 privates	30
Thoalah Agency, Wash.	5 privates	20
Tongue River Agency, Mont.	1 chief police	50
Do.	3 privates	30
Do.	5 privates	25
Truxton Canon Agency, Ariz.	1 chief police	50
Do.	2 privates	30
Tulalip Agency, Wash.	1 chief police	25
Do.	5 privates	20
Turtle Mountain Agency, N. Dak.	1 chief police	40
Do.	4 privates	20
Uintah and Ouray Agency, Utah	2 chiefs police	40
Do.	3 privates	30
Do.	2 privates	20
Umatilla Agency, Oreg.	3 privates	20
Ute Mountain Agency, Colo.	do.	30
Walker River Agency, Nev.	1 chief police	40
Do.	1 private	30
Warm Springs Agency, Oreg.	2 privates	30
Do.	1 chief police	40
Western Navajo Agency, Ariz.	do.	40
Do.	1 private	25
Do.	5 privates	20
Western Shoshone Agency, Nev.	1 chief police	40
Do.	2 privates	20
White Earth Agency, Minn.	2 chiefs police	40
Do.	1 private	40
Winnebago Agency, Nebr.	2 privates	27
Do.	1 chief police	30
Yaquina Agency, Wash.	3 privates	30
Do.	1 private	25
Yankton Agency, S. Dak.	3 privates	20
Do.	1 private	25
Zuni Agency, N. Mex.	2 privates	20

Mr. ELSTON. This table discloses that there are some policemen distributed through the States where civilization has attained a high degree of advancement, and where it is assumed that the counties, even where the reservations are located, are highly organized and the ordinary county government would be supposed to take care of its own police matters. Do you think it possible to dispense with the Indian police in localities of that kind?

Mr. MERITT. These Indian policemen are very much needed, even in localities of that kind, for the reason that the State has but very little jurisdiction on Indian reservations. They do not look after law and order on the reservations.

Mr. DEMPSEY. Most of the crimes are prosecuted in the United States court, are they not?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. DEMPSEY. If a murder is committed within the reservation, it is within the jurisdiction of the Federal court, and not of the State court?

Mr. MERITT. Ordinarily. Of course, when all parties are citizens it might place the jurisdiction in the State courts, but ordinary crimes committed on Indian reservations are prosecuted in the Federal courts.

Mr. DEMPSEY. All crimes committed by one Indian against another Indian on an Indian reservation are prosecuted in the Federal courts, are they not?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. ELSTON. Ordinarily, however, the arrests are made by the Indian police?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir. A large number of the small offenses committed on Indian reservations are handled by the Indian police and are tried before the Indian courts. We have Indian judges on a large number of reservations to take care of the petty cases, thus saving a large amount of cost to the Government.

Mr. ELSTON. Have you any record of the activities of these police in the way of the number of arrests, etc.?

Mr. MERITT. We do not keep a record here in Washington of those arrests in the case of small offenses that we forget about as soon as adjusted among themselves.

Mr. ELSTON. Who makes the appointments of the police?

Mr. MERITT. The local superintendent.

Mr. ELSTON. How long has the employment of these police been in existence?

Mr. MERITT. This appropriation has been carried in the Indian bill since 1878.

Mr. DEMPSEY. Do these chiefs and privates devote all of their time to this work?

Mr. MERITT. Not all their time. We allow them to do a little farming and gardening. They could not possibly live on the salaries we pay them.

Mr. ELSTON. How much of the appropriation of \$200,000 is devoted to the payment of salaries of these police, and how much to other items?

Mr. MERITT. \$146,000 is devoted to the payment of salaries, and we pay transportation, subsistence supplies, etc.

Mr. ELSTON. Why do you require any additional sum other than the amount sufficient to pay the salaries?

Mr. MERITT. We have to pay their expenses when they are away from the agency doing police work away from headquarters.

Mr. ELSTON. Are those expenses paid on requisitions and vouchers certified to by the superintendent?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; a full report is made by the local superintendent.

Mr. ELSTON. I notice that one of the larger items outside of the salary list is the matter of subsistence supplies, and there is another large item for drygoods, clothing, etc.

Mr. MERITT. That is largely clothing. We furnish the police with uniforms.

Mr. ELSTON. Is the renewal of those uniforms necessary every year?

Mr. MERITT. About once a year they have to have a new uniform. They are out in all kinds of weather, and they wear out a uniform about once a year.



Mr. DEMPSEY. Did the bureau ever contemplate, Mr. Meritt, the substitution of fees similar to those received by constables in the white country throughout the United States, in lieu of salary, and would that not avoid the possibility of scandal? Are you not, where you pay a salary to a man, even though it is small, and giving him a uniform, running the risk of the man really drawing that without rendering any service, perhaps, whereas when a man is paid what is recognized as an adequate fee only for a service actually rendered, there is no possibility of that kind? Why could not that be done?

Mr. MERITT. That could be done.

Mr. DEMPSEY. Law and order is maintained in that way throughout all the country districts in the United States.

Mr. MERITT. That could be done, but I think it would be inadvisable, for the reason that the Indian police would become too active and would bring about arrests where there was no occasion for them. These police, in order to do good work, should be under the direction of the superintendents, and they should not be permitted to make arrests except when the occasion demands.

Mr. DEMPSEY. Well, there is a check on that in the law. They can only make arrests in one of two cases, either upon a warrant from a court officer or where a crime is actually committed in the presence of the constable.

Mr. MERITT. We do not require warrants for Indian police to bring in Indians before the judges of the Indian courts.

Mr. DEMPSEY. I am suggesting this as a substitute—as an accompaniment of your substitution of fees for salary. What do you say to that, Mr. Hastings? You are a practical man.

Mr. HASTINGS. You are in a position oftentimes where you can not get a warrant. You are away out on an Indian reservation, and these Indian policemen are there, and they are used to prevent a disturbance of the peace where it would be impracticable to get warrants for the arrest of parties. I do not think that the fee system in that case could be used. It might be used in some of the States, but I do not think it could be used in all of them.

Mr. DEMPSEY. That answers one proposition, but now I am putting a general scheme as a substitute for another general scheme. What do you think of the general proposition first, instead of this? How do you think it would work out?

Mr. HASTINGS. Well, as I understand the use of these Indian policemen, they are used not only to make arrests and stop disturbances, but they are used largely for messenger service.

Mr. MERITT. We use them practically for every activity on the reservation.

Mr. HASTINGS. They are used for everything.

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir. If we want them to carry an approved lease to an Indian three miles away, they are required to do that. They are required to do anything that the superintendent calls on them to do around the agency.

Mr. ELSTON. Mr. Meritt, I want you to consider the question, as the Indians in certain localities become more civilized, and as the white settlers interpenetrate the Indian settlements, whether we can not gradually from now on make an annual decrease in the appropriation for the Indian police, by reason of this progressive

movement of civilization in the more thickly populated States. You see, we have got to present a gradual decrease of activities, if the bureau is doing what it says it is doing, namely, bringing these Indians into a higher state of civilization, and if at the same time the white population is becoming greater in a great many Indian localities, as I have no doubt it is.

Mr. DEMPSEY. In that connection, Mr. Meritt, I wish you would consider the question whether it would be practical in certain localities to substitute the white man's system of a fee-paid officer for a salaried officer.

Mr. MERITT. We will be glad to take that suggestion into consideration in administering the law next year. In reply to your statement, Mr. Chairman, I think the committee might reduce this appropriation \$5,000 this year and see if we can get along with that amount.

Mr. ELSTON. Mr. Meritt, I do not want to appear to be drastic, but I certainly do feel that we ought to have the cooperation of the bureau, as I know we have, in the matter of justifying the bureau's statements and our own expressed efforts to gradually reduce some of the activities of the Indian Bureau, by reason of the success of their work in bringing the Indians into civilization; otherwise we are not really taking the bureau's statements at par.

Mr. MERITT. I am in sympathy with the desire of the committee to gradually reduce the activities of the Indian Bureau, and I think there can be a gradual reduction of the employees in the Indian Service.

#### NUMBER OF POLICEMEN FOR FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

Mr. HASTINGS. You do not have the figures with you showing the Indian policemen you have among the Five Civilized Tribes?

Mr. MERITT. We have 1 chief of police and 22 privates in the Five Civilized Tribes.

Mr. ELSTON. Pursuing this same question, that has occurred over and over again, with regard to the activities on behalf of the Indians, is there any possibility of charging to the tribal funds any of the work of these Indian police?

Mr. MERITT. I think not, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. ELSTON. You think that would lessen the authority of the police if they were responsible to the tribe rather than to the Government?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; and I believe it would be impracticable to collect these small amounts. They are scattered over such a large area, and the amount is so small that it would be impracticable to attempt to collect it from tribal funds.

#### PAY OF JUDGES OF INDIAN COURTS.

Mr. ELSTON. The next item is the pay of judges of Indian courts, on page 24 of the estimates.

For pay of judges of Indian courts where tribal relations now exist, \$8,000.



Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification:

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1921:

Amount appropriated.....	\$7,000.00
--------------------------	------------

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920:

Amount appropriated.....	8,000.00
--------------------------	----------

Amount expended.....	6,577.87
----------------------	----------

Unexpended balance.....	1,422.13
-------------------------	----------

#### ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURES.

Salaries, wages, etc.....	6,511.14
---------------------------	----------

Outstanding liabilities.....	66.73
------------------------------	-------

	6,577.87
--	----------

This is the amount annually appropriated previous to last year.

Courts of Indian offenses were established a number of years ago to handle offenses against law and order on the reservations committed by Indians, but not amounting to the crimes specified in sections 318 and 319 of the United States Criminal Code. These courts are necessary for the reason that the jurisdiction of the Federal courts over offenses committed by Indians on the reservations is limited by the sections referred to and section 2146 of the United States Revised Statutes, and the State courts have no jurisdiction to punish non-citizen Indians for offenses committed on Indian reservations. These Indian courts therefore bridge the gap and are used to educate the non-citizen Indian to the standard of living necessary when he becomes fully subject to the usual laws of the States.

The procedure of the State courts of similar jurisdiction is followed as far as practicable. This also serves to acquaint the Indians with the ways of the white man and community and train them in the duties of good citizenship.

The court of Indian offenses has been very helpful and beneficial to the superintendents in maintaining law and order on the various Indian reservations. The Indians generally accept sentences imposed upon them by Indian judges who are members of their own tribe with better grace than were the superintendents to give judgment.

The Indian Office regulations contemplate that these Indian courts shall be composed of three Indian judges selected from the best and most progressive and law-abiding Indians of the tribe. The Indians chosen as judges felt that it was an honor and were glad to serve, and the salary paid them was only nominal, viz., \$3 to \$7 per month. In view of the changing conditions, however, and the more active habits of the progressive Indians it is becoming increasingly harder to secure the proper class of men for the salary offered. It has for some time been impossible to maintain these courts at the strength contemplated, and in most cases a single judge has jurisdiction of cases in certain district. It is exceedingly important that these positions be provided for to assist the superintendent in maintaining law and order on the reservation. The appropriation was reduced last year from \$8,000 to \$7,000, and should be restored to the usual amount for the next year.

Mr. ELSTON. I notice that in 1920 you used only \$6,550, approximately, of the appropriation of that year amounting to \$8,000.

Mr. MERITT. In view of the desire of the committee to cut the appropriations wherever possible, I think we can get along with the \$7,000 instead of the \$8,000 requested.

#### GENERAL EXPENSES OF INDIAN SERVICE.

Mr. ELSTON. We will pass, then, to the next subject, general expenses of Indian Service, which is found on page 25 of the estimate.

For pay of special agents, at \$2,000 per annum; for traveling and incidental expenses of such special agents, including sleeping-car fare, and a per diem of not to exceed \$3.50 in lieu of subsistence, in the discretion of the Secretary.

of the Interior, when actually employed on duty in the field or ordered to the seat of government; for transportation and incidental expenses of officers and clerks of the Office of Indian Affairs when traveling on official duty; for pay of employees not otherwise provided for; and for other necessary expenses of the Indian Service for which no other appropriation is available, \$135,000: *Provided*, That \$5,000 of this amount shall be immediately available: *Provided further*, That \$10,000 of this appropriation may be used for continuing the work of the competency commission of the Five Civilized Tribes of Oklahoma: *Provided further*, That not exceeding \$3,000 of this amount shall be immediately available for the purchase of a bookkeeping machine with incidental equipment and supplies in the Office of Indian Affairs.

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification:

GENERAL EXPENSES, INDIAN SERVICE.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1921:	
Amount appropriated-----	\$135, 000. 00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920:	
Amount appropriated-----	135, 000. 00
Amount expended-----	112, 253. 63
Unexpended balance-----	22, 746. 37

ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURES.

Salaries, wages, etc-----	73, 430. 30
Traveling expenses-----	25, 827. 83
Transportation of supplies-----	246. 66
Telegraph and telephone service-----	727. 38
Stationery, printing, schoolroom supplies-----	348. 24
Forage-----	443. 29
Fuel, lubricants, power, and light service-----	2, 858. 07
Medical supplies, etc-----	101. 07
Equipment and miscellaneous material-----	3, 825. 90
Rent of buildings-----	810. 00
Miscellaneous-----	725. 61
Outstanding liabilities-----	2, 909. 28
	112, 253. 63

This appropriation, as the title indicates, provides for the meeting of expenses arising in the administration of Indian affairs for which no other funds are available or applicable. This, in fact, is one of the most important items in the Indian bill. Among the principal items chargeable to this fund are the traveling expenses of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and Assistant Commissioner and employees of the office when traveling on official business in the field, salaries and expenses of special agents of the office, pay for clerical assistance at agencies, and for general expenses of the Indian Service when no other fund is available. The special agents, who are constantly in the field, are required to make regular and special investigations at the many Indian agencies and schools, and to submit reports covering such investigations, with their recommendations. The special agents also assume administrative charge of schools and agencies when vacancies occur through resignations, transfers, and dismissals.

It frequently becomes necessary, because of limited appropriations for some of the reservations, to draw upon "General expenses" to provide additional help in cases of extra heavy work at the agencies. A number of agencies are not specifically provided for, the expenses of which are met from this fund. Moreover, many unusual and unforeseen matters arise requiring the expenditure of funds, which could not otherwise be attended to were this fund not available.

It has been found by experience that a great many demands are made upon the Indian Service, which makes it very necessary to have a small sum in this appropriation immediately available for use in case some appropriation is exceeded before the close of the fiscal year, or some emergency arises for which no other funds are available.



The \$10,000 item in the appropriation is for salaries and traveling expenses of the competency commission for the Five Civilized Tribes. This commission is engaged in removing restrictions from competent Indians.

The entire amount estimated will be required for the fiscal year 1922.

Mr. MERITT. We have one chief inspector and 13 special supervisors and special agents.

Mr. ELSTON. I notice that you decreased the total force paid out of this appropriation from 75 in 1920 to 45 in 1922. What was the reason for that?

Mr. MERITT. We have been gradually reducing our force wherever we possibly could.

Mr. ELSTON. This does not appear to reduce materially the total amount for salaries, so that it appears that you are paying the 47 about the same amount in aggregate salaries that you paid the 75.

Mr. MERITT. There has been no material increase in salaries in this work.

Mr. ELSTON. Why should there not be a reduction in the total appropriation, then?

Mr. MERITT. You will note that this appropriation covers clerks, assistant clerks, financial clerks, and other employees; also engineers, general mechanics, laborers, assistants, and other employees. We have been able to pay those employees out of the support fund rather than out of this particular fund. This is our general-expense fund, and wherever we have not the money to meet an emergency we call on this fund to supply the need.

Mr. ELSTON. I notice that there is an item under this heading that this appropriation is applicable for the pay of employees not otherwise provided for.

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. ELSTON. And that would be your authority for drawing on this fund for emergencies under other heads?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir. Wherever we can we pay the employees out of the regular support funds. There is constant changing of employees under this appropriation.

Mr. ELSTON. Do you not feel that it would be better to reduce this appropriation to the amount actually needed, and increase your estimate under other heads in order to make the estimate correspond to the obvious specifications of items which it is supposed cover.

Mr. MERITT. We do need a considerable latitude in this appropriation to meet emergencies that are unforeseen, but in view of the fact that we had an unexpended balance last year of \$22,000, I think this appropriation could be reduced to \$125,000 instead of \$135,000 and that would still leave us leeway enough to operate.

Mr. ELSTON. Then you could make your estimates on other need as full as you believe it advisable. I think that would be in gradual conformity with the direction of Congress made some time ago that you specify the items more particularly than had been done in previous Indian bills.

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

#### FOR EXPENSES OF COMPETENCY COMMISSION IN FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES

Mr. ELSTON. Does the expense of the competency commission come under this head?

Mr. MERITT. The competency commission in the Five Civilized Tribes comes under this heading.

Mr. ELSTON. Is there a separate heading covering the appropriation for competency commissions in general?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. ELSTON. Why do you segregate a certain amount of this appropriation for the work of competency commissions instead of carrying for it under the other heading?

Mr. MERITT. That was specifically directed by Congress.

Mr. ELSTON. Is the need, which possibly was apparent then for a special segregation of a part of this fund for competency work, apparent now?

Mr. MERITT. We have a competency commission in the Five Civilized Tribes under this item, and a large number of restrictions have been removed in recent years as the result of this work. We have no objection, however, if the committee desires to take this item out of this bill at this point.

Mr. ELSTON. Would that decrease still more the amount which you say will be required?

Mr. DEMPSEY. How can you do it under the suggestion of the committee, if Congress has directed that it be included in this item?

Mr. MERITT. That was an annual direction. We used \$4,740.50 for competency work in the Five Civilized Tribes for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1920.

Mr. HASTINGS. You have only one man there and his stenographer, and you pay his traveling expenses and those of a stenographer?

Mr. MERITT. For a part of the year we had more than one man, but in recent months we have only had one man there.

Mr. HASTINGS. What would be your estimate of the expense for the one member of the competency commission, in addition to a stenographer for him and his traveling expenses?

Mr. MERITT. About \$4,000.

Mr. HASTINGS. What is the salary of the member of the competency commission?

Mr. MERITT. Usually about \$2,000.

Mr. HASTINGS. He acts in conjunction with the various field clerks in whose jurisdiction the member applying for competency lives, does he not?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. ELSTON. I see that you wish to carry forward in the bill the clause which appears to be carried in the previous bills, that \$5,000 of the appropriation shall be immediately available. Is that necessary?

Mr. MERITT. That is not absolutely necessary, but sometimes at the close of the year, during the last few days, things will come up for which we have no appropriation, and this \$5,000 is somewhat helpful in meeting the situation. We would be glad to have it continued in the bill.

Mr. ELSTON. If this direction that 10 per cent of the appropriation may be used for continuing the work of the competency commission of the Five Civilized Tribes is stricken out, would you ask for an additional amount under some other heading to make up for striking it out at this place?



Mr. MERITT. I think we could handle that in connection with the item that we have requested on page 26.

Mr. DEMPSEY. The question of the chairman, Mr. Meritt, is whether you can handle it without adding to any other provision, or whether, if it is stricken out here, it will have to go in somewhere else. That is your question, as I understand it, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. MERITT. Of course, it would be necessary to add it to the other item.

Mr. ELSTON. My idea was a double one. It included not only what Mr. Dempsey said my question meant, but also the possible reduction of the total appropriation here from the amount of \$125,000 to \$115,000.

Mr. MERITT. I think that can be reduced, and also that the amount on the next page can be increased only \$5,000, which would be sufficient to meet the needs during the next fiscal year for this competency work.

Mr. ELSTON. I think, Mr. Meritt, in order to clean out of these headings extraneous matter which is included in other headings, that that might be a good idea. It further appears that you have a direction here that \$15,000 only shall be used for competency work outside of the Five Civilized Tribes. That makes a total of \$25,000 applicable to competency work, of which nearly half is to be employed in the Five Civilized Tribes, which appears to be a special stressing of that kind of work for the Five Civilized Tribes, as against other localities. I do not know whether that is necessary or not.

Mr. HASTINGS. I might give you some little reason why that is close to about half. There is a considerable history to it. The first proviso relates to the competency commission for the Five Civilized Tribes. As every member of this committee knows, the Five Civilized Tribes had their own government for 100 years, and they had their own schools, and there is more reason for a competency commission among the members of those tribes than the other tribes that did not have those advantages of that previous training.

Mr. DEMPSEY. In other words, there is a larger class ready for competency?

Mr. HASTINGS. Exactly. I do not want to criticize the Indian Office, but when you left the discretion with them, they appointed a competency commission. One week it might be up in the State of Washington, and a few days thereafter it might be in Idaho, and later on it might be in Arizona or elsewhere, and finally that competency commission might be sent to the Five Civilized Tribes in Oklahoma. They had no personal knowledge, I might say, of the Indians of that tribe, and the members of the Oklahoma delegation who have studied this question all their lives, and some of whom are members of the tribe, believe that if you are going to have a competency commission for the Five Civilized Tribes, that you ought to have members on it who know them, who know something of their past, who know something of the leading men throughout the tribes, which better qualifies them to do more satisfactory work, rather than to have new men going from tribe to tribe.

The members of some tribes might be declared competent, whereas with different environments and different surroundings they ought not to be declared competent, and we do not believe that the Commissioner of Indian Affairs or the Secretary of the Interior ought to be sending a competency commission halfway across the continent to work among members of a tribe that they know nothing about, and hence we have insisted in the last two or three years on having the competency commission to the Five Civilized Tribes there. This man that is on the competency commission does not live in Oklahoma; he is not an Oklahoma man, but he has been there now some little time, and he knows the leading members of the tribe; he knows the people upon whom he can rely, and he is much better qualified by reason of his work there, his experience, to pass upon the competency of the members of that tribe than he is of a tribe out in California or Arizona, about which he knows nothing.

Mr. DEMPSEY. And where he has to start in from the ground up?

Mr. HASTINGS. Exactly; and it is not agreeable to me to have that changed over and made discretionary. If this committee is going to do that, cut it out of this bill.

Mr. MERITT. Mr. Chairman, I recognized the wishes of Mr. Hastings and the other members of the Oklahoma delegation in making up the estimates, and in deference to their views we included the item in this form. I am in sympathy with what Mr. Hastings has stated, and believe that no harm will come from leaving the item as we have estimated.

Mr. ELSTON. Does this mean the acceleration of the work of restoring the Indians to competency in the Five Civilized Tribes?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; and it also means that the affairs of the Five Civilized Tribes are being wound up more rapidly.

Mr. ELSTON. The sooner they are wound up the sooner the Government will be relieved of the financial burden in connection with the administration of their affairs in Oklahoma; is not that true?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. ELSTON. How efficiently and how rapidly is this work of adjudication of competency going on in Oklahoma, as compared with other localities?

Mr. MERITT. It is going on quite rapidly, and I will furnish a statement for the record showing the number of competency certificates that have been issued in the Five Civilized Tribes in the last year.

Mr. DEMPSEY. That should be accompanied by a statement of the number of restricted Indians at the earlier dates, so as to show the percentage of those from whom restrictions are removed.

Mr. ELSTON. It might show further, Mr. Meritt, the proportion of the number of Indians given their competency in Oklahoma under this appropriation of \$10,000, as compared with the number of Indians given their competency under the appropriation of \$15,000, so as to estimate whether we are justified in giving almost half of this money to Oklahoma where we might naturally expect that almost half of the competency adjudications would occur; in other words, to show whether that work is being accelerated in Oklahoma in proportion to the large amount of the appropriation that is being applied there.



Mr. DEMPSEY. And to show the percentage also.

Mr. MERITT. In the Five Civilized Tribes last year we have removed the restrictions on 2,578 Indians. Outside of the Five Civilized Tribes we issued patents in fee during the last year to 6,426 Indians. About one-third of the Indians in the United States are in Oklahoma.

Mr. ELSTON. That approaches the percentage of these amounts also.

Mr. DEMPSEY. Did you say, Mr. Hastings, that your delegation in both Houses was unanimously of the opinion which you have just expressed?

Mr. HASTINGS. Yes, sir.

Mr. ELSTON. Do you think that is fair to the other parts of the country, that 10 per cent of a total appropriation of \$25,000 should be devoted to competency work among the Five Civilized Tribes?

Mr. HASTINGS. Mr. Elston, in some of the other tribes there are no competent Indians, and none ought to be declared competent, whereas in the Five Civilized Tribes all must be declared competent before April 26, 1931, because the law then declares the remainder of them competent, and it is the purpose of all to have them declared competent between the present time and that date.

Mr. DEMPSEY. Instead of having a violent and sudden change?

Mr. HASTINGS. Exactly.

Mr. MERITT. We would prefer, Mr. Chairman, to have this item remain as it is, and will take a reduction of \$10,000 on the item.

Mr. HASTINGS. I want to say that, roughly, there were 37,000 restricted members of the Five Civilized Tribes in 1908. There are now approximately 16,000 or 17,000. The Indian Office has not the figures. The Superintendent of the Five Civilized Tribes attempts to give it, but he can not give it and he can not get it very well unless he takes a census, for the reason that restrictions are removed by death, and restrictions are removed some two or three times even on parts of the allotment of an individual, so that if you remove the restrictions from the sale of 10 or 20 acres of an allottee of this land, that does not necessarily, of course, remove the restriction from all his lands, and they may take three or four bites at the cherry. For that reason, when you give the total number from whom restrictions have been removed, it does not mean that all restrictions have been removed from those allottees.

#### FOR PURCHASE OF BOOKKEEPING MACHINE.

Mr. ELSTON. There is an additional clause that you have added under this heading that does not appear in last year's bill, namely a proviso that not exceeding \$3,000 of this appropriation shall be immediately available for the purchase of a bookkeeping machine in the Indian Office. What have you to say in regard to that?

Mr. MERITT. We very much need that machine in order to adopt modern methods of handling the bookkeeping, and this is the only appropriation available for that purpose. We need specific authority from Congress to make the purchase.

Mr. ELSTON. Do you need any more specific authorization for the purchase than you would need for the purchase of notebooks c

typewriter, or anything else that is necessary as a part of your office equipment?

Mr. MERITT. We have not the funds with which to make the purchase.

We purchase the supplies for the Indian Office out of the contingent fund of the Interior Department, but that fund is so limited that they can not spare \$3,000 for the purpose of purchasing a bookkeeping machine that is so urgently needed, and we are therefore asking Congress to give us specific authority to purchase that machine out of this appropriation.

Mr. ELSTON. Would the purchase of this bookkeeping machine dispense with the labor of a bookkeeper or clerk?

Mr. MERITT. It would not dispense with the labor of a clerk, but it would enable us to get our accounts out more rapidly and promptly.

Mr. HASTINGS. It adds to the efficiency of the service?

Mr. MERITT. Decidedly. The following is our justification for the purchase of this bookkeeping machine:

The installation of a bookkeeping machine in the Indian Office at Washington is necessary in the interest of economy and efficiency. With it the appropriation ledgers can be kept posted and balanced right up to date, which is physically impossible under the old pen-and-ink method with the number of clerks now available for that branch of the work. Moreover, it is an accepted fact that machine bookkeeping is more accurate and reliable than the old hand method and it is being adopted by all up-to-date business concerns.

Two clerks at \$1,600 each are now doing this work. The use of a machine may not result in an actual saving of money, but it is expected that the machine can be operated by a clerk at, say, \$1,400 per annum, which, with other advantages, will make the two \$1,600 clerks available for other important and necessary work.

#### COMPETENCY COMMISSIONS.

Mr. ELSTON. We will pass next to the item of competency commissions on page 26.

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to expend not less than \$15,000 out of applicable funds in the work of determining the competency of Indians by competency commissions on Indian reservations outside of the Five Civilized Tribes in Oklahoma.

Have you anything to offer on that?

Mr. MERITT. Mr. Chairman, we have competency commissions traveling over the Indian country from reservation to reservation, and this appropriation is requested in line with the policy of the Indian Committees of Congress, and the amount requested can be used for that work.

Mr. ELSTON. Out of what fund will this \$15,000 come?

Mr. MERITT. It will come out of the separate support funds throughout the bill. For example, when a competency commission goes on the Flathead Reservation, a member of that competency commission will be the superintendent, and he will be paid out of the regular appropriation for that work. These competency commissions usually are special supervisors or other employees paid out of the general expense fund.

Mr. ELSTON. This clause has been carried in various bills, has it not, Mr. Meritt?



Mr. MERITT. It was carried for the first time in the Indian appropriation act for the current fiscal year.

Mr. ELSTON. And is designed to accelerate the competency work?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. ELSTON. How much did you use last year for competency work?

Mr. MERITT. \$4,740.50 in the Five Civilized Tribes; \$3,493.34 outside of the Five Civilized Tribes; making a total of \$8,233.84 expended during the fiscal year 1920.

Mr. ELSTON. The committee last year went into the subject rather extensively, and, I think, it was pretty well advised about the competency work, and I think we have enough data at hand to pass on the question as to the advisability of keeping in this item.

#### INDIAN SERVICE INSPECTORS.

Mr. ELSTON. The next item is that of the Indian Service inspectors, on page 27 of the estimates:

For pay of six Indian Service inspectors, exclusive of one chief inspector, at salaries not to exceed \$2,500 per annum and actual traveling and incidental expenses, and not to exceed \$3.50 per diem in lieu of subsistence when actually employed on duty in the field away from home or designated headquarters, \$25,000.

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification:

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1921:

Amount appropriated-----	\$25,000.00
--------------------------	-------------

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920:

Amount appropriated-----	25,000.00
--------------------------	-----------

Amount expended-----	22,105.05
----------------------	-----------

Unexpended balance-----	2,894.95
-------------------------	----------

#### ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURES.

Salaries, wages, etc-----	\$13,845.66
---------------------------	-------------

Traveling expenses-----	8,015.37
-------------------------	----------

Stationery, printing-----	93.52
---------------------------	-------

Equipment and miscellaneous material-----	93.00
---	-------

Miscellaneous-----	57.50
--------------------	-------

Total-----	22,105.05
------------	-----------

There are about one hundred and forty-odd governmental activities throughout the Indian country, in charge of bonded officers of schools and agencies. These inspecting officers visit these several activities as may be practicable during the year. They also make special investigations of various employees in the service, and outside persons who may be attempting to overreach the Indians.

These inspectors are the personal representatives of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, who from their visits to the field service, advise him of conditions, etc., prevailing there. They are required to submit more or less confidential reports on conditions, advise with superintendents, and other employees, check up inefficiencies, and report derelictions, etc.

The corp of inspecting officers is now filled, and it will require practically the full amount, of \$25,000 as asked for.

Mr. ELSTON. I see you have estimated the same amount for 1920 as was appropriated for 1921.

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. ELSTON. How much of this appropriation is used for salaries, and how much for incidental expenses?

Mr. MERITT. The salaries for the last fiscal year amounted to \$13,845.66; traveling expenses, \$8,015.37. It will be noted that the traveling expenses are rather heavy, because these men are constantly traveling from one reservation to another.

Mr. ELSTON. Outside of the routine communications and reports made to the office at Washington by the superintendents and other officials in the field, these Indian-Service inspectors constitute your only traveling agents and auditors to check up the work, independently of the reports you receive from the superintendents and agents in the field?

Mr. MERITT. We have auditors to check up the bookkeeping work at our agencies. These inspectors are not required to do that work, except in a general way to see that the employees do their work in a proper manner. They are used very largely to make investigations of complaints of conditions existing on the reservations.

Mr. ELSTON. Are they constantly employed?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. ELSTON. What other employees have you that do work in the nature of traveling inspections? I notice under the previous heading "General Expenses of Indian Service" that you provided for the pay of special agents at \$3,000 per annum. How many of such special agents are appointed?

Mr. MERITT. We have 13 special agents at this time, and we also have what are known as supervisors. The supervisors and special agents are used largely to assist in making special investigations, and they are also used to take the place of superintendents—to take charge of the reservation when the superintendents resign or there is a transfer of a superintendent from one reservation to another.

Mr. HASTINGS. Pending the permanent appointment?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. ELSTON. Have you in any of your papers or any of the matters you have submitted to this subcommittee a résumé of all types of traveling agents sent out from the central office in Washington for any kind of service in the field?

Mr. MERITT. That information is given in the roster of the United States Indian Service, and is as follows:

*Field inspection and supervision.*—Edward B. Linren, chief inspector; Evander M. Sweet, jr., inspector; Henry S. Traylor, inspector; Philip T. Lonergan, inspector; Washington I. Endicott, inspector; John W. Bale, inspector; L. A. Dorrington, special agent; Harry E. Wadsworth, special agent; Claud V. Peel, special agent; H. G. Wilson, supervisor; Peter R. Wadsworth, supervisor; Albert S. Wyly, supervisor, Five Civilized Tribes schools.

*Education.*—Peyton Carter, supervisor; E. H. Hammond, assistant supervisor; W. W. Coon, assistant supervisor; Mrs. Elsie E. Newton, supervisor.

*Live stock.*—

*Irrigation.*—Wendell M. Reed, chief irrigation engineer; Charles R. Oldberg, assistant chief irrigation engineer; Herbert F. Robinson, supervising engineer; Lester M. Holt, supervising engineer; Wilbur S. Hanna, supervising engineer; Henry W. Dietz, supervising engineer; Herbert V. Clotts, supervising engineer; J. R. T. Reeves, superintendent of irrigation; Wallace H. Franklin, field cost accountant.

*Health.*—Dr. R. E. L. Newberne, chief medical supervisor; Dr. Ferdinand Shoemaker, assistant medical supervisor.

*Forestry.*—J. P. Kinney, chief supervisor of forests.

*Miscellaneous traveling officials.*—Charles E. Dagenett, supervisor of Indian employment; John E. Dawson, special supervisor; John R. Wise, special supervisor; Frank E. Brandon, special supervisor; Charles L. Ellis, special super-



visor; Lawrence F. Michael, special supervisor; Walter F. Dickens, special supervisor; Charles D. Munro, special supervisor; Charles E. Coe, special supervisor; William R. Beyer, traveling auditor; Daniel E. Murphy, traveling auditor; Harry W. Camp, traveling auditor.

Mr. ELSTON. That will disclose the various kinds of agents that are employed in traveling functions?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. DEMPSEY. And whether there are duplications?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir. These six inspectors do not do the same work as the other employees that will be referred to in the statement. These inspectors are very much needed to investigate complaints that are constantly arising on these reservations, and out of 5,500 employees there are some employees doing things they should not do, and we have to make an investigation of charges of fraud in a great many cases where there is not the slightest fraud or abuse being practiced, but all those things have got to be checked up, and it requires inspectors to do that work. We could use twice as many inspectors as we have to good advantage for the Indian Service.

Mr. ELSTON. And you feel that this is a necessary appropriation, and that there are no employees paid for out of this appropriation that are not absolutely needed.

Mr. MERITT. We need everyone of those positions.

Mr. DEMPSEY. You spent about \$22,000 last year.

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

#### DETERMINING HEIRS.

Mr. ELSTON. The next heading is "Determining heirs:—"

For the purpose of determining the heirs of deceased Indian allottees having any right, title, or interest in any trust or restricted property, under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, \$ \_\_\_\_\_, reimbursable as provided by existing law: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to use not to exceed \$30,000 for the employment of additional clerks in the Indian Office in connection with the work of determining the heirs of deceased Indians, and examining their wills, out of the \$100,000 appropriated herein: *Provided further*, That the provisions of this paragraph shall not apply to the Osage Indians nor to the Five Civilized Tribes of Oklahoma.

What have you to report on that?

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification:

#### *Determining heirs of deceased Indian allottees.*

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1920: Amount appropriated	\$100,000.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920:	
Amount appropriated	100,000.00
Amount expended	84,053.96
Unexpended balance	15,946.04
Analysis of expenditures:	
Salaries, wages, etc	\$75,625.10
Traveling expenses	6,153.69
Transportation of supplies	20.24
Stationery, printing, schoolroom supplies	37.67
Equipment and miscellaneous material	716.11
Rent of buildings	870.00
Miscellaneous	26.96
Outstanding liabilities	604.19
Total	84,053.96

*Item 18.*—The appropriation of \$100,000 asked for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920, is necessary to enable the department to continue the determination of heirs of deceased Indians in accordance with the provisions of the act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 855).

The year's probate work ending June 30, 1920, progressed satisfactorily, final disposition having been made of 5,368 heirship cases. Of these, 4,810 were those on which trust patents had issued; 322 were those on which restricted fee patent had issued; 121 were personal property cases; 115 were inherited interest cases. A fee of \$15 was charged in each of said cases.

Ninety-eight wills were approved in which a fee of \$15 was earned, making an aggregate amount of fees earned for the year \$82,000.

The mortality among the Indians continued to be very large and it will require the full amount of appropriation asked for to carry on this work. The Indian estates consisted not only of lands, but of money deposited in banks, and in the majority of cases the heirs are in need of the money.

There are at present 16 examiners of inheritance in the field, with the necessary clerical help in the way of clerks, interpreters, and stenographers. The examiners are lawyers trained in the work, who proceed to obtain the necessary evidence very much in the same manner as is followed by probate courts.

Under the provisions of the act of February 14, 1920 (41 Stat. L., 413), a graduated scale of fees is to be charged, running from \$15 to \$50 per case, and the fees charged for decided cases for the first three months of the present fiscal year indicate that for the full year the total amount of the appropriation will be earned, therefore making the work fully self-supporting.

Mr. ELSTON. I think that appears to be a very satisfactory showing, Mr. Meritt, as it appears that even without this readjustment of fees contained in the last Indian bill you earned within \$2,000 of the amount the Government expends in this work of determining heirs.

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. DEMPSEY. Mr. Hastings, how does that meet the expectations and feelings of the Indians? Are they satisfied with the way that work is done?

Mr. HASTINGS. It does not apply to the Five Civilized Tribes, because heirship there is determined in the probate courts. They have a different method of doing it.

Mr. MERITT. You will notice on the last page there is a provision as follows: "That the provisions of this paragraph shall not apply to the Osage Indians nor to the Five Civilized Tribes of Oklahoma." That is because there are special acts of Congress applicable to those reservations.

Mr. ELSTON. I understand, Mr. Meritt, that this sum of \$82,000 returned was based on the level fee of \$15 per estate; is that right?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. ELSTON. The new schedule which came into effect last July is a graduated schedule running from \$15 up to \$50; is that correct?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. ELSTON. And you believe the collections already made during the last few months would justify you in stating that the Government is out nothing on account of this appropriation of \$100,000 for this service, inasmuch as it will receive back, even during the present fiscal year, an amount at least equal to that sum of \$100,000?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. DEMPSEY. And the graduation upward is on the basis of the percentage of the amount of the estate?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir. I think there will be a surplus at the end of the fiscal year rather than a deficit.



Mr. HASTINGS. Mr. Meritt, I notice you used the expression, "fees earned," instead of "fees collected." Have you any information to give us as to how much of the earned fees have actually been collected?

Mr. MERITT. I have not that data before me, but we will ultimately get all the fees that have been earned, because the property is held under trust.

Mr. HASTINGS. I notice, Mr. Meritt, that in your draft of the proposed bill for our consideration you have included the legislative matter contained in last year's Indian bill providing for this graduated schedule of fees. The continuance of that matter is not necessary in the present bill, is it?

Mr. MERITT. Not at all. It was our intention that that should be lined out by the Government Printing Office, but they have included that within brackets. That is permanent legislation, and should not be carried in the next Indian appropriation bill.

Mr. HASTINGS. How about the proviso just above that, to the effect that not to exceed \$30,000 of this appropriation shall be used for the employment of additional clerks in the Indian Office?

Mr. MERITT. That is necessary to be carried in the Indian bill, because that applies to this specific appropriation for the fiscal year.

Mr. HASTINGS. That is not permanent?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir.

#### PROVISIONS NOT TO APPLY TO OSAGE INDIANS NOR FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES

Mr. ELSTON. I notice also that there is a proviso, "That the provisions of this paragraph shall not apply to the Osage Indians nor to the Five Civilized Tribes of Oklahoma." Why is that necessary?

Mr. MERITT. It is necessary for the same reason that it applies to the appropriation for the current year.

Mr. HASTINGS. None of that is expended there at all?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir.

Mr. HASTINGS. Is that on account of some special provision with regard to the probate of the estates of the Osage Indians and the probate of those belonging to the Five Civilized Tribes?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. HASTINGS. If there is a special provision of that kind it would be naturally in conflict with the provision here, and that would probably control it, inasmuch as it is a special act, without the provision here that it should not be applied to these tribes.

Mr. MERITT. Even without the proviso we would not use any of this money in that work for the Five Civilized Tribes or the Osage.

Mr. DEMPSEY. You would not have the right to, because it is an entirely different system and based on another statute.

Mr. MERITT. But heretofore Congress has insisted on that being specifically stated in the item.

Mr. DEMPSEY. There would be no possible objection to that?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir.

#### FOR EMPLOYMENT OF ADDITIONAL CLERKS IN INDIAN OFFICE.

Mr. TINKHAM. Do I understand that the \$30,000 for the employment of additional clerks is the same as you had last year?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. TINKHAM. The same amount for the same purpose?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. ELSTON. The next item is industry among the Indians:

For the purpose of encouraging industry and self-support among the Indians and to aid them in the culture of fruits, grains, and other crops, \$150,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, which sum may be used for the purchase of seed, animals, machinery, tools, implements, and other equipment necessary, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, to enable Indians to become self-supporting: *Provided*, That said sum shall be expended under conditions to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior for its repayment to the United States on or before June 30, 1930: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$20,000 of the amount herein appropriated shall be expended on any one reservation or for the benefit of any one tribe of Indians, and that no part of this appropriation shall be used for the purchase of tribal herds.

Mr. ELSTON. We will hear from you in that connection.

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification:

#### INDUSTRY AMONG INDIANS.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1921:	
Amount appropriated	\$100,000.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920:	
Amount appropriated	100,000.00
Amount expended	95,389.90
Unexpended balance	4,610.10

#### ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURES.

Salaries, wages, etc	19,532.28
Traveling expenses	357.25
Transportation of supplies	1,212.27
Telegraph and telephone service	.66
Subsistence supplies	2,669.46
Dry goods, clothing, etc	1.80
Forage	47,125.11
Fuel, lubricants, power, and light service	492.39
Live stock	635.00
Equipment and miscellaneous material	3,904.12
Dipping cattle	329.00
Seed	16,711.21
Miscellaneous	427.63
Outstanding liabilities	1,992.38
Total	95,389.90

The funds appropriated under this item in previous years to promote industry among Indians have resulted in direct benefit to a large number of Indians whose allotments, which in previous years were not cultivated are now productive to some extent. Indians have been furnished with teams and wagons so as to open a way of earning money by freighting supplies and hauling crops to market and a goodly number have been started in the cattle industry. To date 35,685 reimbursable agreements with Indians have been executed.

Agricultural equipment too large or too high priced for an individual to purchase has been bought and charged to the tribe as a whole, reimbursement of the amount being made from tribal funds as they accrue. No interest is charged the Indians for the use of reimbursable funds, but a 5 per cent charge has been added to the first cost to offset possible losses from handling.



The following appropriations have been made to promote industry among Indians in previous years on all reservations:

Act of Mar. 3, 1911.....	\$30,000
Act of June 30, 1913.....	100,000
Act of Aug. 1, 1914.....	600,000
Joint resolution of Mar. 4, 1915.....	600,000
Act of May 18, 1916.....	300,000
Act of Mar. 2, 1917.....	400,000
Act of May 25, 1918.....	150,000
Act of June 30, 1919.....	100,000
Total .....	2,280,000

The first two amounts were revolving funds. The \$30,000 has been repaid into the Treasury and can not again be used, but the \$100,000 can be used until June 30, 1924, and is being used over and over again. Of the six remaining items, approximately \$1,000,000 has been repaid up to July 31, 1920, about half of this amount having been repaid in the past year. The reason for the slow payments previous to this year was due to the fact that a number of the Indians did not fully realize that repayment had to be made. For many years before the use of reimbursable funds was started the Indians had been furnished farming implements and seed gratuitously or in return for labor. It has therefore in a number of cases been difficult to make them feel the necessary responsibility and realize that the expenditures from reimbursable funds must be repaid. The department has been fortunate in obtaining the services of a special supervisor who is devoting his entire time to visiting Indians who are delinquent in their accounts and explaining to them the terms under which these funds were obtained. His visits have resulted in the payment of many accounts which had been delinquent.

The expenditures from industry among Indians for tribal herds at Fort Hall, Jicarilla, Lower Brule, Fort Apache, San Carlos, Shoshone, Pueblo Bonito, and Truxton Canyon have been entirely repaid from the proceeds of the sales of cattle. About 40 per cent of the expenditures from these funds for tribal herds at other agencies have been repaid.

The superintendent of the Navajo and other southwestern reservations report that the Indians generally are anxious to improve their flocks of sheep by the introduction of better breeding stock which will increase the clip of wool and the weight and quality of the animals. These Indians, however, have no tribal funds and no individual funds except such as they get through their own efforts in handling their badly inbred and inferior flocks. If better blood is to be introduced, it can only be done through the use of reimbursable funds, repayment for which can be secured by the increased values of animals and products.

It is proposed to use approximately \$20,000 of this item on the Blackfoot Reservation, where it is planned to assist a considerable number of Indians to engage in farming their irrigated allotments. At the present time these Indians require assistance in the way of rations every winter, but a survey recently made shows that they are now ready to go to work, provided they can be given assistance to make the start. The following extract from the report of the survey will give some idea of the situation:

"It will take time to get these Indians to become farmers, but now that they see what fine crops the white renters are growing on their lands this season they are for the first time beginning to realize what their lands will produce, and a number of them are anxious to try farming next year. When a few of them succeed in raising good crops, others will follow their example. And when the able-bodied Indians become industrious farmers and stock growers they will be independent and prosperous. This can not be accomplished in one, two, or even five years. It will take time and patience, and they must also have assistance in the way of teams, farming implements, seeds, building material, etc."

Throughout the service there are many Indians who are ready to go to work on their allotments but who have nothing except the land; and the land, being under trust, can not be encumbered to get the necessary funds for equipment. Such Indians are absolutely helpless to help themselves unless the Government provides the means through the use of funds as this item represents.

## REIMBURSEMENTS.

Mr. ELSTON. You spoke about the collections under the reimbursable feature of this appropriation, and mentioned that nearly \$500,000 had been collected within a certain period in the recent past. Has that money been covered into the Treasury?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. ELSTON. I understand that of the appropriations made in the past only \$100,000 remains as a revolving fund under authority of law which you are authorized to use from year to year?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. ELSTON. Then, in so far as those collections under that revolving fund are made, or if collections were fully made, the funds out of the revolving fund which you have would be available in addition to your estimates this year?

Mr. MERITT. That money has already been loaned.

Mr. ELSTON. In so far as it is collected, however, it is not covered into the Treasury?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir.

Mr. ELSTON. Is that true of only the appropriation of \$100,000, made, as I understand, in 1914?

Mr. MERITT. That is my understanding.

Mr. ELSTON. The other appropriations made since 1914 and amounting to one and three-quarters of a million dollars, possibly, are turned into the Treasury as soon as recollected?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. ELSTON. Of that sum of over a million and a half dollars how much remains uncollected?

Mr. MERITT. Probably 60 per cent.

Mr. ELSTON. Remains uncollected?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. HASTINGS. Has it always been reimbursable?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. ELSTON. A good proportion of that sum, amounting to 60 per cent of the total of, possibly, a million and a half dollars, which would amount to \$900,000, is still outstanding on the books as a charge against individual Indians in the way of loans?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir. Of course, that is an estimate. That includes also loans on tribal herds.

Mr. ELSTON. We went into this thing very intensively last year, and I think that the bureau decided to cooperate fully with the committee in trying to make those reimbursable appropriations, of which this is one, reimbursable in fact as well as in name. I think you stated that this particular appropriation under the head of "Industry among the Indians," was capable of being collected?

Mr. MERITT. That is true.

Mr. ELSTON. Almost fully?

Mr. MERITT. We will collect approximately 95 per cent of this appropriation, if not more.

Mr. ELSTON. Will you supply to the record a little summary of outstanding loans and of the collections made within a recent period, so that we can get the rate of turnover in this fund?



Mr. MERITT. The information requested is as follows:

Amount collected from August 1, 1919, to July 31, 1920, from industry among Indians:

Tribal, \$242,731.05; individuals, \$158,182.78; total, \$400,913.83.

Amount outstanding loans, industry among Indians, on July 31, 1920:

Tribal, \$578,978.04; individuals, \$471,644.49; total, \$1,050,622.53.

Mr. ELSTON. You ask for \$150,000 this year as against an appropriation in 1921 of \$100,000.

Mr. MERITT. We do that for the reason that we are anxious to enlarge the industrial activities of some of our reservations where the Indians have no funds, and start farming operations, and where the conditions are right to begin industrial activities with the Indians. For example, on the Blackfeet Reservation the Government has constructed a large irrigation project at a cost of more than \$1,000,000, and the Indians have seen what can be done on that reservation, and by a little encouragement and by advancing them funds they will have the equipment to farm. We believe that we can gradually get those Indians to put the irrigable land under cultivation. The Blackfeet Indians occupy a reservation on the border of Canada. It is a very difficult climate. We have to feed more than 1,000 Indians on that reservation during the winter months. We are trying to get them where it will not be necessary for the Government to make an outlay of such a large amount of money for the support of those Indians by teaching them to become self-supporting, and by advancing this money to the Indians we think we can ultimately save gratuity appropriations.

Mr. ELSTON. I observe by the detail, published in the Book of Estimates, page 434, that it appears that a good part of the appropriations made under this head of "industry among the Indians" is used for overhead rather than for direct loans to the Indians. Is that correct?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir; very little of this money is used for overhead.

Mr. ELSTON. Your detail here as to the objects of this expenditure of \$150,000 does not show what amount is to be used for direct loans.

Mr. MERITT. We have purchased tribal herds and it has been necessary to use a part of this money for the maintenance of the tribal herds during the last winter, on account of the severe winter in the Northwest, especially in Montana, where we had to buy feed to keep the tribal herds alive.

Mr. ELSTON. All expenditures made in that line are in the nature of loans and are evidenced by either promissory notes or contracts for repayment.

Mr. MERITT. We keep books on the proposition, and when we sell the cattle we reimburse the loans.

Mr. ELSTON. Let us take the total that you have set out here in the Book of Estimates with regard to how you intend to distribute this \$150,000 which you are asking for in the present bill. You have \$20,000 estimated for wages, \$500 for traveling expenses.

Mr. DEMPSEY. Salaries.

Mr. ELSTON. It says wages. Then, there is \$1,000 for transportation of supplies; \$3,000 for subsistence supplies; \$45,000 for forage;

\$600 for fuel, power, and light service; \$28,000 for medical supplies; \$25,000 for live stock; \$25,000 for equipment and miscellaneous material; and \$1,400 for miscellaneous.

Mr. MERITT. And \$25,000 for seed.

Mr. ELSTON. Just looking over these items, would you say that any of them are items which are spent without return in the way of reimbursement?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir.

Mr. ELSTON. Although they are designated as reimbursable. For instance, how do you distribute the item of \$20,000, wages, to the services that you perform for individual Indians in the way of loans so as to charge them equitably with their portion of that expenditure?

Mr. MERITT. The wages in that case are for men employed to handle the tribal herds and that will be reimbursed from the sale of cattle.

Mr. ELSTON. And that is a charge carried against the tribal funds?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. ELSTON. Are traveling expenses the same thing?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. ELSTON. Transportation and supplies are probably the same, of course?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. ELSTON. Subsistence supplies are supplies doled out directly to the individual Indians as a tribal charge to be repaid?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir. You will notice forage is a very heavy expense—\$45,000—because we have to buy feed for the tribal herds to carry them through the winter.

Mr. ELSTON. Can any part of this general expense in the nature of overhead be an equitable charge to the Indian for the specific advance for the purchase, we will say, of a cow or horse or something of that kind.

Mr. MERITT. Under this appropriation we will purchase cows and horses for Indians but will require them to execute reimbursable agreements.

Mr. ELSTON. And the price you charge the Indian includes a little additional then for this overhead service?

Mr. MERITT. We charge 5 per cent additional. For instance, if we lend \$100,000, we would have an outstanding account of \$105,000, as we think that 5 per cent will cover all overhead expenses and losses and secure the return of the \$100,000. We give ourselves a latitude of 5 per cent.

Mr. ELSTON. Not much more than half of the fund represents direct loans to the individual Indians, does it?

Mr. MERITT. That is approximately correct.

Mr. ELSTON. When I spoke of direct loans I did not mean the handling of money to Indians for purchase. I understand that the Bureau makes the purchase for their account and then executes this contract for repayment.

Mr. MERITT. Very largely; where some of the Indians are competent we allow them to exercise their judgment, but for a large per cent we purchase the goods for the Indians.

Mr. ELSTON. Do you need that extra agent in the administration of these funds?



Mr. MERITT. No, sir; and as the tribal herds are reduced, and they are being gradually reduced, the number of employees will be lessened, and that will leave more money to be loaned to the individual Indians. It is my personal belief that this reimbursable appropriation should be used very largely to aid individual Indians, but because of the fact that we have tribal herds it has been necessary to maintain them, and we have had to draw on this appropriation for feed and to sustain the tribal herds during the winter.

Mr. ELSTON. Is that the case even where there are funds available in the Treasury for tribal uses?

Mr. MERITT. We now have to get specific authority of Congress to use tribal funds.

Mr. ELSTON. So that although the particular Indian tribe might have funds in the Treasury, it would not be of any use to it if they had to wait for specific authorization to buy forage in an emergency?

Mr. MERITT. That is true. I consider this a very important work in the Indian Service in getting Indians to become self-supporting. You realize that in making allotments to the individual Indians, the Indian allottee is often without personal funds and his tract of land is of not very great value to him unless he can have some equipment with which to farm.

Mr. ELSTON. That would be true if you did not make such large drafts on the fund for tribal uses which only indirectly aid the Indian.

Mr. MERITT. I appreciate that is true, and we hope that there will be no more tribal herds purchased and that this money will be used hereafter for individual purposes.

#### VEHICLES FOR INDIAN SERVICE.

Mr. ELSTON. The next heading is "Vehicles for Indian Service," page 31 of the estimates.

That not to exceed \$200,000 of applicable appropriations made herein for the Bureau of Indian Affairs shall be available for the maintenance, repair and operation of motor-propelled and horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles for the use of superintendents, farmers, physicians, field matrons, allotting irrigation, and other employees in the Indian field service; *Provided*, That not to exceed \$15,000 may be used in the purchase of horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles, and not to exceed \$40,000 for the purchase of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, and that such vehicles shall be used only for official service; *Provided further*, That such motor-propelled vehicles shall be purchased from the War Department, if practicable.

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification:

An appropriation of funds is not involved in this item; it is merely an authorization of expenditure of funds from other applicable appropriations for the purchase, repair, etc., of passenger-carrying vehicles for the Indian Service made necessary by legislation of Congress prohibiting the use of public fund for the purchase of passenger-carrying vehicles without special authority.

The territory of the Indian field service is very large, which makes it necessary in the administration of affairs of the Indians under the many superintendents to have adequate means of transportation for the field employees.

The automobile is depended upon by the superintendents to cover their jurisdictions and for traveling to distant points on the reservation in the shortest possible time. Horse-drawn vehicles are used in many cases where roads are poor, thus making it unsatisfactory to use machines. By using the automobile physicians of the Indian Service are in a position to answer at short notice

calls for medical assistance from Indians on the reservation, who frequently live great distances from the physician's headquarters. Much less time is consumed now than formerly in calling on Indians, looking after their health and the sanitary conditions of their homes. The field matrons who work in conjunction with the physicians in looking after their physical needs and in nursing the sick and instructing the Indians in modern ways of living must have suitable and quick means of transportation.

Farmers who have charge of large districts and who are furnished automobiles are enabled to cover their territories in a more efficient and expeditious manner, thus permitting them to give closer supervision to the farming activities of the Indians than was the case when they were entirely dependent upon horse-drawn vehicles for transportation.

The automobile has filled a long-felt want in the Indian Service.

In addition to authorizing the expenditure of not to exceed \$15,000 for horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles and \$40,000 for automobiles, the item provides for the maintenance, repair, and operation of vehicles of both classes.

Mr. ELSTON. How much did you find it necessary to use last year out of this authorization?

Mr. MERITT. For the purchase of—

Motor-propelled vehicles:

Gratuity appropriations	\$32,355.90
Tribal funds	29,061.79

Total	\$61,416.69
-------	-------------

Purchase horse drawn:

Gratuity appropriations	420.00
Tribal funds	422.25

Total	842.25
-------	--------

Maintenance:

Gratuity appropriations	75,549.21
Tribal funds	44,098.71

Total	119,647.92
-------	------------

Total purchase and maintenance	181,906.86
--------------------------------	------------

We have in the Indian Service 489 automobiles and 106 trucks. Practically all of these automobiles are Fords.

Mr. ELSTON. And you will find that you can not get along without something over \$150,000 for maintenance and repairs?

Mr. MERITT. We will need the appropriation that we have requested for that purpose.

Mr. DEMPSEY. Authorization.

Mr. ELSTON. Yes. Is that used for the purchase of gasoline?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir. You will note, gentlemen, that this does not carry a specific appropriation, but is simply an authorization of other funds.

Mr. DEMPSEY. Other funds which are appropriated in the bill?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

#### SUPPRESSING CONTAGIOUS DISEASES AMONG LIVE STOCK OF INDIANS.

Mr. ELSTON. We will go on to the next heading, entitled "Suppressing contagious diseases among live stock of Indians."

For reimbursing Indians for live stock which may be hereafter destroyed on account of being infected with dourine or other contagious diseases, and for expenses in connection with the work of eradicating and preventing such diseases, to be expended under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe, \$40,000.



Mr. MERITT. We offer for the record the following justification:

Fiscal year ending June 21, 1921:	
Amount appropriated	\$40,000.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920:	
Amount appropriated	50,000.00
Amount expended	32,519.02
Unexpended balance	17,480.98

#### ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURES.

Salaries, wages, etc	\$11,210.20
Traveling expenses	326.40
Transportation of supplies	
Forage	208.83
Equipment and miscellaneous material	24.24
Diseased horses destroyed (463)	17,292.50
Outstanding liabilities	3,456.85
	32,519.02

The work of eradicating contagious diseases among the live stock of the Indians has been actively carried on during the past six or seven years, and the beneficial results are now apparent at the reservations where such work has been carried on. Reports indicate that contagious diseases have been entirely eradicated from the Indian reservations in the Northwest and that the eradication work on the Southwest reservations can practically be completed within the next year with the exception of one or two of the large reservations where there are a large number of wild horses running at large.

The amounts appropriated for the last two years have been inadequate to meet the expenses of carrying on this work and reimburse the Indians for their horses killed, and as a result there are now unliquidated claims for horses killed amounting to about \$6,000 or \$7,000. In view of the fact that the work has been completed on a large proportion of the reservations, it is believed that \$40,000 will be sufficient to carry on the work during the fiscal year 1922.

We are asking for the same amount as appropriated last year.

Mr. ELSTON. I understand if this amount is granted that a much less amount will probably be asked for next year.

Mr. DEMPSEY. In other words, you are practically free from disease in the Northwest, and your only trouble now is in the Southwest.

Mr. MERITT. That is true. We have been cooperating very closely with the Department of Agriculture in this work.

Mr. DEMPSEY. And you pay the Indians where you kill a diseased horse.

Mr. MERITT. We pay them for the diseased horses killed.

Mr. ELSTON. Are there appropriations made by Congress in the agricultural bill to do this same kind of work?

Mr. MERITT. Not on Indian reservations.

Mr. ELSTON. They are expressly excepted from such legislation?

Mr. MERITT. I do not know that they are expressly excepted, but they require us to do this work, but we do get the benefit of their expert knowledge and their cooperation.

Mr. DEMPSEY. In other words, their experts advise you as to what to do?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir. We keep in close touch with the Department of Agriculture on everything relating to their work, and we get the benefit of expert advice from that department.

Mr. ELSTON. Has an investment been made in equipment so that you have the use of this equipment now, and therefore there is not

any necessity for asking for an appropriation for equipment each time, each year?

Mr. MERITT. It will not be necessary to ask for equipment to amount to anything. You will notice that the analysis of the expenditures of last year's appropriation for miscellaneous material was \$24.24.

#### DEVELOPING WATER FOR INDIAN STOCK.

Mr. ELSTON. The next subject is developing water for Indian stock.

For improving springs, drilling wells, and otherwise developing and conserving water for the use of Indian stock, including the purchase, construction, and installation of pumping machinery, tanks, troughs, and other necessary equipment, and for necessary investigations and surveys, for the purpose of increasing the available grazing range on unallotted lands on Indian reservations, \$50,000: *Provided*, That the necessity exists on any Indian reservation so far as the Indians themselves are concerned.

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification:

#### WATER SUPPLY FOR STOCK AND INCREASING GRAZING ON UNALLOTTED INDIAN LANDS.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1921:

Amount appropriated -----

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920:

Amount appropriated ----- \$50,000.00

Amount expended ----- 34,248.68

Unexpended balance ----- 15,751.32

#### ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURES.

Salaries, wages, etc ----- 5,029.18

Traveling expenses -----

Live stock ----- 860.00

Equipment and miscellaneous material ----- 140.00

Outstanding liabilities ----- 28,219.50

34,248.68

The purpose of this item is to provide funds for a competent survey of the water situation on the grazing areas of the different Indian reservations in order to locate and develop water at places where such action will make it possible to utilize to the best advantage all the grass on a given area. A similar appropriation was made for the past year, but owing to the fact that it was impracticable to procure labor to do the work in the isolated sections, where such development was needed, only a portion of the appropriation was used. Development work of this character is absolutely necessary to successful advancement of the Indians in their live-stock industry and to enable them to use all the grass available.

If appropriated, these funds will be used approximately as follows:

#### MESCALERO RESERVATION, \$7,500.

The range of this reservation is about stocked to its capacity with tribal, individual, and lessees's stock. The Indian stock is increasing rapidly, and unless the available range is increased by the development of water, it will be necessary to reduce the acreage leased, thereby reducing the income available for carrying on the activities of the reservation. On the other hand, the development of water will increase the capacity of the range and thus enable the Indians to become self-supporting through their live-stock activities.



## JICARILLA RESERVATION, \$7,500.

During the past year the individual Indian holdings of sheep on this reservation have been increased by about 10,000 or 12,000 head, which has resulted in the Indians taking a more active interest in their industrial advancement. There is ample forage on the range for the sheep, and also a considerable additional number which the Indians may acquire either as natural increase or by purchase, providing the water resources are properly developed. This relates particularly to the southern addition to the reservation, where there is now comparatively little water available.

## UTE MOUNTAIN RESERVATION, \$7,500.

During the past year a herd of sheep have been purchased and placed on this reservation with a view of establishing the sheep industry there and assist the Indians to embark in that industry. There have been a number of springs and seeps which have furnished a limited supply of water in the past. A number of these have gone dry during the last year or two, probably due to earthquakes in that locality. Development of water on adjoining reservations has proved very successful, and similar work on this reservation is absolutely necessary if the Indians are to carry on their live-stock work to the best advantage.

## SAN CARLOS AND FORT APACHE RESERVATIONS, \$10,000.

During the past two years the Indians of these reservations have become actively interested in the improvement and development of their live-stock interests as a means of earning a livelihood. The nature of the country where these reservations are located is such that very little of the land is valuable for any thing but stock raising. While conditions on the range are good this year and will support the stock grazing there, it is necessary to develop water so that the parts of the range more remote from water can be utilized in seasons when grass is not so plentiful. Such work will be of material benefit to the Indians and greatly aid them in their efforts to advance.

## TRUXTON CANYON RESERVATION, \$10,000.

The Indians of this reservation are interested in the development of their stock interests and are desirous of having water developed so that they may get the greatest benefit from using the grass on the range. This can not be done at the present time owing to the lack of water on a large area, and they do not have a sufficient amount of funds available to develop the same.

The reservations referred to are all located in the Southwest, where the need of water development is greatest, but there are other reservations in various parts of the country where the development of water will materially aid the Indians to advance along industrial lines.

## GENERALLY, THROUGHOUT THE SERVICE, \$7,500.

This amount is needed for investigation and development work throughout the service, and the total amount requested will be an investment which will yield large returns in the increase of stock as a result of such development and aid in the advancement of the Indians.

Mr. ELSTON. Later on in your proposed bill you have the specific appropriations asked for to cover this same purpose, have you not?

Mr. MERRITT. In the Navajo country we have a specific appropriation for drilling wells and getting a larger water supply. We will not use this general appropriation in the Navajo country because we have a specific appropriation for that purpose. The appropriation for the development of water supply in the Navajo country has been carried in the bill a number of years.

## UNEXPENDED BALANCE.

Mr. ELSTON. I notice in 1920 you expended a little less than \$6,000 out of an appropriation of a larger amount. Is that correct?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir. There is an unexpended balance from last year of about \$15,751.32.

Mr. ELSTON. Is that carried over to the next fiscal year?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir; that goes back into the Treasury.

Mr. ELSTON. Does that indicate that you do not need that amount you are putting in your estimate?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir; the reason for that is because of the fact that during the war we were unable to do but very little construction work. It was almost impossible to get employees, and we had to cut down our activities to the very limit.

Mr. ELSTON. None of this work is to be done for individual allotments or to put in wells on individual holdings? I understand that is all to be done on tribal property.

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; tribal property.

Mr. ELSTON. Do you feel that this kind of work being of a permanent character should be charged against the tribal funds where the tribes are able to pay for it?

Mr. MERITT. I think that could well be made a reimbursable appropriation.

Mr. ELSTON. For instance, you have just given a sort of presentation of the intended use of this \$50,000, which you asked for. Is that, generally speaking, on tribal lands where the tribes would be able to reimburse the Government for the outlay?

Mr. MERITT. Some of the tribes have considerable property, but the tribes that I had mentioned are without funds to amount to anything. I believe this appropriation would so increase the value of the tribal range that the rentals of the range would more than reimburse the appropriation.

Mr. ELSTON. Is not that obvious, that the range would be tremendously increased in value by providing available water?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. ELSTON. And to that extent you are adding very largely to the value of the Indian property, and the work that you contemplate is in the nature of permanent work. When a well is sunk and water developed, it remains there for all time?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. ELSTON. The same could be said about the opening of springs. What procedure would have to be taken in order to make this a reimbursable feature?

Mr. MERITT. If agreeable, we will draft the necessary language to make it reimbursable.

Mr. ELSTON. I think it would be well for you to do so. It looks to me like this could well be made a reimbursable item.

Mr. MERITT. I agree with you that it could very well be made a reimbursable item.

Mr. DEMPSEY. What part of it is expended for the sinking of wells and uncovering of springs, and what part for pumping machinery, tanks, troughs, and equipment? Have you any idea?

Mr. MERITT. I have not that data here. I could only give an estimate.

Mr. DEMPSEY. If the making of it reimbursable is questioned at all, it would be somewhat important to have that data, I think.

Mr. MERITT. About 65 per cent will be expended for labor and 45 per cent for material. A portion of this money is used to pay labor



charges for constructing earth dams across arroyos, and no special equipment is necessary. At other places it is necessary to build concrete dams, etc.

Mr. DEMPSEY. Because the equipment would not be permanent, but the wells and springs would be.

Mr. ELSTON. Do you expect to ask for an appropriation of this character from year to year in the future, or do you think this would be a diminishing proposition?

Mr. MERITT. This should be a diminishing proposition and within a few years it should not be necessary for us to ask for this appropriation.

#### ADVERTISEMENT FOR SALE OF INDIAN LANDS.

Mr. ELSTON. The next heading is "Advertisement for sale of Indian lands," page 34 of the estimates.

There is hereby appropriated from any fund in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, \$ . or so much thereof as may be necessary for the payment of newspaper advertisements of sales of Indian lands, reimbursable from payments by purchasers of costs of sale, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe.

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification:

Charges for advertising the sale of land are paid by the successful bidder in each sale. An advertisement runs for 60 days and the purchaser is allowed 30 days after he has been notified that he is the successful bidder to complete payment. This therefore compels the newspapers to wait at least 90 days, and in some cases it has extended over a year or more before payment is made. This uncertainty as to payment has made it practically impossible to obtain bids for advertising in certain localities, and it has a general tendency to increase the rates. A reimbursable appropriation of \$6,000 places this advertising on a cash basis with the papers selected; it increases competition, and thereby reduces the rates.

This is a reimbursable appropriation that enables us to pay for advertising for the sale of lands, and it will be fully reimbursed to the Government. The newspapers heretofore have objected to the long delay necessary, and it will enable us to pay the money immediately when it is due. It is simply a question of accounting.

Mr. ELSTON. Has there been any difficulty in making these collections in the past?

Mr. MERITT. No difficulty, but it requires a long delay. This item was put in the bill at the request of Representative Gandy, of South Dakota.

Mr. ELSTON. You find that it is useful also to facilitate the work of the department?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

#### REVOLVING FUND, PURCHASE OF INDIAN SUPPLIES.

Mr. ELSTON. The next heading is Indian supplies, reimbursable.

For initial payment for goods and supplies purchased for the Indian Service, \$500,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be immediately available and to be reimbursed, by transfer through accounts of disbursing officers or otherwise, from appropriations and funds which are applicable for the various agencies and projects to which the goods and supplies are subsequently distributed: *Provided*, That the sums so reimbursed may be reexpended under the same conditions in payment for other purchases made for the fiscal ending June 30, 1922.

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification:

It is generally conceded that the credit of any business concern is built up or restricted according to the promptness with which it pays its bills. Delayed payments necessarily tie up capital which ought to be constantly turned over at a profit and somebody must pay for its use. Federal departments, generally speaking, are considered slow pay, because of the cumbersome machinery required to expend Government funds. The Government unquestionably is penalized in the prices it pays because of this condition. The Indian Office has endeavored to make its service an exception to this rule. Whereas a few years ago supply claims were paid through the Indian Office and the auditor for the Interior Department, taking weeks and sometimes months to effect settlement, most of our bills now are paid within 30 days by field disbursing officers. Dealers, as a rule, quote prices net for payment in 30 days, and consequently our payments to them on a net basis might be considered generally satisfactory. But there is no good reason why we should not take advantage of discounts offered for payment within 10 days if it were practicable to do so. This would financially benefit the Government and please with whom the Indian Service transacts its business.

Supplies bought by individual field officers are now paid for by them on receipt of the goods, unless the consignment is first delivered to an Indian warehouse or some other Government representative, in which case they are paid for by the field officers on receipt of the invoices certified to by the receiving officer. Supplies bought under general contracts clear through a warehouse as a rule, accompanied by an invoice for each school, agency, etc., interested. The invoices are distributed to the field officers for payment. Due to time consumed in transmission of papers, pressure of other work, lack of funds, necessity for taking the transaction into official accounts, etc., it has proven impracticable to pay the bills within the 10-day discount period, especially those covering general contract supplies. From the standpoint of the contractor, the present system, while resulting in payment within 30 days, is objectionable because they are required to render a separate invoice for every individual unit and subunit of the service for which the goods are intended, and brings to them Government checks anywhere up to 130 or more in number on each delivery, for the reason that each disbursing officer receiving a part of the consignment is required to pay the invoice covering it. One can readily appreciate the extra bookkeeping involved in recording these numerous charges and payments.

The proper thing to do is to effect an arrangement by which a general contractor, making one large delivery, may cover it by one invoice and receive payment in 10 days by a single check at the first point where the goods are turned over to the Government, i. e., by the individual field officer, as at present, on supplies delivered direct to him and by disbursing officers at the warehouses, on the general contract supplies, which involve annually from two to two and one-half million dollars. This latter can not be done under our present conditions. Our appropriations are too many and too complicated. A change is required which will simplify the receipt and expenditure of necessary purchasing funds. This can be done very readily through the agency of the item now being discussed. This is not an appropriation, in the sense that money will permanently be taken from the Treasury. The matter is largely one of accounting. It means that after the regular appropriations for the service have been made, there will be set aside tentatively the sum of \$500,000, to be used in paying supply bills. The disbursing officer who will pay these bills will draw only on this one fund, and the bill will be paid within 2 or 3 days and always within 10 days from the date the goods are accepted by the proper official of the service. Immediately after paying the bill, an adjustment will be made on transfer vouchers, charging the specific appropriation or fund out of which the unit is supported and crediting the revolving fund.

It can readily be seen that almost by the time the check drawn on the revolving fund reaches the Treasury and actually becomes a charge against this fund, the reimbursement can be made. Likewise, within a very short time after the close of the fiscal year, the revolving fund should be again intact. In reality, the authorization of the use of this money is not an increase in the amount appropriated, as, owing to the fact that payments will spread over the entire year, a reimbursement of the fund will be effected almost immediately and funds in the Treasury should be depleted to a very small extent



at any one time. It is estimated that a net saving to the Government of more than \$50,000 will result after the proposed system of payment is known to the trade, as not only the usual discount for "cash" but bottom prices will result.

Mr. ELSTON. Mr. Meritt, this matter was very fully presented to the committee last year; was it not?

Mr. MERITT. It was.

Mr. ELSTON. And it was very fully discussed by the committee.

Mr. MERRITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. ELSTON. I think that your argument appealed to any business head, but whether it is possible to get Congress to appropriate \$500,000 for use by the Indian Bureau as a revolving fund for the purpose you mentioned is questionable. It may be also that this item being in the nature of an authorization for a new appropriation to be used for the purpose mentioned could only be heard by the Indian Affairs Committee under the distribution of power between this subcommittee and the Indian Affairs Committee. I think, however, that your justification and that the very full argument and discussion of last year, contained in the hearings of last year, which are available to this subcommittee, would be a very full presentation of the subject.

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

#### ARIZONA.

Mr. ELSTON. We next come to the various State appropriations, and the first State is Arizona. We will listen to your explanation of that.

SEC. 2. For support and civilization of Indians in Arizona, including pay of employees, \$190,000.

Mr. MERITT. We offer for the record the following justification for the support and civilization of Indians in Arizona:

#### SUPPORT OF INDIANS IN ARIZONA AND NEW MEXICO.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1921:

Amount appropriated—

Arizona .....	\$200,000.00
New Mexico .....	130,000.00

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920:

Amount appropriated .....	330,000.00
Amount expended .....	330,000.00

#### ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURES.

Salaries, wages, etc .....	163,818.21
Traveling expenses .....	8,776.54
Transportation of supplies .....	16,867.72
Telegraph and telephone service .....	757.57
Stationery, printing, schoolroom supplies .....	319.93
Subsistence supplies .....	23,068.10
Dry goods, clothing, etc .....	2,145.27
Forage .....	8,056.05
Fuel, lubricants, power and light service .....	13,135.34
Medical supplies, etc .....	7,011.56
Live stock .....	4,213.00
Equipment and miscellaneous material .....	46,454.50
Care of indigent Indians .....	2,225.73
Medical and hospital expense .....	1,437.80
Seed and trees .....	2,214.31
Miscellaneous .....	1,667.70
Outstanding liabilities .....	27,830.67
	<hr/>
	330,000.00

## SUPPORT OF INDIANS IN ARIZONA AND NEW MEXICO—EXPENDED IN ARIZONA.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1921:

Amount appropriated----- \$200,000.00

## ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURES.

Salaries, wages, etc-----	101,698.94
Traveling expenses-----	4,776.86
Transportation of supplies-----	12,689.92
Telegraph and telephone service-----	318.64
Stationery, printing-----	72.32
Subsistence supplies-----	6,950.00
Dry goods, clothing, etc-----	1,324.59
Forage-----	5,207.62
Fuel, lubricants, power and light service-----	7,895.35
Medical supplies, etc-----	3,168.61
Live stock-----	1,125.00
Equipment and miscellaneous material-----	25,474.09
Care of indigent Indians-----	2,225.73
Medical and hospital expense-----	1,402.80
Seed-----	385.53
Miscellaneous-----	829.21
Outstanding liabilities-----	15,103.82

190,649.03

Prior to the fiscal year 1921 a combined appropriation had been made each year for the support of Indians in Arizona and New Mexico, the amount of \$330,000 having been allowed. An arbitrary division of this appropriation was made for 1921, definite sums of \$200,000 and \$130,000 having been set aside for use in Arizona and New Mexico, respectively. This division has been found to be not equitable in the case of New Mexico, as the amount of \$130,000 is not sufficient to support the necessary activities in that section. The amount of \$10,000, in addition to the hereinbefore said \$130,000, totaling \$140,000, would render the appropriation adequate for New Mexico, at the same time causing a more equitable distribution by allowing \$190,000 for the Arizona allotment instead of \$200,000, as in the fiscal year 1921.

The Indians benefiting under this appropriation are scattered over a large territory either living on reservations established for their use and occupancy or on the public domain. Stock raising is the principal industry of the Indians of this State, although a good number are engaged in agriculture where it is found that their land is adapted to the purpose. Efforts are being made to advance these Indians in the industries in which they are engaged.

The entire amount of the appropriation requested will be required for the support and civilization of the Indians of Arizona during the fiscal year 1922.

For the reasons given above, the proviso to allow \$10,000 to be deducted from the support fund for Arizona for the fiscal year 1921 and to be used at the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior for the support of the Indians in New Mexico for the remainder of the fiscal year 1921, is inserted in the item for support of Indians in New Mexico.

Mr. ELSTON. This sum of \$190,000, I understand, is to cover the overhead of Indian administrative activities in Arizona, and includes largely the maintenance of the agencies?

Mr. MERITT. That is true.

Mr. ELSTON. Will you give a brief survey of the use to be made of this appropriation in a general way?

Mr. MERITT. We have in Arizona a large number of Indian reservations. You will observe on this map of Arizona that the yellow inclosures indicate the Indian reservations. There are about 40,000 full-blood Indians in Arizona. We are required to keep superintendents and other necessary employees on each one of these Indian reservations.



Mr. DEMPSEY. Does that one in the northeast comprise more than one?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. DEMPSEY. How many is it divided into?

Mr. MERITT. The Navajo country is divided into the Western Navajo, Moqui, Navajo extension, San Juan, and the Pueblo Bonito Reservation.

Mr. DEMPSEY. Bonitos is not marked yellow as the rest are?

Mr. MERITT. A good many of those Indians live on the public domain and part of that land has been thrown open. It was formerly within the reservation and there are a large number of Indians living within Pueblo Bonito jurisdiction. These superintendents have under their jurisdiction the farmers, field matrons, and stockmen, and they have schools on each one of these reservations. We have one very large nonreservation boarding school at Phoenix. That is provided for by a specific appropriation. We have a number of irrigation projects in Arizona, too, which are provided for specifically in the Indian bill.

Mr. ELSTON. Of course, this appropriation of \$190,000 does not go to pay the salaries of farmers, matrons, or school-teachers, etc.?

Mr. MERITT. It goes to pay the salaries of some of the farmers. Not all of our farmers are paid out of that other appropriation. We use items throughout the bill to supply the fund for the payment of salaries of farmers. We have 217 farmers in the Indian Service and 145 of those farmers are paid out of the regular item for that work, but some of the farmers are paid out of the support items found throughout the bill.

Mr. DEMPSEY. About 70.

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir. I can give you an analysis showing the positions and the employees we have in Arizona, showing the salaries paid and the positions they fill.

Mr. ELSTON. They are the same as last year?

Mr. MERITT. The same as last year. There will be no new employees, and this appropriation is not for the purpose of increasing salaries, but simply to carry on the operations that have heretofore been conducted among Indians in Arizona.

Mr. ELSTON. Under this appropriation of \$190,000, segregated now for Arizona, I understand it is to maintain and keep in operation the agencies and the plants that are already constructed.

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. ELSTON. And that there is nothing new to be carried on under this appropriation?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir.

Mr. ELSTON. It is to maintain the present order.

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. ELSTON. And largely for the mere agency purposes, maintenance of their operations there?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. DEMPSEY. I see by the analysis of the expenses, that \$163,000 of the \$330,000 was for salaries and wages.

Mr. MERITT. That is true.

Mr. DEMPSEY. And \$46,000 for equipment and miscellaneous materials. That makes \$209,000 out of the \$330,000, and the other are smaller items.

Mr. MERITT. Out of this item. We also furnish for the old Indians some subsistence supplies and we also issue equipment to some Indians who are not able to reimburse the Government under the reimbursable fund, but we are trying to keep that item down to the lowest possible figure.

Mr. DEMPSEY. Is that country where these reservations are located a rather fertile country?

Mr. MERITT. Part of the land is exceedingly fertile, but a large part of it is grazing land. The land is of no value for agricultural purposes unless it is irrigated, as a general rule.

#### IRRIGATION PROJECTS.

Mr. DEMPSEY. Part of it is irrigated. You have some irrigation plants there.

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; we have an irrigation plant—a very fine irrigation plant—on the Pima Reservation, an irrigation plant on the Colorado River Reservation, and also an irrigation plant on the Yuma Reservation.

Mr. DEMPSEY. When irrigated, is the land both fertile and productive?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. DEMPSEY. Highly so?

Mr. MERITT. Highly so.

Mr. DEMPSEY. What crops do they raise? Are they Temperate Zone, or are they southern crops?

Mr. MERITT. They raise alfalfa and grains of various kinds and a great deal of long-staple cotton.

Mr. ELSTON. There are some oranges in the southern part.

Mr. HASTINGS. All kinds of fruits.

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. DEMPSEY. Is not this one of the things whereby the Indian can be rapidly raised from the dependent to the independent status?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir. For example, on the Yuma Reservation, 10 years ago those Indians were doing nothing along industrial lines. We constructed an irrigation project on that reservation recently, and now some of those Indians are going to be absolutely independent, and are getting their lands under cultivation, and are growing as many as eight cuttings of alfalfa a year on the land that is getting to be exceedingly valuable.

Mr. DEMPSEY. What do they do with alfalfa? Is it consumed locally or sent away?

Mr. MERITT. Part of it is consumed locally, and part of it is shipped.

Mr. DEMPSEY. Are the holdings of land large in proportion to the number of acres they use?

Mr. MERITT. Not so very large. The allotments are small on the small reservations and large on the large reservations, depending on the population of the Indians. For example, on the Yuma Reservation we have allotted 10 acres of irrigable land to each Indian. We have done the same thing on the Colorado River Reservation.

Mr. DEMPSEY. Those are both irrigated land?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.



Mr. DEMPSEY. You do not figure a man can make a livelihood for a family on 10 acres of alfalfa?

Mr. MERITT. We give each individual an allotment of 10 acres; that will average 40 to 50 acres to the family, and that is a great deal more than any one Indian can take care of properly.

Mr. HASTINGS. According to the testimony before the committee that was out there last year there was grown from 8 to 10 tons of alfalfa a year per acre, and it sold for about \$25 a ton.

Mr. DEMPSEY. About \$200 an acre.

Mr. HASTINGS. For the 10 acres it would produce \$2,000 of alfalfa at that rate. Of course I presume that the \$25 per ton was a rather large price last year, and you would not get that in ordinary years.

Mr. DEMPSEY. Hay is one thing that has remained high priced. Oats and corn and wheat have gone down, but hay has remained in the East at practically its old price.

Mr. HASTINGS. I assume that it would go down with other things; perhaps not now, but later on.

Mr. MERITT. On some of the other reservations they have very little irrigation, the land is very poor, and the Indians make their living under conditions which the white man could not possibly exist upon. For instance, the Papago Reservation, bordering on Mexico, and the Indians of the Fort Apache Reservation make their living raising cattle very largely. We have no irrigation project on that reservation. We have a small irrigation projects on the San Carlos Reservation, but the Indians there make their living largely by raising cattle. The same condition applies to the Navajo country. Those Indians are great sheep raisers, absolutely self-supporting, do not ask any gratuities from the Government, and all they want is for the Government to furnish them water and to keep the white man off of their reservation.

Mr. ELSTON. I notice in your detail of how you intend to use this appropriation of \$190,000 you indicate a decrease in the number of employees to the extent of 105. You have 107 here as against 212 in 1920.

Mr. MERITT. I am showing an analysis here of the employees in Arizona only.

Mr. ELSTON. Why is it that this appropriation, segregated now as between New Mexico and Arizona, appears to have remained stationary for the last five or six years? Does that mean that the organization there and the distribution of agencies and the level of activities had several years ago reached a certain static condition and that you will maintain it at that level from now on?

Mr. MERITT. That is about the situation.

Mr. ELSTON. Otherwise one would think that your estimates would call for larger amounts or smaller amounts, according to the progress of your work there in that particular territory.

Mr. DEMPSEY. But I understood Mr. Meritt to say that as these lands were irrigated and these Indians learned the habits of industry this appropriation ought to decrease.

Mr. ELSTON. Of course, Mr. Meritt was speaking of a very small fractional part of the Indian lands in Arizona. There is this great Navajo country in northern Arizona, that comprises as much as all the New England States, in a high plateau or mesa, that has no

water upon it and is extremely mountainous, and where you can not raise crops of any kind except in a few places.

Mr. DEMPSEY. In your judgment, then, Mr. Meritt, is this appropriation, so far as the larger part of the Arizona Indians is concerned, one that will have to be made for all time?

Mr. MERITT. The Government will relinquish its jurisdiction over the northwestern Indians much sooner than it will over the southwestern Indians. The southwestern Indians are 95 per cent full bloods, whereas the northwestern Indians are largely mixed bloods, and the northwestern Indians have been allotted for several years, and the trust period will expire within the next few years and the Government will no longer exercise jurisdiction over those Indians. For that reason Indians in Arizona and New Mexico will remain under the jurisdiction of the Government much longer than the Indians of the Northwest.

Mr. DEMPSEY. What you mean to say by the difference between mixed and full bloods is that you think the mixed-blood Indian takes more readily to civilization and to self-dependence?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir. We feel that the Indian who is half white blood and is able-bodied and is not too old should make his own way in the world: but when it comes to the full blood, he is not capable of coping with the white man.

Mr. DEMPSEY. Is there a difference besides the difference between full and half blood? Is there a difference between them in surroundings? Given an equal energy and ability, would the northwestern Indian make a better living on the tribal land as compared with the southwestern Indian?

Mr. MERITT. The northwestern Indians would starve to death in the Southwest. If the southwestern Indians had the same opportunities that the northwestern Indians have, with their energy and determination to make their own way, they would soon be absolutely independent.

Mr. ELSTON. Are there any movements in Arizona, either upward or downward, that might naturally be supposed to affect the amount of appropriation asked for under this heading? In other words, why should it remain static? Should it not decrease as the years go on? I am thinking of the possible consolidation of the agencies by reason of the shifting of Indian population, the introduction of economies and efficiencies, that you would gradually learn to make by reason of your larger experience with the administration of these Indians, and here it appears that you are asking for the same amount under this heading that you are asking for many years without change. It can not be that each year the requirements are exactly the same.

Mr. MERITT. You will note that we expended every dollar that was appropriated during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920. On account of the large number of agencies and the large number of full-blood Indians in Arizona, there is a great demand on this appropriation and we are unable to do all the things for those Indians that their situation requires.

Mr. ELSTON. Then what you are doing is that a minimum was fixed which was hardly adequate, and you are trying to keep to it.

Mr. MERITT. We are getting by the best way we can with the limited appropriations allowed.



SATURDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1920.

Mr. ELSTON. We left off yesterday at page 38, where we were considering the item of estimates of \$190,000 for Arizona for support and civilization of the Indians. Congressman Hayden, of Arizona is present this morning, and if he desires to make any comment on that item may proceed now.

**STATEMENT OF HON. CARL HAYDEN, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF ARIZONA.**

Mr. HAYDEN. I thank the chairman, and would like to inquire of Mr. Meritt the reason for reducing the estimate from \$200,000 to \$190,000?

Mr. MERITT. In previous years we have had an appropriation of \$330,000 for the support and civilization of Indians in Arizona and New Mexico. Last year, if you recall, the appropriation was divided on a basis of \$200,000 for Arizona and \$130,000 for New Mexico. We have found during the present fiscal year that too much money was given to Arizona and not enough to New Mexico, and we think that by reducing the amount to \$190,000 and giving New Mexico \$140,000, making the total the same for the two States, that we would more nearly equalize the funds that have heretofore been used in those States out of this appropriation.

Mr. HAYDEN. That division was made a year ago and was based upon certain figures submitted by the Indian Office, which were in complete in that a certain portion of that fund was carried a miscellaneous items not divided between the two States. I would like to submit for the record the figures that governed this division in previous years, as shown by the records of the Indian Office.

Mr. ELSTON. Without objection that statement will go into the record at this place.

(The statement referred to is as follows:)

*Support of Indians in Arizona and New Mexico—Total expenditures.*

	Arizona.	New Mexico.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
1916.....	<sup>1</sup> \$188,796.41	\$120,651.16	\$10,698.74	\$319,146.
1917.....	<sup>2</sup> 199,791.33	96,635.43	18,287.40	314,714.
1918.....	<sup>3</sup> 161,213.42	117,127.00	10,731.53	289,071.
1919.....	<sup>4</sup> 200,986.90	90,391.68	8,426.80	299,805.

<sup>1</sup> Includes \$47,165.39 for Navajo Reservation in Arizona and New Mexico.

<sup>2</sup> Includes \$22,051.64 for Navajo Reservation in Arizona and New Mexico.

<sup>3</sup> Includes \$30,532.35 for Navajo Reservation in Arizona and New Mexico.

<sup>4</sup> Includes \$50,992.92 for Navajo Reservation in Arizona and New Mexico.

**FORT MOJAVE INDIAN SCHOOL.**

Mr. MERITT. The next item is—

For support and education of 200 Indian pupils at the Indian school at Ft. Mojave, Ariz., and for pay of superintendent, \$46,300; for general repairs and improvements, \$6,000; in all, \$52,300—

and I offer for the record the following justification.

*Indian school, Fort Mojave, Ariz.*

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1921: Amount appropriated	\$35,050.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920:	
Amount appropriated	35,050.00
Amount expended	34,918.12
Unexpended balance	131.88
Analysis of expenditures:	
Salaries, wages, etc	\$11,145.98
Traveling expenses	349.24
Transportation of supplies	280.49
Telegraph and telephone service	269.35
Stationery, printing, schoolroom supplies	303.65
Subsistence supplies	7,698.96
Dry goods, clothing, etc	4,801.53
Forage	429.10
Fuel, lubricants, power and light service	4,364.32
Medical supplies, etc	57.03
Equipment and miscellaneous material	3,914.45
Seed	181.70
Outstanding liabilities	1,122.32
Total	34,918.12

## REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1921: Amount appropriated	\$3,800.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920:	
Amount appropriated	3,800.00
Amount expended	3,799.15
Unexpended balance	.85
Analysis of expenditures:	
Repair of buildings	3,732.09
Outstanding liabilities	67.06
	3,799.15

*Statistical statement for year ending June 30, 1920.*

Value of school plant (real property) (decrease in value of property due to destruction of school building by fire)	\$76,828
Number of buildings	32
Number of employees	18
Total salaries	\$12,190
Average attendance of pupils	150
Average enrollment	160
Capacity	200
Cost per capita based on enrollment	\$193
Cost per capita based on average attendance	\$206
Area of school land (acres)	1,040
Area of school land (acres cultivated)	30
Value of agricultural products	\$365
Value of other school products	\$2,336
Indian money, proceeds of labor (school earnings) expended	\$859
Superintendent's estimate of absolute needs for 1922:	
Support	\$46,300
Repairs and improvements	6,000
Equipment	5,500
Total	57,800



## Requested in proposed bill for 1922:

Support and education of 200 Indian pupils at the Indian school, and superintendent's salary.....	\$46,300
Repairs and improvements.....	6,000
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>52,300</b>

## Salaries and positions, 1920:

Superintendent.....	\$1,300
Financial clerk.....	1,000
Disciplinarian.....	480
Teacher.....	750
Teacher.....	750
Teacher.....	660
Matron.....	600
Assistant matron.....	500
Nurse.....	540
Cook.....	600
Seamstress.....	540
Laundress.....	540
Engineer.....	840
Carpenter.....	720
Farmer.....	720
Laborer.....	720
Laborer.....	300
Assistant.....	300

12,190

The amount required for operation and education of 200 Indian pupils and for salary of superintendent is \$46,300, this being on the basis of \$225 per capita. This is for 50 more pupils than was appropriated for last year.

This school has a capacity of 200 pupils and Arizona has many more children of school age than the capacity of its schools can accommodate.

In addition to the general repairs needed, improvements are necessary to the buildings to accommodate the extra 50 children, and to give them the industrial instruction called for in the prescribed course of study for Indian schools. These improvements include a sewing room for the girls and a carpenter shop for the boys. A storage room for ice is needed, and is a necessity in this country where the climate is so very warm, in order to preserve supplies of food, etc. Fire escapes and new ceilings are also needed in all the buildings.

Mr. ELSTON. Why do you make this appropriation applicable for 200 pupils instead of 150, which you asked for last year?

Mr. MERITT. We can increase the capacity of this school to 200 by making some small improvements there, and inasmuch as we have over 7,000 Indian children in Arizona without school facilities we want to increase the capacity of those Southwest schools to the maximum.

Mr. ELSTON. Is there a demand for this additional space at the Fort Mojave school?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. ELSTON. When did you expect to have the school ready for occupancy for these 50 additional Indian pupils?

Mr. MERITT. At the beginning of the school year, in the next fiscal year.

Mr. ELSTON. How much do you estimate will be required in the way of additional money to provide for these pupils?

Mr. MERITT. We can provide for those out of the increased appropriation for general repairs and improvements—\$6,000—by providing sleeping porches, which will not necessitate putting up any additional new buildings.

Mr. ELSTON. How about the per capita cost per year for maintenance?

Mr. MERITT. We can keep the per capita cost within the amount allowed by law.

Mr. ELSTON. Is the increased estimate of \$52,300, over your estimate of 1921 of \$40,000, caused by this addition of 50 pupils to the school?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. ELSTON. Then, as a matter of fact, you estimate that \$10,000 additional is required to take care of these 50 additional pupils?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. ELSTON. Is that based on the per capita proposition of about \$200 per pupil?

Mr. MERITT. It is \$225 per pupil for schools of 200 or less.

Mr. ELSTON. That is your warrant for increasing this estimate from \$40,000 to \$52,300.

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir. We can provide the school capacity, and as there are a large number of schools in the Southwest without school facilities we think it would be well to take advantage of this opportunity to provide such school facilities for 50 additional pupils. You will note, Mr. Chairman, that there is a reduction of about \$16,000 in the total of this year's estimate and last year's appropriation.

Mr. ELSTON. Will the provision for these 50 additional pupils represent a decreased cost at some other school?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir; those children have not been in school.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. Chairman, I want to heartily support Mr. Meritt in his request for increasing the size of this school.

Mr. HASTINGS. Did we visit that school?

Mr. HAYDEN. No. It is located near the Colorado River, in northern Arizona, and the committee did not go to that school. We met the superintendent, Mr. W. E. Thackrey, at Parker. I have here a letter from Mr. Thackrey, in which he discusses the problems of his school, which I offer for the record. He gives a very complete and detailed statement of just what has been done and what the prospects are at the Fort Mohave school.

Mr. ELSTON. Is that in the nature of a supplemental justification for all the items covered by this appropriation of \$52,300?

Mr. HAYDEN. Yes; it would be of that nature.

Mr. ELSTON. Without objection, that may go into the record at this place.

(The letter referred to is as follows:)

UNITED STATES INDIAN SCHOOL,  
Mohave City, Ariz., November 9, 1920.

HON. CARL HAYDEN,

*House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.*

MY DEAR MR. HAYDEN: In reference to the suggestions made in your letter of May 31 and in view of your letter of September 17, I will gladly attempt an answer to part of the suggestions, beginning with No. 5.

5. Education and school facilities: The Fort Mojave Indian school is located on a mesa about 40 feet above the bed of the Colorado River. The plant contains three large dormitories, two for boys and one for girls. Our dormitory capacity is sufficient to accommodate 350 students. The dormitory for girls is much the largest of the three and therefore we can accommodate about an equal number of girls and of boys. We are now receiving bids for the construction of a new school building which will accommodate 200 students or possibly a little more than that number. Our children's mess hall will accommodate 200 students. We have all the shops necessary for instruction, as



required for the prevocational work in the course of study adopted by our service, and it would be easy to arrange for two years of vocational work if we were authorized to extend the course.

The possibility for a good farm and the climatic conditions make it possible to feed and clothe students at a much lower cost than in colder climates. Large amounts of money are being expended to improve the highways in this section and future developments will most likely be very rapid. Thus it appears that Fort Mojave can easily be made one of the desirable locations of our service.

We have just completed the installment of a new electric light plant, and our employees are beginning to look forward to a more prosperous future.

Our great need for next year is an appropriation under our repair and improvement fund to place our plant in a good state of repairs and to also enable us to purchase a 50 horsepower fuel-oil engine and other necessary equipment for irrigation purposes. The school can then raise quantities of alfalfa, have a good dairy herd, raise plenty of hogs for our own use, and we can grow many kinds of fruit and produce quantities of vegetables for our pupils. These facts, it would seem, are sufficient to prove the great need of a liberal appropriation for our needed improvements. The change that would follow will make possible the planting of shade trees and the beautifying of the grounds, and with other improvements, will eliminate the heretofore complaints about our climate—at least will lessen same. We are in the State that has the largest lists of Indian children that are not in school, and we are in the northern half, which half contains the largest number that have not school facilities. It would seem that arrangements should be made to use the full capacity of our school.

6. Health and hospital conditions: We have a small hospital which should be enlarged. At present we can accommodate 20 patients. Often we receive the sick from the reservation and therefore in case of an epidemic we have not the capacity we should have. Special attention should be taken to construct the additions with facilities for keeping them as cool as possible in the summer time. We have a good supply of medicines, a physician, and a nurse.

#### ROADS AND BRIDGES.

The roads leading to our school have no need of very many bridges, but we do need a few at places where there are washes. At present we have no bridges. Our mesa roads near the school are usually good, but when we reach the bottom lands, or, if going toward the mountains, when we reach the foothills, the roads are more rough. However, thousands of dollars are being spent on the roads in our vicinity, and Fort Mojave will have some of the best highways of the Nation passing close to it. If we could succeed in getting Congress to give us an appropriation of \$4,000 for improving the roads, it would not only greatly benefit Fort Mojave but would make a cut-off of from 30 to 50 miles on one of the national highways and give them a much better road to travel. At present the Old Trails highway passes through Topock. Few people know that a ferry could be operated the year around just above the Fort Mojave school, and a good road through this way will not cost more than \$4,000 above what has already or is now being spent along these lines. The map I am inclosing will give a good idea of what this will mean to this section.

7. Number of Indian Service employees, their names, salaries, and length of service:

William E. Thackrey, superintendent; salary, \$1,300 (over 20 years' service).

Ralph D. Myers, financial clerk; salary, \$1,000 (over 2 years' service).

Dr. C. G. Andrews, physician; salary, \$1,200 (about 8 years' service).

Edith M. Sampsell, matron; salary, \$600 (over 30 years since first entered service).

Bettie O. Thackrey, assistant matron; salary, \$500 (over 30 years since first entered service).

B. D. Sampsell, carpenter; salary, \$720 (about 16 years' service).

Augusta Lynn, cook; salary, \$600 (about 6 years' service).

Anna Eschlef, assistant; salary, \$300 (1 year's service).

Nyara, assistant; salary, \$300 (about 8 years' service).

In addition to the positions named above there are 10 others filled by temporary employees. I wish to thank you sincerely for your inquiry and for all past and future favors.

Very truly, yours,

WM. E. THACKREY, *Superintendent.*

Mr. HAYDEN. My judgment would be that the item of \$6,000 for general repairs and improvements, should be increased in order to permit the installation of a pump to provide water for the school garden and thus enable the school to be operated on a cheaper basis by producing its own vegetables and fruits. Certainly, at least the total sum asked for by the department should be allowed.

Mr. ELSTON. I notice that in last year's bill there was an appropriation of \$25,000 for a new school building to replace a building destroyed by fire, and \$5,000 for an electric-light plant. Have both of those been constructed?

Mr. HAYDEN. Yes.

Mr. ELSTON. In operation now?

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. Thackrey so states in his letter.

#### PHOENIX INDIAN SCHOOL.

Mr. ELSTON. Go on to the next item.

Mr. MERITT. The next item is for the Phoenix Indian School.

For support and education of 750 Indian pupils at the Indian School at Phoenix, Ariz., and for pay of superintendent, \$152,000; for general repairs and improvements, \$25,000; for assembly hall and equipment, \$50,000; in all, \$227,500.

I offer for the record the following justification:

#### INDIAN SCHOOL, PHOENIX, ARIZ.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1921:

Amount appropriated	\$142,500.00
---------------------	--------------

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920:

Amount appropriated	142,500.00
Amount expended	142,500.00

#### ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURES.

Salaries, wages, etc	46,146.90
Traveling expenses	50.15
Transportation of supplies	3,805.01
Telegraph and telephone service	665.68
Stationery, printing, schoolroom supplies	1,710.14
Subsistence supplies	38,677.83
Dry goods, clothing, etc	12,084.34
Forage	4,840.86
Fuel, lubricants, power and light service	15,727.18
Medical supplies, etc	1,052.50
Equipment and miscellaneous material	12,068.12
Dental service	615.50
Seed	483.44
Miscellaneous	271.35
Outstanding liabilities	4,301.00

142,500.00

#### REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1921:

Amount appropriated	12,500.00
---------------------	-----------

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920:

Amount appropriated	12,500.00
Amount expended	12,500.00



## ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURES.

Repair of building .....	\$9,597.00
Outstanding liabilities .....	2,903.00
	<hr/>
	12,500.00

## STATISTICAL STATEMENT FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1920.

Value of school plant (real property) .....	\$428.98
Number of buildings .....	50
Number of employees .....	50
Total salaries .....	\$46,420
Average attendance of pupils .....	71
Average enrollment .....	730
Capacity .....	700
Cost per capita based on enrollment .....	\$17
Cost per capita based on average attendance .....	\$18
Area of school land .....	103 acres
Area of school land .....	12 acres cultivated
Value of agricultural products .....	\$18.07
Value of other school products .....	\$9.18
Indian money, proceeds of labor (school earnings) expended .....	\$4.57

## Superintendent's estimate of absolute needs for 1922:

Support .....	\$203.50
Repairs and improvements .....	25.00
New buildings and equipment .....	50.00
	<hr/>
Total .....	278.50

## Requested in proposed bill for 1922:

Support and education of 750 Indian pupils at the Indian School and superintendent's salary .....	152.50
Repairs and improvements .....	25.00
New buildings and equipment .....	50.00
	<hr/>
Total .....	227.50

## POSITIONS AND SALARIES, 1920.

Superintendent .....	\$2,50
Financial clerk .....	1.20
Clerk .....	1.00
Assistant clerk .....	90
Do .....	78
Physician .....	1.60
Disciplinarian .....	1.20
Assistant disciplinarian .....	54
Do .....	54
Principal teacher .....	1.40
Teacher .....	90
Do .....	87
Do .....	81
Do .....	81
Do .....	78
Do .....	78
Do .....	72
Do .....	72
Do .....	72
Do .....	66
Do .....	60
Matron .....	54

Assistant matron	\$600
Do	600
Do	600
Do	600
Nurse	840
Teacher of domestic art, \$72 per month	720
Seamstress	600
Assistant seamstress	300
Tailor	720
Laundress	600
Baker	540
Cook	660
Housekeeper	600
Domestic science teacher	840
Hospital cook	600
Superintendent of industries	1,200
Carpenter	1,060
Farmer	1,200
Printer	1,000
Plumber	900
Dairyman	900
Gardener	840
Painter	900
Blacksmith	900
Band instructor	780
Engineer	1,200
Assistant engineer	900
Do	300
Laborer	720
Do	720
Do	720
Do	720
Assistant	300
	46,420

The sum asked for support of the Phoenix school will provide for 750 pupils at a per capita cost of \$200. This is 50 more pupils than were provided for last year. The entire Indian school capacity in Arizona, and, in fact, a much larger capacity is needed, to provide education facilities for Indian children of the State.

The school plant at Phoenix consists of 56 buildings, valued at \$428,989. The buildings at this school are old and many of wooden construction. They are badly in need of repairs as very few repairs have been made for the last few years, which is shown by the depreciation in value of these buildings.

An assembly hall at this school has been needed for many years. The present one will seat only 360 people, and the school has an enrollment of 700 students with a force of about 60 employees. Each program must be given twice in order to have the entire student body attend. The school should have an auditorium large enough to seat its student body at one time. \$50,000 is requested for this assembly hall, which sum includes equipment.

Mr. ELSTON. Then, the increase in your estimates for this item is caused by the need, as you state, for an assembly hall and equipment in the amount of \$50,000?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; and also for additional 50 pupils. We can provide the capacity for them by building additional sleeping porches.

Mr. ELSTON. Is that school crowded to its capacity now?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. ELSTON. And there is a waiting list at all times?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; we could enroll 1,000 pupils at Phoenix if we had the capacity. That is one of our very best schools and is splendidly administered by Superintendent Brown.



Mr. ELSTON. You have not the figures available to show how the 1921 appropriation of \$160,000 has been spent, because that is going on now.

Mr. MERITT. No, sir. We will furnish those figures at the beginning of the next fiscal year.

Mr. ELSTON. Have you been able to keep within that appropriation?

Mr. MERITT. We will have difficulty in keeping within that appropriation for the present fiscal year. The superintendent has said it will be almost impossible to continue this school to the close of the fiscal year without a supplemental appropriation. We can not carry on this school with less money than we have had heretofore, but during the next fiscal year we hope that prices will be lowered to the point where it will be possible to keep this school going for the entire fiscal year.

Mr. ELSTON. The increase in your segregation of this appropriation for pay of superintendent and support and education of the pupils from \$142,500 to \$152,500, as per your present estimate, is based on the requirements for 50 additional pupils?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; at a cost of \$200 per pupil.

Mr. ELSTON. Then, there is an increase here in the item of general repairs and improvements to \$25,000, as against \$12,500 for last year.

Mr. MERITT. We should have had a much larger appropriation for repairs and improvements during the last few years. We have made earnest efforts to keep up the repairs and improvements at the school plants with the appropriations available. Now that war conditions are passed we want to keep the buildings in proper condition.

Mr. ELSTON. Have you a detailed statement here of how this \$25,000 is being allotted?

Mr. MERITT. We intend to construct sleeping porches to provide for the 50 additional pupils, and also to keep in proper repair the 56 buildings on that campus. Most of these buildings are old, and a number of them are wooden buildings, and hard usage is given them by the children, making it necessary to make frequent repairs.

Mr. ELSTON. You employ their labor, as far as possible, to make these repairs, do you not?

Mr. MERITT. We do use school labor, but there are some additional mechanics needed to supervise the work of the schoolboys.

Mr. ELSTON. How does this item of \$25,000 for general repairs at this school compare with your requirements for like schools in other reservations?

Mr. MERITT. We are asking for like amounts for schools of the same class. We have about five schools of this class in the Indian Service—the schools at Phoenix; Lawrence, Kans.; Riverside, Calif.; Chilocco, Okla.; and Salem, Oreg.

Mr. ELSTON. Do you keep books on items of this kind to show the detailed use of the appropriation for the specific years?

Mr. MERITT. We could get a detailed report from the superintendent showing every dollar of expenditure.

Mr. ELSTON. For instance, in 1920 you used \$9,500 for repair of buildings. I do not know what amount you asked for or that was granted in the bill, but if that represented the Government needs in the way of repairs you are asking now a rather large amount for that purpose at this time.

Mr. MERITT. We did not do any repair work to amount to anything during the war period. We cut the repairs down to the very limit.

Mr. ELSTON. Was there furnished you by the superintendent an estimate of the possible needs in the way of repairs for the fiscal year commencing next July, upon which you based this request for \$25,000?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; the superintendent estimated for \$25,000 for repairs.

Mr. ELSTON. Did he give you items?

Mr. MERITT. He stated the condition of the buildings and stated that amount would be absolutely required to keep the buildings in condition.

Mr. ELSTON. In each case do you accept his statement of the general requirements in that line or ask him for a specific detail?

Mr. MERITT. Having a general knowledge of the school plant and having recently been at that plant I realized that this full amount was needed for that school. The assembly hall is entirely inadequate for that school.

Mr. DEMPSEY. Is it in a separate building?

Mr. MERITT. It is.

Mr. DEMPSEY. What is the material of which the buildings are constructed?

Mr. MERITT. Some of the buildings are constructed out of brick and others out of wood.

Mr. DEMPSEY. Mostly brick?

Mr. MERITT. I would say about half. We have dormitories, school buildings, employees' quarters, cottages, and mechanical buildings for shops. It is quite a large institution in the suburbs of Phoenix, about 2 miles from the center of the city of Phoenix.

Mr. ELSTON. What amount was allowed in the 1920 bill; have you data on that? I would like to have that in order to find out what amount you were authorized to spend as against the \$9,500 which you did spend.

Mr. MERITT. We were authorized to spend \$12,500.

Mr. ELSTON. Does this \$25,000 represent about your 5 per cent for repairs, that you keep for any depreciation?

Mr. MERITT. This plant cost about \$480,929—approximately \$500,000. Five per cent of the \$500,000 would be \$25,000. It is just a little bit above 5 per cent.

Mr. HAYDEN. I have a letter from Superintendent Brown, of the Phoenix Indian School, with whom I talked shortly before I left Phoenix. At that time he told me that his allowance of money for this year was such that the school would have to close early in the spring. In this letter he states that unless a deficiency appropriation is made of at least \$37,000 the school will have to close in January. Owing to the reduced appropriations made during the war he has used up all of the surplus of clothing, blankets, and everything else in reserve until the supplies are stripped right down to nothing.

There is now a greater desire than ever among the Indian children to go to school, and Supt. Brown has tried to take care of them under an appropriation based upon conditions two years ago. There are over 7,000 Indian children in Arizona for which no school



capacity is provided. It is recognized that the Phoenix school is one of the best boarding and industrial schools in the Indian Service. I am sure that fact can be substantiated by the testimony of the members of the Committee on Indian Affairs who visited it. My judgment is that the capacity should be promptly increased, not only to 750 but to 800, and appropriations made for that many. If Congress is ever going to educate these Indian children in the Southwest, we should proceed to do it. There is no reason for delay when we have this excellent plant to take care of them and when they are crowding into school so fast that the superintendent is compelled to turn them away.

Mr. MERRITT. I think, Mr. Hayden, it would be better to gradually increase the capacity to 800. This year we ask for an increase of 50, and we can take care of that increase and supply the capacity out of the repair fund if they allow us the \$25,000. Now, as to the condition of that school, I have brought to the attention of the committee in discussing the general school item the fact that all of our schools were up against it hard during the period of the war. It is almost impossible for them to even keep the school going with the amount of money allowed by Congress, and all of our schools are practically in the same condition as the school at Phoenix. It may be necessary for us to submit an estimate for a deficiency appropriation later in the session when we get all the reports from our various schools. We are going to try to keep the schools open during the entire school year.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. Brown states that he must know what he can do by the end of December, otherwise he will be compelled to discharge a number of teachers and send a number of the pupils home in order to keep expenses down to where he can get along on the appropriation. He is right at the place where such drastic action must be taken or an increased appropriation granted.

Mr. HASTINGS. What is the present attendance at that school, last June and now?

Mr. HAYDEN. It has a capacity of 700 and that number were obtained the first week that the school opened. Mr. Brown then had to wire the superintendents of the reservations not to send any more and was compelled to return some of the children to their homes. I offer his letter for the record which explains the situation as it actually exists.

Mr. ELSTON. The letter may go in if there is no objection.  
(The letter referred to is as follows:)

U. S. INDIAN SCHOOL,  
OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT,  
Phoenix, Ariz., December 1, 1920.

The Hon. CARL HAYDEN, M. C.,  
House Office Building, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. HAYDEN: I feel like taking up with you and for your presentation to such others of your committee somewhat informally our financial situation at Phoenix school, as per your invitation. I feel that you know our situation pretty well and also that you know our hearts and purposes. On this line I realize that there must also be a compliance with law and regulations.

The particular point which I want to bring to you is that we could have earned our appropriation with an attendance of only 575 pupils, whereas we have capacity for over 700 and an appropriation for 700. It did not seem to me to be in the interest of good administration to have a part of the school's capacity unused while some thousands of children in the Southwest were out

of school entirely. I therefore worked and advertised as usual and made unusual effort to have a good school which would attract students; were so successful in this that the school was more than filled to its rated capacity during the first week of school. We at once wired and wrote superintendents to send no more and we have refused some large parties offered to us. The large attendance is, of course, partially responsible for our large deficit, but the larger portion of the deficit would have been with us anyway, owing to overhead expenses and contracts already entered into for supplies.

Our per capita expense for the year, if we secure the additional allowance of funds requested, \$37,000, will run to about \$230, as we can have an average of about 775; in fact, would have to arbitrarily send home pupils who do not want to go, in order to prevent some such average. Moreover, to send them home would have but little effect on the situation. As I have elsewhere explained, the comparatively high per capita cost for this year is due not solely to the high cost of supplies, but to the fact that we had absolutely emptied our warehouses in order to prevent a deficit last year and it was necessary to replenish supplies.

We must know what the probable action of our office and of the Congress will be, and have to have some rather definite information before December 31. Could you talk with the commissioner, Mr. Sells, and with members of the committee and relieve the uncertainty to some degree?

Sincerely yours,

JNO. B. BROWN.

Mr. HAYDEN. I would like to bring this committee's attention to the fact that while the Committee on Indian Affairs was at the Phoenix School the superintendent desired above everything else an appropriation for an assembly hall. The committee looked into the situation and I am sure were convinced of the need of it. The estimate for general repairs and improvements, amounting to \$25,000, should be granted. The buildings at that school were constructed a good many years ago, and many of them have not been painted for a long time. The floors are also badly worn. Nothing much was done during the war except to keep the plant going, and we must now make up for the neglect of the last three or four years by a substantial appropriation for repairs and improvements. The superintendent also asked for \$15,000 for the purchase of additional land for the school farm. I believe that the Indian Office estimated for that last year and the year before.

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. HAYDEN. It was not allowed during the war, but more land should be provided for the school because with the large number of boys in attendance they can raise a great deal of fruits and vegetables for school consumption, which will make a material saving in the operation of the plant, at the same time teaching agriculture to the children.

It was also developed at the hearing in Phoenix that the water table has raised in that vicinity until on certain parts of the school farm to-day the fruit trees are dying because of drowning of the roots. The Salt River Valley Water Users' Association has succeeded in lowering the water table by pumping the water out of the ground into canals, where the water can be used for irrigation, and Mr. Brown had figures prepared to show that for \$8,000 pumps of the same kind could be installed on the school land which would meet the situation.

Mr. ELSTON. Those trees could be taken up and the ground planted to vegetables. The roots of the trees would go down to the water, whereas the roots of the vegetables would not go down so far.



Mr. HAYDEN. But when it has been demonstrated that the installation of pumps will lower the water table and allow an old, well-planted orchard to survive, and not only provide fruits for the children, but improve the farming conditions over the whole tract, it seems to me that it would be wise to do as other people are doing in that vicinity, and put in a pump.

Mr. ELSTON. If you distribute the cost of that pump, \$8,000, over the few acres used for the orchard, it might be more advisable to buy additional acreage rather than to make a special effort to lower the water table by the installation of a pump, instead of depending on a slow lowering of the water table by the efforts of neighbors.

Mr. DEMPSEY. What kind of fruit do they raise there?

Mr. HAYDEN. Peaches, pears, apricots, and many other varieties.

Mr. DEMPSEY. How many acres of fruit have you?

Mr. HAYDEN. I do not remember the exact size of the school orchard.

Mr. MERITT. Not over 10 acres.

Mr. DEMPSEY. Ten acres is a large orchard for peaches and apricots and pears if it is in good condition.

Mr. HAYDEN. The orchard when it was in full bearing was ample to supply the fruit necessary for the school.

Mr. DEMPSEY. Is the orchard in good condition?

Mr. HAYDEN. No, sir; many of the trees are dying on account of the land becoming water-logged.

Mr. ELSTON. The committee looked at the orchard and Mr. Hayden is correct in that. It is apparent that the trees are dying by reason of the rising water table.

Mr. HAYDEN. The installation of a pump would help agricultural conditions all over the school farm. People on adjoining land have found that it pays to install pumps, and it must be assumed the same thing would be true on this tract.

Mr. ELSTON. The only thing is whether the expenditure of this small amount would be justified.

Mr. HASTINGS. The chairman's suggestion is that this tract of ground might be used for a garden, planting of vegetables. As a matter of fact, will not this water table continue to rise and it will finally get to the top of the ground, so that it can not be used for anything unless something like this is done?

Mr. HAYDEN. That is exactly what happened in the vicinity of the Phoenix Indian School until a pump was installed. I visited a pump located about a mile from the school. Where the water was practically at the surface of the ground the pump had lowered it 12 feet and the land is back under successful cultivation.

Mr. HASTINGS. The land at this school could not be used in the course of two to three years even for vegetables.

Mr. HAYDEN. Conditions will get surely worse unless something is done. If I had my way about it, I would materially increase the appropriations for this school. I offer for the record a memorandum of funds which should be made available for the Phoenix Indian School.

Mr. ELSTON. Yes.

(The memorandum referred to is as follows:)

## INDIAN SCHOOL, PHOENIX, ARIZ.

For upport and education of 800 Indian pupils and for pay of superintendent, \$183,500; for general repairs and improvements, \$25,000; for assembly hall and equipment, \$50,000; for purchase of additional land for school farm, \$15,000; for purchase and installation of pump to drain school farm, \$8,000; in all, \$281,500.

Mr. HAYDEN. In support of this request I desire to quote from the testimony given by Superintendent Brown while the Committee on Indian Affairs was in Phoenix:

Mr. RHODES. You indicate that there are some needs which are more urgent than others. Will you mention them?

Mr. BROWN. For about 17 years annually there has been a request made for an appropriation for an assembly hall and auditorium. Just before the war it was pretty well understood between the commissioner and the committee and ourselves that we were to have that authorized, but owing to war conditions it was impossible.

Mr. RHODES. At what would you estimate such an improvement?

Mr. BROWN. When we made the estimate originally it was \$25,000.

Mr. RHODES. Speaking of the present day?

Mr. BROWN. It would cost about twice that now.

Mr. RHODES. Hurry along and mention the other needed improvements.

Mr. BROWN. We will probably have to do something to relieve the water situation. Underground water is ruining our farm and killing our very fine orchard. We think that the best remedy is probably the building of a well for taking out this underground water. The engineer of the valley is working out a plan which would cost about \$8,000.

Mr. RHODES. Are there any needed lesser improvements?

Mr. BROWN. There is one thing not immediately urgent, but still it may be quite important. There is a possibility of a piece of land, 15 acres, adjoining us, between us and the canal here on Central Avenue, right up here, that if we do not acquire soon will be built upon, and it makes a notch in the property. We would like to own that land if we could, and have had it in mind for some years, but, owing to the financial conditions, we have not felt that we ought to ask for it. That is one thing that I wish that we might have.

Mr. HAYDEN. What would it cost to buy 15 acres of the land?

Mr. BROWN. Eighteen acres of the land. The price is \$15,000.

Mr. HAYDEN. Nearly a thousand dollars an acre?

Mr. BROWN. Nearly.

The CHAIRMAN. How does that compare in price to the acreage surrounding it?

Mr. BROWN. I think that is about the price that the acreage around there sells for. I know one 20-acre tract adjoining us on the east that sold for \$19,000, and it was thought to be a low figure by the man who bought it.

I also quote from another letter which I recently received from Mr. Brown:

You will recall our conversation with reference to the possible increase in the number of pupils to be appropriated for. The fact is that we are actually now carrying a number sufficient to earn the appropriation for 800, although we get money for but 700. This is due to the peculiar plan which allows a maximum expenditure of \$225 per capita, but actually appropriates but \$200 for schools of our class. This arrangement makes it easy for the man who lets things drift and does not fill his school, but punishes the one who hustles. Can we not get an appropriation for 800? If so, I believe we could get on with \$225 a head instead of the \$250 requested by me. Two hundred dollars will not be enough, even with the prospective decrease in prices, as we are so far behind with equipment and supplies.

Mr. DEMPSEY. A good orchard with peaches will pay, at a moderate estimate, in our country anywhere from \$200 to \$500 a year net per acre. I do not know anything about this orchard; it depends on its condition. I might, however, illustrate it in this way: I bought



an orchard which had been neglected ever since it had been set. I would say it was 10 or 12 years old. I determined to pull it out and to keep 100 of the trees until we could replace them by a new orchard. In other words, we planned not to be without peaches during that period. The greatest part of those 100 trees are alive today and bearing. In other words, a tree if well cared for, fertilized, stripped, cultivated, will revive when it looks almost hopeless. That is more true of apples than of peaches, but if the orchard is not in condition where it can be revived, it is a very great mistake to let it go in my country.

Mr. ELSTON. Mr. Dempsey, you see the expenditure of \$8,000 for the reclamation of 10 acres would be at a cost of \$800 an acre. You can go out and buy, probably, good land at much less than that, and the question would be whether you ought to depend on neighboring pumping plants, which naturally lower the table over the whole vicinity, rather than install a plant for this very small acreage.

Mr. DEMPSEY. What you would buy would be raw land. If the country is adapted to fruit, I do not believe you can buy the fruited land for less than \$1,000 an acre anywhere.

Mr. HASTINGS. I think it ought to be stated for the record here what kind of fruits are raised there. Mr. Hayden has not fully stated everything that can be grown there in the way of fruit. I do not know that we saw all these different varieties in this particular orchard, but in that vicinity down there I think we found every kind of fruit imaginable and every kind of a nut imaginable grown not only apples and peaches but oranges and apricots, and we found as I recall, dates; practically every kind of a fruit grown there.

Mr. HAYDEN. Pecan trees grow wonderfully well on that school farm and are very productive.

Mr. MERITT. I was in the orchard last spring and I found the conditions as you have stated. The trees are getting to be in a deplorable condition, and it will be necessary to do something soon or else the orchard will be destroyed.

Mr. HAYDEN. Not only the orchard but the installation of a pump will benefit the entire school tract, but if this improvement is continued to be neglected it will soon be impossible to even produce crops of alfalfa or vegetables.

Mr. HASTINGS. What is the entire acreage of this school?

Mr. HAYDEN. One hundred and sixty acres.

Mr. DEMPSEY. You say it is 3 miles from the center of the city. How large is Phoenix?

Mr. HAYDEN. The population is a little over \$30,000, according to the last census.

#### TRUXTON CANYON INDIAN SCHOOL.

Mr. ELSTON. The next item is the Indian school at Truxton Canyon, Ariz.:

For support and education of 100 pupils at the Indian school at Truxton Canyon, Ariz., and for pay of superintendent, \$25,000; for general repairs and improvements, \$8,000; in all, \$33,000.

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification:

## INDIAN SCHOOL, TRUXTON CANYON, ARIZ.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1921:

Amount appropriated----- \$24,300.00

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920:

Amount appropriated----- 24,000.00

Amount expended----- 19,080.56

Unexpended balance ----- 4,919.44

## ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURES.

Salaries, wages, etc-----	\$10,231.24
Traveling expenses-----	60.27
Stationery, printing, schoolroom supplies-----	181.25
Subsistence supplies-----	1,843.08
Dry goods, clothing, etc-----	1,155.81
Forage-----	1,032.35
Fuel, lubricants, power, and light service-----	2,336.87
Equipment and miscellaneous material-----	1,322.09
Seed-----	87.46
Miscellaneous-----	5.86
Outstanding liabilities-----	824.28
	<u>19,080.56</u>

## INDIAN SCHOOL, TRUXTON CANYON, ARIZ.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1921:

Amount appropriated----- \$5,000.00

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920:

Amount appropriated----- 3,000.00

Amount expended----- 2,850.04

Unexpended balance ----- 149.96

## ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURES.

Repair of buildings-----	\$980.38
Outstanding liabilities-----	1,969.66
	<u>2,850.04</u>

*Statistical statement for year ending June 30, 1920.*

Value of school plant (real property)-----	\$98,490
Number of buildings-----	44
Number of employees-----	13
Total salaries-----	\$9,630
Average attendance of pupils-----	87
Average enrollment-----	89
Capacity-----	140
Cost per capita, based on enrollment-----	180
Cost per capita, based on average attendance-----	184
Area of school land (acres)-----	800
Area of school land (acres cultivated)-----	11
Value of agricultural products-----	\$786
Value of other school products-----	\$1,513
Indian money, proceeds of labor (school earnings) expended-----	None.



## Superintendent's estimate of absolute needs for 1922:

Support-----	\$25,000
Repairs and improvements-----	10,000
Total-----	35,000

## Requested in proposed bill for 1922:

Support and education of 100 Indian pupils at the Indian school and superintendent's salary-----	25,000
Repairs and improvements-----	8,000
Total-----	33,000

## SALARIES AND POSITIONS, 1920.

Superintendent-----	\$1,800	Seamstress-----	\$600
Financial clerk-----	720	Laundress-----	600
Disciplinarian-----	720	Cook-----	600
Teacher-----	720	General mechanic-----	900
Teacher-----	600	Engineer-----	840
Kindergartner-----	630		
Matron-----	600	Total-----	9,630
Assistant matron-----	300		

The amount requested for support and education of 100 pupils, including salary of the superintendent, is \$25,000.

The sum of \$8,000 is requested for general repairs and improvements. This includes the enlargement of the employees' quarters. This building now contains only six living rooms, in which 10 employees must be quartered.

The sewer system is a constant source of expense and at times a menace to the health of pupils and employees. The entire system needs to be reconstructed. All of the buildings are in bad condition and need a great many repairs.

A new tank or reservoir is an imperative need of this school. The tanks now in use are open and catch all dirt, trash, etc. The water is unclean and a menace to the health of children and employees. It is planned to use the increase of \$3,000 requested over last year for repairs and improvements to improve the sewer system and provide new water tanks.

Mr. ELSTON. Really, this suggestion should go at the beginning of the hearings, but do you not expect that the anticipated decrease in prices of all commodities will favorably affect the conditions of this school by giving a slight surplus?

Mr. MERRITT. We will not have a surplus in any of our schools with the per capita cost that we are asking. We are asking for \$225 per capita for schools of 200 pupils or less, and \$200 per capita for schools over 200, and it is almost impossible even in normal times to conduct a boarding school at such a low per capita cost.

Mr. HAYDEN. Might I add, Mr. Chairman, that after talking with Indian school superintendents all over the United States we found this to be true. Prior to the war they were able to accumulate a reserve supply of uniforms and clothing and equipment of all kind at the schools, but with the increase in costs and the failure by Congress to proportionately increase the per capita appropriations he compelled each superintendent to draw out all of his warehouse supplies until every Indian school in the United States now is practically stripped bare of any reserve stores for the children.

Mr. ELSTON. What is the general legislation relating to the per capita cost?

Mr. MERRITT. We can expend \$250 or \$225 according to the capacity of the school. We are keeping below the amount named in the law of our estimates.

Mr. DEMPSEY. Below both amounts?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. ELSTON. When was that law passed?

Mr. MERITT. Two years ago.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. Chairman, in his statement before the committee of investigation, Supt. Light said that the needs of the Truxton Canyon School are general repairs, additional irrigation facilities, a new sewer system, and some repairs to the water system. I want to ask Mr. Meritt, if it is thought that all of that work could be done at Valentine for \$8,000.

Mr. MERITT. The superintendent asked for \$10,000, but we have cut the estimates of the superintendents materially at each place, realizing the desire of Congress to keep the estimates down to the lowest possible amount.

Mr. ELSTON. State where Truxton school is located.

Mr. MERITT. It is located in northwestern Arizona near the Walapi Reservation on the Santa Fe Railroad.

Mr. ELSTON. Children are sent there from all that territory?

Mr. MERITT. From that immediate territory and we also get children from the Navajo country.

Mr. ELSTON. This is a nonreservation school.

Mr. MERITT. This would be classed as a reservation boarding school.

Mr. HASTINGS. The capacity is shown in the justification as being 140.

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. HASTINGS. Where did the superintendent testify before the committee? Was it at Grand Canyon?

Mr. HAYDEN. He met us at Grand Canyon. This school is located on the main line of the Santa Fe Railroad in Arizona, and there should be no difficulty at all in obtaining Indian pupils to fill this school to its capacity because of the great surplus of children without schools on the Navajo Reservation who could be taken to Truxton Canyon in less than a day's ride. The committee is perfectly justified in making ample appropriations for schools of this kind in the Southwest. I have shown by Supt. Brown's testimony that Indian children who desire an education are now being turned away because of the lack of funds.

#### IRRIGATION, PIMA INDIANS.

Mr. ELSTON. The next item is \$15,000 for continuing the work of constructing the irrigation system for the lands of the Pima Indians:

For continuing the work of constructing the irrigation system for the irrigation of the lands of the Pima Indians in the vicinity of Sacaton, on the Gila River Indian Reservation, within the limit of cost fixed by the act of March 3, 1905 (33 Stat. L., p. 1081), \$5,000; and for maintenance and operation of the pumping plants and canal systems, \$10,000; in all, \$15,000, reimbursable as provided in section 2 of the act of August 24, 1912 (37 Stat. L., p. 522).



Mr. MERITT. We offer for the record the following justification:

*Irrigation system, Pima Indian lands, Arizona (reimbursable).*

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1921:	
Amount appropriated	\$5,000.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920:	
Amount appropriated	7,500.00
Amount expended	983.72
Unexpended balance	6,516.28

ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURES.

Salaries, wages, etc.	306.60
Fuel, lubricants, power and light service	46.45
Equipment and miscellaneous material	539.65
Miscellaneous	12.17
Outstanding liabilities	78.85
	983.72

*Maintenance and operation irrigation system, Pima Indian lands, Arizona (reimbursable).*

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1921:	
Amount appropriated	\$10,000.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920:	
Unexpended balance	5,483.93
Amount appropriated	7,500.00
	12,983.93
Amount expended	7,808.71
Unexpended balance	5,175.22

ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURES.

Salaries, wages, etc.	4,921.30
Traveling expenses	68.10
Transportation of supplies	29.20
Fuel, lubricants, power and light service	823.50
Equipment and miscellaneous material	1,966.61
	7,808.71

Tribe, Pima-Maricopa: population	4,58
Area of reservation	acres 369.00
Irrigable under project	do 58.00
Under constructed works	do 18.50
Actually irrigated	do 11.22
Cultivated by Indians	do 9.22
Cultivated by white owners	do
Cultivated by white lessees	do 2.00
Number of Indians engaged	1.19
Number of whites engaged (owners)	
Number of whites engaged (lessees)	
Construction costs for fiscal year	\$6,215.2
Construction costs to June 30, 1920	\$672,272.7
Operation and maintenance for fiscal year	\$6,411.0
Operation and maintenance to June 30, 1920	\$37,609.0

Operation and maintenance charges are not collected from water users.

Estimated additional cost to complete, and estimated cost per acre when completed. (See explanation in the narrative below.)

Average value of irrigable land per acre	\$20
Irrigation project started	187

Work done by force account, Indian labor being principally used.

Average annual precipitation	inches
------------------------------	--------

Source of water supply, wells and Gila River.

Crops produced: Alfalfa, beans, corn, cotton, wheat.

Market for products, local and general, excellent.

Distance from railroad, 8 to 15 miles.

Further extension of the irrigation systems on this reservation will be in connection with the construction of the diversion dam above Florence and the one on the reservation at Sacaton, for which provision has been made elsewhere. The sum of \$5,000 above requested is for extension of laterals in connection with the existing system; \$10,000 will be required for operating the 13 pumping plants on this reservation and for maintaining these plants and the canal systems.

The failure to have in cultivation all of the irrigable area under constructed works is due largely to the variable water supply. During some seasons it is possible to irrigate practically the entire area under constructed works, while in other seasons the water supply is insufficient and the acreage cultivated must be reduced. The construction of the diversion dam referred to will greatly aid these Indians in extending the areas under cultivation, as with present diversion facilities frequently when the river is in flood it is impossible to divert into existing canals until the water subsides and temporary brush dams can be thrown across the river.

Mr. ELSTON. In 1920 you used only \$8,700 of an appropriation of \$15,000 under this heading.

Mr. MERITT. That was because of the general conditions existing at that time, and we did as little construction work as we possibly could on account of the high cost and difficulty of getting labor and material.

Mr. ELSTON. Did the balance lapse into the Treasury?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. ELSTON. Do you expect to use the total appropriation of \$15,000 as in the Indian act of 1921?

Mr. MERITT. We will need the full amount for the next fiscal year.

Mr. ELSTON. It appears that you have a corps of engineers whose time is not fully used, although it appears that the salary given would imply that the full time is used. What explanation have you to make of that?

Mr. MERITT. Their work is not confined to that reservation.

Mr. ELSTON. Although they are paid only out of this appropriation?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir; they are paid a regular salary, and we use these employees in the irrigation work in the Southwest.

Mr. ELSTON. So that the table here showing that there are five or six engineers and employees used in connection with this work does not indicate that the whole number is needed all the time.

Mr. MERITT. They are not needed all the time—only a small part of their time on each project. There is not a single one of these men on that operation at this time.

Mr. ELSTON. How much of the work that will be done under this appropriation will be for the benefit of the Indian land and how much of it for the white lessees?

Mr. MERITT. Practically all of it will be for the benefit of the Indians. This is exclusively an Indian project. Where the Indians can not farm all their lands it will be the policy of the bureau to get the lands under cultivation by white lessees.

Mr. ELSTON. This appropriation is designated as being reimbursable. Have you any memorandum of the amount reimbursed to date?

Mr. MERITT. None of this appropriation has been reimbursed, but the land is made very valuable by irrigation. Land that is worth



anywhere from \$5 to \$15 before irrigation is worth from \$100 to \$500 an acre when the water is put on the land.

Mr. ELSTON. Is it expected that as the land is brought into use and becomes valuable at once that it will bear at once its pro rata portion of the cost of maintenance?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; and the law which was enacted at the last session of Congress will apply to this reservation, so far as the collection of construction charges as well as operation and maintenance is concerned.

Mr. ELSTON. And you have started plans to do the work in a definite way?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. ELSTON. It is not feasible to make those collections in advance and expend the money before asking for an appropriation by Congress until it is collected and paid into the Treasury.

Mr. MERITT. No, sir. Every dollar that is expended for irrigation work on this reservation will be returned to the Treasury, because those Indians have ample land resources to guarantee the money advanced by the Government. The Pima Indians are some of the best Indians in the United States. They have always been peaceable, hard-working Indians, and all that they need is the opportunity to make a living.

Mr. DEMPSEY. If you will turn to your justification, Mr. Meritt, on the first page, I notice you say there is irrigable under the project 58,000 acres; that there is actually under constructed works 18,500 and actually irrigated a little over 11,000 acres. Then you say on the second page that the reason you do not cultivate a larger irrigable area is due to the variable water supply, which you propose to remedy in a certain way. As I read that first page, there is actually irrigated only 11,000 acres, and there is under cultivation by the Indians 9,000 and by the white lessees 2,000 acres, which makes 11,000 acres, so that all the land actually irrigated is under cultivation, is it not, practically?

Mr. MERITT. Practically.

Mr. DEMPSEY. What does it mean? What is needed to bring that under constructed works, under irrigation, and what is needed to bring the land which is irrigable under the project to make that irrigable, to make it actually irrigated?

Mr. MERITT. The water for irrigation on this reservation is derived from two sources, the Gila River and underground pumping plants. The Gila River is very irregular in its operations; sometime it is a very large river and at other times there really is no river at all. When the water comes down from the mountains it sometime comes down in floods. We have the appropriations already made by Congress to construct the dams on the Gila River, one on the Pima Reservation, and another above the town of Florence, about 18 miles north of the Pima Reservation. When those dams are constructed we will be able to have sufficient water to irrigate the entire 18,500 acres. Under present conditions we have only enough water to irrigate about 11,000 acres.

Mr. DEMPSEY. So far as concerns the difference between the 11,000 acres and the 18,500 acres, it is simply an insufficiency of water.

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. DEMPSEY. When you have constructed your dams what about the difference between the \$18,000 and the \$58,000 for the 40,000 acres?

Mr. MERITT. When we get the dams we propose to build laterals.

Mr. DEMPSEY. Simply by the construction of laterals you will then have enough water?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. ELSTON. That will be under an agreement with the water users by which they are to bear their proportionate share of the cost?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; we already have entered into that agreement and all the difficulties have been wiped away by a satisfactory agreement and understanding.

Mr. HASTINGS. Is this the reservation that there was controversy about a lease?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. HASTINGS. Is this where the Elliot lease is?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. HASTINGS. There is a controversy about a lease with a man by the name of Elliot, I think, upon this reservation. Was that lease consummated or what was done with it?

Mr. MERITT. That lease has not been consummated. There was serious opposition to this lease by certain parties and certain Indians objected to the lease. It was the view of the Indian Office that the lease was a good thing for the Indians because it would not deprive them of any of their irrigable land and would put into cultivation what are now dry lands. On account of the opposition that has arisen and also on account of the money situation and the low price of cotton it is possible that that lease will not be consummated.

Mr. HAYDEN. Is the situation such that if Mr. Elliot should raise the money and if he could obtain the consent of the individual Indian allottees whose lands would be affected that the development could proceed?

Mr. MERITT. That would be feasible.

Mr. HAYDEN. But as I understand it the Indian Office has advised Mr. Elliot that no land will be leased to him except with the consent of the allottees whose land is affected.

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir. We do not intend to make any leases without the consent of the Indians except in the case of minors, and Indian agents or superintendents would be authorized to sign leases for the minors, and we would not in that case make leases contrary to the wishes of the Indians unless it was a case of where just a few Indians would be holding up the entire project.

Mr. HAYDEN. Is there any time limit under which Mr. Elliot must proceed with this irrigation work?

Mr. MERITT. There is a time limit under his agreement with the department.

Mr. HAYDEN. How much longer has he in which to raise the money to do the work?

Mr. MERITT. He was to begin operations within a certain time, and I think that time has about expired.

Mr. HAYDEN. I ask that Mr. Meritt be permitted to insert the dates in the record.



Mr. MERITT. The information requested is as follows:

ELLIOT LEASES GILA RIVER RESERVATION.

Mr. Elliot's contract was approved on November 22, 1919. This contract authorizes Mr. Elliot to negotiate leases with the individual allottees on 50,000 acres of allotted Indian land on the Gila Reservation in Arizona, in successive tracts of 10,000 acres per annum. The contract contains the following provision:

"Should the party of the first part fail to comply with the provisions of this agreement by negotiating and obtaining execution of leases covering lands in class 1, within 12 months from the date of the approval of this agreement by the Secretary of the Interior, then and in that event, in the discretion of said Secretary this agreement may be canceled and all rights hereunder shall cease."

No leases have yet been executed. The 12 months period expired November 22, 1920.

Mr. HAYDEN. The first lease granted on the Gila River Reservation was to Mr. Lincoln Fowler, of Phoenix, Ariz., and he is the only one who has actually developed any water and succeeded in growing crops on the land.

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. HAYDEN. Is there any objection at all to the Fowler lease from any source?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir.

Mr. HAYDEN. Why is it then that the actual consummation of his lease has not been made by the Interior Department?

Mr. MERITT. Because they have not got the lease up to the department in the proper form. There will be no question about the approval of the lease.

Mr. HAYDEN. Why I asked that question was that Mr. Fowler met me before I left Phoenix and stated that he had invested about \$100,000 in carrying his lease and had been compelled to sell a very valuable farm which he owned to get money to do the work. He could not borrow a dollar from the banks because the Interior Department has not as yet finally approved the lease, although he has over 2,000 acres under actual cultivation. Do you think there will be any further delay on the part of the department in approving his lease?

Mr. MERITT. I think not.

PUMPING PLANT, ETC., COLORADO RIVER INDIAN RESERVATION.

Mr. ELSTON. We will pass to the next item, for continuing the construction of canals and laterals on the Colorado River Indian Reservation.

For continuing the construction of the necessary canals and laterals for the utilization of water from the pumping plant on the Colorado River Indian Reservation, as provided in the act of April 4, 1910 (36 Stat. L., p. 273), \$50,000 and for maintaining and operating the pumping plant, canals, and structures \$55,000; in all, \$105,000, reimbursable as provided in the aforesaid act.

Mr. MERITT. We offer for the record the following justification:

*Irrigation, Colorado River Reservation, Ariz. (reimbursable), canals and laterals.*

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1921:	
Amount appropriated	\$50,000.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920:	
Amount appropriated	82,000.00
Amount expended	81,876.77
Unexpended balance	123.23

ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURES.

Salaries, wages, etc.	22,622.95
Traveling expenses	111.70
Transportation of supplies	28.50
Fuel, lubricants, power, and light service	444.61
Equipment and miscellaneous material	5,184.63
Ditch constructions	52,274.91
Team hire	193.33
Outstanding liabilities	1,016.14
Total	81,876.77

*Maintenance and operation, irrigation system, Colorado River Reservation, Ariz. (reimbursable).*

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1921:	
Amount appropriated	\$36,000.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920:	
Amount appropriated	41,000.00
Amount expended	41,000.00

ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURES.

Salaries, wages, etc.	23,607.32
Traveling expenses	223.35
Transportation of supplies	1,691.34
Forage	18.00
Fuel, lubricants, power and light service	3,987.75
Equipment and miscellaneous material	9,869.85
Outstanding liabilities	1,602.39
Total	41,000.00

*Pumping plant, Colorado River Reservation, Ariz. (reimbursable).*

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1921 (no appropriation).	
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920:	
Amount appropriated	\$11,000.00
Amount expended	10,910.41
Unexpended balance	89.59

ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURES.

Salaries, wages, etc.	4,048.97
Transportation of supplies	43.67
Equipment and miscellaneous material	3,759.25
Miscellaneous	905.75
Outstanding liabilities	1,252.77
Total	10,910.41



*Surveys, etc., irrigation system, Colorado River Reservation, Ariz. (reimbursable).*

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1921 (no appropriation).

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920:

Amount appropriated	\$54,800.00
Amount expended	52,967.00
Unexpended balance	1,832.91

#### ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURES.

Salaries, wages, etc.	44,760.18
Traveling expenses	1,624.28
Transportation of supplies	47.92
Stationery, printing	454.65
Forage	1,548.54
Fuel, lubricants, power, and light service	794.51
Equipment and miscellaneous material	3,168.42
Rent of buildings	80.00
Miscellaneous	228.00
Outstanding liabilities	260.50

Total	52,967.00
-------	-----------

Tribe, Chemehuevi and Mohave; population, 1,136.

Area of reservation	acres	310,400
Irrigable under project	do	11,500
Under constructed works	do	6,000
Actually irrigated	do	4,107
Cultivated by Indians	do	1,500
Cultivated by whites	do	2,607
Number of Indians engaged		110
Number of whites engaged (owner)		4
Number of whites engaged (lessee)		27
Construction costs for fiscal year		\$117,238.05
Construction costs to June 30, 1920		\$374,113.81
Operation and maintenance for fiscal year		\$36,354.12
Operation and maintenance to June 30, 1920		\$149,354.77

Operation and maintenance charges are not collected from water users.

Estimated additional cost to complete, \$150,000.

Estimated cost per acre when completed, \$45.

Average value of irrigable land per acre, \$200 to \$500.

Irrigation project started, 1867.

Work done by force account, Indian labor being principally used.

Average annual precipitation, 4 inches.

Source of water supply, Colorado River.

Crops produced, alfalfa, cotton, kafir corn.

Market for products, local and general, good.

Distance from railroad, 1 to 10 miles.

The installation of this pumping plant was first authorized under the act of April 4, 1910 (36 Stat., 273), and contemplated the irrigation originally of some 5,000 acres to be allotted under 10-acre tracts to the Indians. The lands in this valley are exceedingly fertile if supplied with water, and the scope of the pumping plant has been enlarged owing to the need of additional land for allotment purposes, until it is now contemplated to ultimately irrigate some 11,000 acres. This requires enlarged pumping facilities, additional boiler capacity, and extension of the canals and laterals. These Indians being exceedingly poor, many of them working as day laborers on the railroads are not being in a position to personally cultivate the lands allotted to them, their holdings have been leased under very favorable conditions in order to have their lands cleared, leveled, and put under intensive cultivation, all at the expense of the lessee, which improvements will revert to the Indians at the expiration of these leases, which are from 5 to 10 year periods. At the expiration of the existing leases the allotments will be in that physical condition which should enable the Indians to derive a competent living therefrom, either by actual cultivation themselves or by releasing under cash or crop rentals where the Indians are not in a position to personally cultivate their holdings.

The quantity of silt carried in the waters of the Colorado River is so excessive that the expense of operating and maintaining the system is considerable.

ably above the average. The distributing system, under this pumping plant, has been so constructed that, should the large gravity project along the Colorado River at this point ever be installed, the existing system under the Colorado River pumping plant can be used as a distributing system under the gravity project without detriment to the existing works other than the abandonment of the pumping plant and machinery necessary to lift the water out of the river into the present canals.

Mr. ELSTON. My recollection is that a large part of this land was under lease and being operated by lessees?

Mr. MERITT. There are 2,605 acres being leased to whites and 1,500 acres cultivated by Indians.

Mr. ELSTON. What are the rental figures? The principal construction, I assume, would be the leveling of the land and putting it into proper condition for cultivation.

Mr. MERITT. We have been making contracts to level the land. It costs in some cases as high as \$100 an acre to get this land under cultivation, and the first leases require that work to be done and later we will get large returns annually in rentals for the use of the land after it has once been put into cultivation.

Mr. ELSTON. Are those leases for five-year periods ordinarily, or may they be extended to 10 years?

Mr. MERITT. We can lease as high as 10 years, but I think they are for the five-year period.

Mr. DEMPSEY. The justification says 5 to 10 year period.

Mr. ELSTON. The lessee is required to fence the land also?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. ELSTON. And is required to pay no money rental except the added value given to the land by his operations. Is that true in regard to money, that none is paid at all?

Mr. MERITT. I think the laws require improvements and no money.

Mr. ELSTON. Are the leases drawn in such a way that the lessee has to pay his proportion of the maintenance charge?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; all the lessees in the Indian Service are required to pay a portion of the maintenance.

Mr. ELSTON. Is that being collected on this particular project?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. ELSTON. How much return does that money amount to as an offset against this estimated appropriation of \$105,000?

Mr. MERITT. Mr. Reed can tell you about operation and maintenance on this reservation.

#### STATEMENT OF MR. W. M. REED, IRRIGATION ENGINEER, INDIAN SERVICE.

Mr. REED. We collect from the lessees \$4 to \$8 an acre. On the first of the year when they are doing the leveling a charge is made against them, but it is not collected that year because frequently they do not get any benefit from the work. The following year the collections are made and some of the older leases—that is, leases made with a flat rate—so much per acre, and some of the more recent ones vary with the cost per year, so that they are sliding, in accordance with what the M. & O. charges happen to be.

Mr. ELSTON. Are the overhead charges that we make for this purpose sufficient to cover the amortization of the pumping plant and its



operation as well as the cost of distributing the water and repair of ditches?

Mr. REED. The M. & O. charges do not cover the construction. They are simply the operation, including, of course, fuel and attendance and maintaining the ditches and distribution of water. The construction charges would have to be paid back as construction charges, so much each year.

Mr. ELSTON. What practical plan have you devised to get from the land when it has been cultivated the return of the construction cost as well as the deferred maintenance expense charges?

Mr. REED. The construction charge is contemplated to be paid in 20 years.

Mr. ELSTON. The same as the Reclamation Service plan?

Mr. REED. Yes.

Mr. DEMPSEY. The land costs pretty nearly what it is worth. You have spent \$80 an acre—\$500,000 for 6,000 acres—and then if that costs \$50 to \$100 an acre that would make \$150, and your estimated value is \$200; and if you take a period of 5 or 10 years in which to get it to a condition where it is worth \$200 it costs more than it is worth on that basis.

Mr. REED. The land is worth more than \$200. That is a low estimate. There is no better land lying in the West for the production of the kind of crops that are raised there, and the \$200, in my estimation, is very low. I think Mr. Hayden can substantiate that on that line.

Mr. HASTINGS. Have you had a supply of water?

Mr. REED. There is ample water.

Mr. HASTINGS. This is near Parker.

Mr. REED. Yes, sir. There is ample water in the river for the area under cultivation. There is danger, however, if the water is not applied, of the Indians losing the water right to any of the surplus land over the 10,000 or 12,000 acres that they may actually use. That, of course, is not a pumping proposition. If that is obtained it means a gravity system, and when the gravity system is installed and the expense spread over the whole system of about 100,000 acres, it would make the per acre charge much less than it would under the pumping system.

Mr. DEMPSEY. I see the land that is irrigable is 11,500 acres as against 6,000 acres actually irrigated. How much is the additional expense going to be, to irrigate the remainder, the 5,500 acres? Is that all included in this \$150,000 estimate of the cost to complete the project?

Mr. REED. Yes. That is included.

Mr. DEMPSEY. That would be \$650,000 for the 11,500 acres. You place leases varying from 5 to 10 years for nothing?

Mr. REED. Yes.

Mr. ELSTON. Is this \$105,000 part of the estimate; part of the \$150,000 to complete?

Mr. REED. To complete the pumping plant. This has nothing to do with the gravity.

Mr. ELSTON. This \$105,000, I understand, is a vanishing thing each year, spent for current work, maintenance purposes which recur every year. This \$105,000 is in the nature of a permanent fund, so

that you need only \$45,000 more to complete your distributive systems and then be under the necessity of maintaining the pumping plants.

Mr. REED. For this 116,000 acres.

Mr. ELSTON. If it is only \$150,000 estimated to complete the project, why do you ask so much of that amount at this present time? Why can not it be distributed along according to needs?

Mr. REED. There is an increased demand for the water and it is believed that it is the best thing to get the water to the lands at the earliest possible moment for fear of complications in the water rights that may arise from other appropriations.

Mr. DEMPSEY. You mean by other claimants instead of other appropriations?

Mr. HASTINGS. Appropriations of water?

Mr. DEMPSEY. We laymen in the East have to have those terms explained.

Mr. REED. In California, in the Imperial Valley, there is a vast area that is under cultivation and a vast area that is not under cultivation, but is desired to be, and the full development of the Colorado River is being agitated by practically all of the States in the Southwest, and there will probably be some good results from this agitation, and unless the Indians' lands have obtained their right by the actual use of the water they may fail to hold it.

Mr. ELSTON. Mr. Reed, my question with regard to the application of this \$105,000 must have been a little misleading, because it is stated right here in the draft of your bill that \$50,000 only is to be used ostensibly for construction purposes, and \$55,000 for maintenance purposes.

Mr. REED. Yes; what did I say?

Mr. ELSTON. That there will remain \$100,000 to be used for permanent construction purposes, if your estimate of \$150,000 is right, with regard to the finishing of the project?

Mr. REED. Yes.

Mr. ELSTON. Just exactly how do you expect to use this \$50,000 out of the \$105,000, which \$50,000 you say will be used to continue the construction of the necessary canals and laterals? What immediate use will be made of these canals?

Mr. REED. The conveyance of the water to the lands to be irrigated.

Mr. ELSTON. Are those new lands to be irrigated already under lease?

Mr. REED. Everything is practically under lease that can be farmed to-day. There are applicants for more leases. We do not lease until we are pretty well sure that we can furnish the water.

Mr. ELSTON. The \$55,000 for maintenance would keep in order the present structures and put water on the 6,000 acres now in use?

Mr. REED. And pump the water.

Mr. ELSTON. The \$50,000 will be needed to extend laterals and bring new lands into irrigation?

Mr. REED. Yes.

Mr. ELSTON. That will not be required for the immediate need of any Indian so far as his ability to go on the land and cultivate it is concerned inasmuch as the number of acres already under irrigation is sufficient to supply all Indians on the reservation? Is that correct?



Mr. REED. No; because many of the allotments not in cultivation at the present time require cultivation, and this appropriation is to reach those lands. A few of the allotments are comparatively level and can be put in shape for a small sum, while others are extremely rough and require very large sums.

Mr. ELSTON. All these allotments are granted to the Indians by way of patents so that the Indians are able to deed the land?

Mr. REED. No, sir; all the lands are held under trust by the Government.

Mr. HAYDEN. I would like to inquire of Mr. Meritt in regard to the reference to the Thirty-sixth Statutes, page 273, which states that the appropriations made for irrigation construction on this reservation are to be reimbursed to the United States whenever the surplus lands of the reservation are sold.

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. HAYDEN. The fact is that there are about 100,000 acres of irrigable land on the reservation; that there are 1,400 Indians who are each entitled to the 10-acre allotments; so that 14,000 acres will be set aside for Indians, leaving approximately 86,000 acres of land to be sold. Considering the character of the land and its possibilities, is there any question but what the United States will be reimbursed for the full amount of all of the expenditures for Indian irrigation whenever the surplus land is sold?

Mr. MERITT. That is true.

Mr. DEMPSEY. The surplus lands on your estimated value ought to be worth a little over a million and a half dollars—\$20 an acre for 86,000 acres.

Mr. REED. It is not worth that without irrigation.

Mr. HAYDEN. I do not think that it would be fair to charge a settler a high price for the land if he obtains it in its raw state. He ought to pay only a reasonable price, considering the fact that he must also pay all reclamation charges. But, in any event, at a very reasonable price, for which the land could be sold, and the Government would be fully reimbursed.

Mr. DEMPSEY. I was thinking of it as irrigable land.

Mr. MERITT. At \$20 an acre it would be worth \$2,000,000.

Mr. HAYDEN. I want to ask why you have omitted the reference heretofore carried, to the effect that the Government intended to ultimately cultivate 150,000 acres of land on this reservation. It seems to me that the language of the original act of April 4, 1910 Thirty-sixth Statutes, should be followed, which provides that this appropriation was made for the purpose of securing an appropriation of water from the Colorado River for approximately 150,000 acres of land. It may be of immense advantage to the Indians to date their appropriation of water back to 1910 rather than to take it at the time the water was actually applied to the land. Is there any good reason why that same form that has been generally used should not be repeated?

Mr. ELSTON. That is merely a question containing historical reference. It has no legal value.

Mr. HAYDEN. Congress in 1910 said:

Thirty thousand dollars for the construction of a pumping plant to be used for irrigation purposes on the Colorado River Reservation, together with the

necessary canals and laterals, for the utilization of water in connection therewith, for the purpose of securing an appropriation of water for the irrigation of approximately 150,000 acres of land.

That shows that Congress made an initial appropriation of water and that funds for applying the water to the land were made available from year to year. The original appropriation of water was thus kept alive. When the time comes to expend larger sums to complete the entire project the appropriation of water will date back to 1910.

Mr. HASTINGS. Is that language used in the act of 1910?

Mr. HAYDEN. It is.

Mr. HASTINGS. That was in these years previously, that language of the act of April 4, 1910.

Mr. DEMPSEY. I doubt if the declaration would aid you in a lawsuit.

Mr. HAYDEN. The Colorado River is an interstate stream and a navigable stream over which Congress has complete jurisdiction. I do not know how the courts would finally decide the question, but it seems to me that it is the duty of Congress to do everything possible to protect the water rights of the Indians, who are the wards of the Government.

In that connection I submit for the record an extract from the revised statutes of Arizona, which deals with appropriations of water, inasmuch as Mr. Dempsey has raised that question.

Mr. ELSTON. Yes.

(The extracts referred to are as follows:)

REVISED STATUTES OF ARIZONA, 1913.

5337. Any person or persons, company or corporation shall have the right to appropriate any of the unappropriated waters or the surplus of flood waters in this State for delivery to consumers, rental, milling, irrigation, mechanical, domestic, stock, or other beneficial purposes, and such person or persons, company or corporation for the purpose of making such appropriation of waters as herein specified shall have the right to construct and maintain reservoirs, dams, canals, ditches, flumes, and any and all other necessary waterways, and the person or persons, company or corporation first appropriating water for the purposes herein mentioned shall always have the better right to the same.

5338. \* \* \* That said person or persons, company or corporation after posting and filing their notice as herein provided shall within a reasonable time thereafter construct their dam or dams, reservoir or reservoirs, canal or canals, as the case may be, and shall after such construction use reasonable diligence to maintain the same for the purposes in such notices specified, and failure within a reasonable time after posting and filing such notice or notices to construct such reservoir, dam, or canal as in such notice specified or to use reasonable diligence after such construction to maintain the same shall be held to work a forfeiture of such right to the water or waters attempted to be appropriated.

Mr. HAYDEN. I would like to ask Mr. Meritt about the status of a report provided for by the last Congress with respect to a large gravity project on this reservation. Has that report been submitted to Congress as yet?

Mr. MERITT. I am not sure that report has been submitted to Congress. It has been prepared.

Mr. HAYDEN. I have inquired at the document room and been unable to obtain a copy of it.

Mr. MERITT. None of the reports are being printed this year.



Mr. REED. It is very voluminous.

Mr. ELSTON. The next item is on page 42 of the estimates, operation and maintenance of pumping plants for Papago Indians.

#### PUMPING PLANTS FOR PAPAGO INDIANS.

For operation and maintenance of pumping plants for distribution of a water supply for Papago Indian villages in southern Arizona, \$25,000.

Mr. MERITT. You will find, Mr. Chairman, that we are asking for a less amount for the next fiscal year than for last year. We are asking for \$25,000; the appropriation last year was \$52,000. I offer for the record the following justification.

#### *Water supply, Papago Indian villages, Arizona.*

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1921:	
Amount appropriated	\$35,000.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920:	
Amount appropriated	38,000.00
Amount expended	33,034.13
Unexpended balance	4,965.87

#### ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURES.

Salaries, wages, etc	5,293.83
Traveling expenses	550.81
Transportation of supplies	1,810.16
Fuel, lubricants, power and light service	280.45
Equipment and miscellaneous material	20,584.02
Well drilling	2,920.26
Miscellaneous	199.20
Outstanding liabilities	1,386.40
	33,034.13

#### *Maintenance and operation water works, Papago Indian Villages, Arizona.*

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1921:	
Amount appropriated	\$17,000.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920:	
Amount appropriated	14,000.00
Amount expended	13,984.03
Unexpended balance	15.97

#### ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURES.

Salaries, wages, etc	7,395.49
Traveling expenses	229.75
Transportation of supplies	161.84
Fuel, lubricants, power and light service	1,738.36
Equipment and miscellaneous material	3,063.44
Miscellaneous	8.75
Outstanding liabilities	1,386.40
Total	13,984.03

Tribe, Papago, population	1,758
Area of reservation	2,335.510 acres
Estimated number of head of stock owned by Indians	28,267

Number of villages benefited	21
Construction costs for fiscal year	\$32,873.95
Construction costs to June 30, 1920	\$127,372.69
O. and M. for fiscal year <sup>1</sup>	\$18,994.87
O. and M. to June 30, 1920 <sup>1</sup>	\$51,867.04
O. and M. charges are not collected from water users. <sup>1</sup>	

Twenty pumping plants have been installed in the Papago country, and 6 proposed plants contemplated, making a total of 26 plants for the benefit of 21 villages.

As soon as these plants are in operation the Indians take advantage of the opportunity to bring in cattle, and it enables them to remain permanently in one location. It has been estimated that each well will sustain 500 to 1,000 head of cattle. There are several good locations remaining where splendid grazing is available but where no water can be had.

You will find, Mr. Chairman, that this reservation is located on the border of Mexico. It is a very arid country and the water supply is exceedingly short. We have constructed a number of wells for the benefit of these Indians, and they are making splendid uses of the wells constructed, which has enabled the Indians to increase their herds and make a more substantial living from raising stock, which is their principal industry.

Mr. ELSTON. What is the financial ability of this tribe?

Mr. MERITT. They have no funds to their credit. They are exceedingly poor Indians and live in a country where it would be impossible for a like number of white people to live.

Mr. ELSTON. Is it contemplated that when those wells are in operation that they should be taken over by the Indians and the ordinary maintenance cost thereafter borne by them?

Mr. MERITT. This appropriation calls for operation and maintenance of the pumping plants already constructed. They are not in position at this time to pay for the operation and maintenance of these wells.

Mr. ELSTON. You say they have 28,000 head of cattle?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. DEMPSEY. In your justification you speak about additional wells or pumping plants.

Mr. MERITT. We do not propose to construct any additional wells out of this appropriation. But later when conditions get more nearly normal it may be desirable to come back to Congress and ask for an appropriation for the construction of additional wells.

Mr. ELSTON. This is an estimate of about a little over \$1,000 per well for operation and maintenance per year?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. ELSTON. About what kind of labor is required for the operation of a well, and about what cost for fuel?

Mr. REED. We have over this entire area two engineers. I mean stationary engineers, who supervise the operation of those wells. The pumpers or men who actually operate the pumps are Indians, and, of course, they are unable to make repairs, and the mechanics move from place to place, covering a territory of a size larger than the State of Rhode Island, and supervise all the work. The gasoline is purchased on the coast, shipped to Tucson, and from there hauled out. The first year of the operation of the new well the Government has hauled the gasoline and has paid for it.

<sup>1</sup> Operation and maintenance charges.



It is contemplated this year that the Indians, however, will begin the real operation. The expense of the operation of these plants, in doing a certain amount of the work which he can do and hauling the gasoline which he can do, but the expert work of repairs and maintaining of machinery will have to be continued for another period. It is our hope to gradually let go, to educate the Indian and make him competent to handle it and let him assume the full operation, with undoubtedly some supervision for some years. These wells are in depth from 200 to 600 feet, and it is not to be considered that an Indian who had never had anything to with a well that he could not rope with a lariat rope should take charge of the maintenance and operation of machinery more or less complicated necessary, which is necessary to raise the water.

Mr. ELSTON. With that plan of gradually putting on the Indian the burden of the maintenance of these wells carried into effect, there ought to be a reflex in this appropriation item.

Mr. REED. In the future; yes. We hope to make it show this year.

Mr. ELSTON. Is this the tribal herd that has 28,000 head of cattle?

Mr. REED. No, sir.

Mr. ELSTON. Individual bands owned by individual Indians?

Mr. REED. Yes, sir. We have purchased some tribal bulls for the benefit of the individual stock owned by the Indians.

Mr. ELSTON. Are those Indians able to do much more than eke out a living or have they revenue in addition by reason of the maintenance of their herds?

Mr. REED. They make a living. Some of the Indians have done well with stock, but as a general rule they have simply existed.

Mr. ELSTON. They own the reservation?

Mr. REED. Yes, sir.

Mr. ELSTON. It is rather arid and has not much productive land within its borders.

Mr. REED. Very arid.

Mr. ELSTON. Have they any funds to their credit?

Mr. REED. No, sir.

Mr. ELSTON. None in the Treasury.

Mr. REED. No, sir.

Mr. MERITT. Mr. Dempsey, in answer to your question a moment ago, I will say we have an appropriation for this fiscal year which we have not yet expended, and we will drill some additional wells out of the appropriation now available.

Mr. HASTINGS. Between now and June 30?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. HASTINGS. Do you think when those wells are drilled that no more will be required to drill on the reservation?

Mr. MERITT. At some future date we will drill additional wells.

Mr. HAYDEN. It was my understanding that it was the purpose of the Indian Office to keep a Government well-drilling outfit in the Papago country for some time to come.

Mr. REED. We are drilling these wells by contract. We do not own the equipment, simply let contracts, and if we should shut down they would move out.

Mr. DEMPSEY. You will have to pay the cost of the outfit going away and coming back?

Mr. REED. Yes. We believe, however, that at the present time we have expanded our well activities to the immediate necessities of these Indians. When they have caught up with what we have already done, we think it is time to expand again. If that comes within one year we will be back for more money; if it is spread over two years we will not come back until necessary. I will say one thing to explain more fully the chairman's question about its being arid. There is not on that whole area a drop of permanent water, on the surface area.

Mr. ELSTON. The area is as large as Rhode Island.

Mr. REED. There is in the rainy season in the foothills of the Barbaquivira Mountains some springs, but as the rainy season passes those dry up entirely and you can drive over it as we did, with teams, for days without seeing a drop of water that was not pulled out of the ground.

Mr. HAYDEN. During the course of the investigation by the Committee on Indian Affairs we met the superintendent of the Papago reservation, Mr. McCormick, at Sacaton. At that time, in discussing the needs of the reservation, he urged continuing the operation of these pumping plants, and also requested an appropriation for a telephone line from Tucson to the Sells Agency, at an estimated cost of \$17,000. The superintendent further stated it was very necessary to fence the reservation boundary line, and that if Congress would appropriate \$5,000 for labor that the Indians would furnish the posts and the cattlemen of the vicinity would provide the barbed wire. I offer for the record a memorandum and a justification for such appropriations.

Mr. ELSTON. If there is no objection it may go into the record.

(The statement referred to is as follows:)

*Papago Reservation, Ariz.*—For operation and maintenance of pumping plants, \$25,000; for telephone line from Tucson to Sells Agency, \$17,000; for labor in constructing fence on reservation boundary lines, \$5,000; in all, \$47,000.

Mr. HAYDEN. The investigating committee met Mr. Thomas F. McCormick, the superintendent of the Papago Reservation, on May 22 at Sacaton, Ariz. I quote from his statement made at that time:

An appropriation of \$5,000 should be made for the fencing of both sides of the "strip" in the northern part of the reservation. This "strip" is occupied by cattlemen, and they are perfectly willing to furnish the material if the Government will furnish part of the labor for fencing the reservation boundary line along this "strip." This \$5,000 should be used for labor only.

A telephone line between Tucson and Sells Agency is an absolute necessity to properly carry on the business at the agency. Under the present arrangement if I have a message to send it will take a man two days, with the use of an automobile to take it to Tucson, at a cost of not less than \$10. The Hon. Carl Hayden has now a bill pending for the appropriation of \$17,000 for the construction of this telephone line, and I trust that immediate and favorable action will be taken on Congressman Hayden's bill.

#### FULFILLING TREATIES WITH NAVAJOS, SCHOOLS.

Mr. ELSTON. The next item is a treaty item. That is a matter of contract, so that there is little question as to any variation in the amount of your estimate.

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to carry into effect the provisions of the sixth article of the treaty of June 1, 1868, between the United States and



the Navajo Nation or Tribe of Indians, proclaimed August 12, 1868, whereby the United States agrees to provide school facilities for the children of the Navajo Tribe of Indians, \$100,000; *Provided*, That the said Secretary may expend said funds, in his discretion, in establishing or enlarging day or industrial schools.

Mr. MERITT. The Government is under treaty obligations to educate the Navajo Indians. The Government has been neglectful in complying with the terms of the treaty. Congress has in the past few years made appropriations of \$100,000 for that purpose, and I offer for the record the following justification:

*Fulfilling treaties with Navajos, schools, Arizona.*

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1921:

Amount appropriated.....	\$100,000.00
--------------------------	--------------

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1920:

Amount appropriated.....	100,000.00
Amount expended.....	79,861.26

Unexpended balance.....	<sup>1</sup> 20,138.74
-------------------------	------------------------

ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURES.

Construction of buildings.....	50,472.19
Repair of buildings.....	3,253.75
Outstanding liabilities.....	26,135.32
	79,861.26

During the fiscal year the \$100,000 appropriated for providing school facilities for the Navajo Tribe of Indians was used as follows: Navajo School, capacity increased from 300 to 350; Tohatchi School, Navajo jurisdiction, capacity increased from 150 to 250; Pueblo Bonito School, capacity increased from 180 to 340; San Juan School, work was begun at Toadlena looking to increase in capacity from 80 to 150 pupils; Leupp School, capacity was increased from 163 to 326 pupils in some departments.

Part of the work referred to above had been begun in previous years, as, for instance, work at Pueblo Bonito and at Toadlena. Work is still going on at Toadlena and at Leupp. At the latter place there is considerable construction work to be done to round out the capacity in all departments. Practically all of the \$100,000 authorized for use during 1921 is being expended at Toadlena and Leupp.

With over 6,000 children out of school on the Navajo Reservation, the need for additional school facilities is great. Because of the nomadic habits of the Indians, due to the nature of the country, boarding schools are generally necessary.

Mr. ELSTON. While the Government has engaged in this treaty to appropriate for the purpose you have mentioned, has it obligated itself to appropriate any definite amount per year?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir.

Mr. DEMPSEY. But it has obligated itself to educate these children?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir. The article of the treaty reads as follows:

In order to insure the civilization of the Indians entering into this treaty, the necessity of education is admitted, especially of such of them as may be settled on said agricultural parts of this reservation; and they therefore pledge themselves to compel their children, male and female, between the ages of 6 and 16 years, to attend school; and it is hereby made the duty of the agent for said Indians to see that this stipulation is strictly complied with:

<sup>1</sup> There are additional outstanding liabilities which will practically wipe out this unexpended balance.

and the United States agrees that for every 30 children between said ages who can be induced or compelled to attend school a house shall be provided and a teacher competent to teach the elementary branches of an English education shall be furnished, who will reside among said Indians and faithfully discharge his or her duties as a teacher.

Mr. DEMPSEY. And the amount is flexible according to the number of children and the cost of educating them?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; but there are 7,000 children in the Navajo country now without school facilities; therefore Congress has not kept its agreement with these Indians.

Mr. ELSTON. The amount appropriated under this item is applied to the definite purpose of educating Navajos?

Mr. MERITT. This appropriation is used for constructing new buildings and enlarging the present school plants so as to increase the capacity.

Mr. ELSTON. Have you expended the full amount of the appropriations heretofore?

Mr. MERITT. We did not expend the full amount during the war for the reason that we could not get the material or the help. The amount unexpended went back into the Treasury.

Mr. DEMPSEY. You have \$30,000 now on hand, which will be expended before the end of the fiscal year?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. ELSTON. How much in addition to this \$100,000 do you apply to educational purposes among the Navajos? How much of the general appropriation for education was comprised in the large item that we considered some days ago—how much of that was applied to education in the Navajo country?

Mr. MERITT. None of this money is used for actual educational purposes, but for enlarging the capacity, so that we can educate the Indian children. Then we use the general support fund for educational purposes among the Navajos. Three hundred and twenty thousand one hundred and forty-seven dollars and twelve cents was expended in the Navajo country during the fiscal year 1920 from Indian schools support, divided as follows:

*Indian school support, 1920, Leupp—Analysis of expenditures.*

Salaries, wages, etc.....	\$8, 838. 59
Traveling expenses.....	444. 95
Transportation of supplies.....	571. 18
Telegraph and telephone service.....	83. 85
Stationery, printing, schoolroom supplies.....	72. 48
Subsistence supplies.....	4, 730. 79
Dry goods, clothing, etc.....	1, 409. 48
Forage.....	664. 80
Fuel, lubricants, power and light service.....	3, 452. 05
Medical supplies, etc.....	118. 52
Equipment and miscellaneous material.....	5 047. 81
Seed and trees.....	276. 73
	<hr/>
	25, 711. 23

*Indian school support, 1920, Moqui—Analysis of expenditures.*

Salaries, wages, etc.....	\$24, 123. 74
Traveling expenses.....	95. 40
Transportation of supplies.....	2, 188. 66
Stationery, printing, schoolroom supplies.....	377. 83



Subsistence supplies .....	\$2, 695. 70
Dry goods, clothing, etc .....	1, 968. 98
Forage .....	704. 41
Fuel, lubricants, power and light service .....	778. 04
Medical supplies, etc .....	1. 64
Equipment and miscellaneous material .....	2, 250. 16
Seed and trees .....	24. 00
	<hr/>
	35, 208. 56

*Indian school support, 1920, Navajo—Analysis of expenditures.*

Salaries, wages, etc .....	\$45, 165. 59
Traveling expenses .....	1, 418. 78
Transportation of supplies .....	17, 835. 68
Telegraph and telephone service .....	26. 35
Stationery, printing, schoolroom supplies .....	202. 61
Subsistence supplies .....	24, 064. 87
Dry goods, clothing, etc .....	12, 304. 10
Forage .....	4, 076. 69
Fuel, lubricants, power and light service .....	6, 219. 75
Medical supplies, etc .....	1, 019. 90
Live stock .....	1, 650. 00
Equipment and miscellaneous material .....	6, 976. 62
Film service, laundry work, and seed .....	341. 51
	<hr/>
	121, 302. 45

*Indian school support, 1920, Pueblo Bonito—Analysis of expenditures.*

Salaries, wages, etc .....	\$16, 539. 47
Traveling expenses .....	236. 88
Transportation of supplies .....	1, 932. 80
Telegraph and telephone service .....	7. 20
Stationery, printing, schoolroom supplies .....	380. 54
Subsistence supplies .....	13, 192. 90
Dry goods, clothing, etc .....	8, 723. 44
Forage .....	564. 77
Fuel, lubricants, power, and light service .....	379. 20
Medical supplies, etc .....	10. 00
Live stock .....	32. 20
Equipment and miscellaneous material .....	9, 977. 11
Medical service, seed, and trees .....	169. 11
	<hr/>
	52, 145. 83

*Indian school support, 1920, San Juan—Analysis of expenditures.*

Salaries, wages, etc .....	\$16, 537. 70
Traveling expenses .....	228. 68
Transportation of supplies .....	3, 664. 11
Telegraph and telephone service .....	34. 90
Stationery, printing, schoolroom supplies .....	93. 51
Subsistence supplies .....	13, 643. 57
Dry goods, clothing, etc .....	5, 952. 44
Forage .....	54. 40
Fuel, lubricants, power and light service .....	571. 21
Live stock .....	144. 00
Equipment and miscellaneous material .....	850. 11
Seed and trees .....	869. 70
	<hr/>
	42, 644. 50

*Indian school support, 1920, Western Navajo—Analysis of expenditures.*

Salaries, wages, etc .....	\$16, 384. 90
Traveling expenses .....	266. 00
Transportation of supplies .....	5, 196. 10

Telegraph and telephone service-----	\$3. 95
Stationery, printing, schoolroom supplies-----	196. 58
Subsistence supplies-----	8, 356. 98
Dry goods, clothing, etc-----	5, 473. 81
Forage-----	552. 54
Fuel, lubricants, power and light service-----	2, 716. 95
Medical supplies, etc-----	232. 33
Live stock-----	2. 00
Equipment and miscellaneous material-----	3, 175. 54
Medical service, seed and trees-----	576. 63
	<hr/>
	43, 134. 50

Mr. ELSTON. So that you would depend on other appropriations to maintain the schools and upon this appropriation for constructing extra schools?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir. The treaty provides "shall provide school facilities for the children of the Navajo Tribe of Indians."

Mr. ELSTON. Don't you regard other activities under other appropriations outside of this item as a partial compliance with these treaty obligations?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; but it is not a full compliance and we have not been able to educate all the children and have not the capacity to give them an education.

Mr. ELSTON. When will that point be reached when you feel that these obligations and the work under this special appropriation under these treaty items will be complete, so that the ordinary current appropriations for general school purposes will apply to the Navajo country along with other reservations?

Mr. MERITT. It will be a number of years before we have sufficient school capacity for Indian children in the Navajo country. I would say it will be 10 years before we will be able to have full capacity for all the children in the Navajo country.

Mr. ELSTON. Then you contemplate a period in the future where this obligation will be extinguished, so far as asking for an appropriation under that particular item?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. DEMPSEY. Your repairs, wells, springs—your construction and repair item will constantly grow, will it not?

Mr. MERITT. We will not use this appropriation for repairs. Ordinarily we will use the general appropriation for repairs to agency and school buildings.

Mr. ELSTON. Is this used to construct day schools or to make additions to boarding schools, or just how is it applied?

Mr. MERITT. It is used for both purposes. Heretofore we have used it for enlarging the present school plants, because we could get capacity sooner that way than we could by building new plants, on account of the great cost involved.

Mr. DEMPSEY. If you will turn to your justification, you will see that part of this was used for repairs this year, \$3.253—only a small part, to be sure.

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; we have repaired some plants in order to increase our capacity.

Mr. DEMPSEY. What you mean is that this item when used for repairs is repairs simply in the sense of extensions?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.



Mr. HAYDEN. While the Committee on Indian Affairs was on the tour of investigation it was disclosed that there are over 8,000 Navajo children of school age, of which to-day only about 750 are in school. This appropriation should be materially increased, and we should also follow the recommendation made by the superintendent, Mr. Paquette, in which he stated that additional boarding schools should be established on the Navajo Reservation, one at Lukai Chukai, one at Wide Ruins, and one at Kayenta, and the existing schools enlarged and developed. Congress has by a binding treaty agreed to educate the Navajo. It must be done sometime. Why put it off any longer? There is a general obligation to educate all Indians and a particular obligation to the Navajos made in a solemn treaty. Congress should double this appropriation and direct the construction of additional boarding schools at once.

There is another article in the Navajo treaty to which our attention was directed—the seventh article. With the permission of the chairman, I will insert that provision of the treaty in the record.

ART. 7. When the head of a family shall have selected lands and received his certificate as above directed, and the agent shall be satisfied that he intends in good faith to commence cultivating the soil for a living, he shall be entitled to receive seeds and agricultural implements for the first year, not exceeding in value \$100 and for each succeeding year he shall continue to farm, for a period of two years, he shall be entitled to receive seeds and implements to the value of \$25.

The superintendent says that no appropriation has ever been made by Congress to carry this article into effect: that there are a number of Navajos who have settled on the land who should be further encouraged to abandon their nomadic habits. He therefore asks a small appropriation to carry out that article of the treaty. I offer a memorandum to that effect, and I shall insert a quotation from the statement made by Mr. Paquette that I am sure will justify the committee in taking favorable action.

(The statements above referred to are as follows:)

#### FULFILLING TREATY WITH NAVAJOS, ARIZONA.

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to carry into effect the sixth article of the treaty between the United States and the Navajo Indians, proclaimed August 12, 1868, whereby the United States agrees to provide school facilities for the children of said Indians, \$200,000: *Provided*, That \$100,000 of this amount may be used in commencing the construction of boarding schools at Lukai Chukai, Wide Ruins, and Kayenta on the Navajo Reservation, Ariz. *Provided further*, That the said Secretary may expend a part of said sum of \$200,000 in establishing day or industrial schools.

For seeds and agricultural implements, for distribution to heads of families as provided in the seventh article of said treaty, \$1,000; in all, \$201,000.

#### STATEMENT OF MR. PETER PAQUETTE, SUPERINTENDENT NAVAJO INDIAN AGENCY FORT DEFENCE, ARIZ.

I urge an appropriation to build a boarding school with a capacity of 200 pupils to supplant the small day school at Lukai Chukai, which is a failure like all day schools for the Navajos are failures. The Lukai Chukai Mountains where the altitude is lower than at Fort Defiance and the climate adapted to the raising of fruit and crops of every description. Two mountain streams flow through the valley and are used by the Indians for irrigation purposes. The school embraces 80 acres of fine irrigable land, an ideal place to teach the pupils farming and irrigating. The Indians living in that district could easily fill a school of a capacity for 150 pupils.

I would urge another boarding school at Wide Ruins, 40 miles southwest of Fort Defiance, at the southern extremity of the mountain range, a farming district. A boarding school with a capacity of 200 pupils is necessary in that locality for the large number of Indians living at Wide Ruins, on the southern slope of the mountain, the southern extremity of the reservation, and off the reservation in Arizona.

If I may make a suggestion for the benefit of the most neglected Indians of the tribe, I would urge the creation of a new agency with a large boarding school at Kayenta, the new jurisdiction to take in portions of the Navajo, and Keams Canyon Agencies. Unless civilization is brought to the Indians in this far-away district they will remain as they are for another century.

#### WATER SUPPLY, NAVAJO AND HOPI INDIANS.

Mr. ELSTON. Unless there is a further question on that item, we will pass to the next item, for continuing the development of the water supply for the Navajo and Hopi Indians, estimated, \$50,000.

For continuing the development of a water supply for the Navajo and Hopi Indians on the Moqui Reservation, and the Navajo, Pueblo Bonito, San Juan, and Western Navajo subdivisions of the Navajo Reservation in Arizona and New Mexico, \$50,000, reimbursable out of any funds of said Indians now or hereafter available.

Mr. MERITT. We offer for the record the following justification:

*Water supply, Navajo and Hopi Indians, Arizona. (Reimbursable).*

#### Fiscal year ending June 30, 1921:

Amount appropriated	\$35,000.00
---------------------	-------------

#### Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920:

Amount appropriated	30,000.00
Amount expended	30,000.00

#### Analysis of expenditures:

Salaries, wages, etc	15,298.12
Traveling expenses	528.57
Transportation of supplies	3,471.89
Fuel, lubricants, power and light service	715.50
Equipment and miscellaneous material	9,890.59
Rent of buildings	72.00
Miscellaneous	23.33
	<u>30,000.00</u>

Tribes, Navajo and Hopi, population	22,926
Area of reservation	14,409,357 acres
Estimated number of sheep, goats, horses, and cattle owned by Indians	1,170,560
Number of wells drilled	<sup>1</sup> 220
Construction costs for fiscal year	\$25,272.47
Construction costs to June 30, 1920	\$245,966.53
Operation and maintenance for fiscal year	\$9,138.13
Operation and maintenance to June 30, 1920	\$44,364.55

Operation and maintenance charges are not collected from water users.

There is no question in the minds of those who know conditions and results that the benefits to the Indians from this water development is greater than for a similar sum expended for any other work for the southwestern Indians. They have increased their flocks and herds, because the grazing area has been increased, and their material welfare has been raised to a much higher standard than ever before.

For the past year two well rigs only have been at work, as the money available for the work would not permit a greater extension of the work.

It is absolutely necessary to maintain all of the windmills and wells as they are put in, for if left to the Indians they would only last a few months at best.

<sup>1</sup> Nine wells drilled during fiscal year 1920.



A regular patrol of all wells is maintained, and over 500 miles' travel per month is necessary to visit each one once and oil and make minor repairs. When emergencies arise, as a "breakdown," a special trip is necessary as quickly as possible, for, having become accustomed to depend on the wells, the flocks are so disturbed that it is almost impossible to water them at any other point. As additional wells are drilled it is necessary to supply a windmill, tank, and trough. In the operation of two well rigs over \$13,000 was expended.

It is believed that with \$50,000 for 1922 three rigs could be operated and the maintenance and repairs kept up.

Mr. ELSTON. There was some little comment made by the committee when it visited the Hopi and Navajo country, that while those wells were installed they did not appear to be in very effective operation. I know we had a rather sad experience in regard to one well which we came upon which did not yield any water and did not seem to be in use at all and appeared to be neglected entirely. Have you any report on the condition of wells as to whether they are in effective operation?

Mr. MERITT. We understand that the committee found that some of these wells were not in operation, and it is our purpose to take up with Mr. Robinson, the supervisor of that district, that question and direct him to see that these wells are kept in operation.

Mr. ELSTON. My opinion is that your judgment of the necessity of this kind of work is absolutely right; that this kind of work can not be stressed too much. How do you feel about it?

Mr. HASTINGS. The agency for this reservation is at Keams Canyon.

Mr. MERITT. From the Navajo Reservation.

Mr. ELSTON. It covers an area that would be about the size of what State?

Mr. HAYDEN. West Virginia.

Mr. MERITT. Fourteen million acres.

Mr. ELSTON. It is a high mesa or plateau country, with very little surface water, and it is used by herds extensively.

Mr. HAYDEN. In justification for this appropriation I would like permission to insert in the record certain extracts from the testimony given before the congressional committee of investigation with respect to the benefits of developing stock water in the Navajo country.

Mr. ELSTON. If there is no objection.

(The statements referred to are as follows:)

STATEMENT OF MR. ROBERT E. L. DANIEL, SUPERINTENDENT, MOQU'I INDIAN RESERVATION.

As previously stated, the present supply of water is inadequate. The appropriation for the work on the Moqui Reservation is only a makeshift, and development, due to this fact, is so slow that grazing areas contiguous to the wells and the springs are being permanently destroyed by overgrazing by the sheep and cattle that should be distributed over larger areas, but can not be until a wider and more rapid development of stock water is pursued. The present policy is development of water at the expense of grazing and without the water the pasture would be worthless. It must be speeded up by an economical development. This can be done only by appropriation of funds sufficient for practical work.

The supervising engineer and his assistants in charge of this work are able men, have done and will do all that technical ability and loyalty to duty can do with the niggardly appropriations. There are 5,000 human beings and 180,000 dumb brutes dependent on water that can not be had unless Congress wakes up to the stern necessities involved. These necessities do not contemplate the expenditure of 1 cent for irrigation.

## STATEMENT OF MR. HERBERT F. ROBINSON, SUPERVISING ENGINEER, INDIAN IRRIGATION SERVICE.

*Navajo stock water.*—For a number of years there has been an annual appropriation for the purpose of the development of water supply for the Navajo and Hopi Indians.

Living in an arid country with practically no chance for irrigation, the entire livelihood of 40,000 Navajo Indians depends upon stock raising. These Indians are natural herdsmen and a few years ago it was noticed that their flocks had increased to the maximum that the water supply would carry, although the limit of grazing had not nearly been reached. The increase of the flocks would reach a maximum point, then there would be a season of drought and the mortality would be great, reducing the flocks to that number that could exist on the water supply of the normal year.

The drilling of wells for domestic and stock purposes was then commenced and the improvement of springs also undertaken. Wells have been drilled over a large area, but from the fact that the country is such an arid one many dry holes have been put down; but the development of water in others as amply justified the effort and expense.

To a person living in a country where there is sufficient water, the value of even a little water in a desert country is not understood. A trickle of a few gallons an hour must even be sufficient for a number of families for their domestic use and for stock purposes. As, for instance, in the country lying north of Keams Canyon and south of the Black Mesa there is a population of 10 families, each with their flocks of sheep and some horses. They occupy an area of about 600 square miles and there are but a half dozen springs in this whole district, the largest of which flows only 12 gallons an hour. It can readily be seen that with such a limited supply of water only a limited amount of live stock can exist even though there is ample feed for many times that number.

Since the commencement of the well drilling eight years ago there has been expended approximately \$140,000. This includes the cost of equipment, supplies, and work. To show for this we have 111 good wells, 7 of which are artesian, also 114 dry holes, aggregating 14,223 feet of good wells and 11,820 feet of dry holes, a total of 26,043 feet, or about 5 miles, scattered over an area as great as the combined area of Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island, these wells all being equipped with windmills, tanks, and troughs. We have considerable material on hand for future work and three good well-drilling outfits.

It is possible that these costs may seem high, but as there are some 35,000 to 40,000 Indians on these two reservations, the cost has only been 40 cents per capita per annum. On the spring development there has been expended about \$26,000, or about \$3,700 a year.

By the expenditure of this money we have increased the watered area of the reservations four or five times. The Indians have received about \$22,000 in wages for labor.

The flocks and herds of the Indians have increased fully 200 per cent in the districts we have covered, and in these days of high cost of living the value of the increased cost of wool and meat production would not only be a big interest on the investment but go a long way toward paying the principal.

The health of the Indians in the districts covered has been materially improved. This is especially true of the Hopi Indians, where the death rate has been greatly lessened since they have had good water for domestic purposes.

We have increased their interest in their flocks and herds, and consequently in the quality of their animals as well as quantity, and last but not least we have by this expenditure done more toward the civilization of the Indians along all points than almost anything else that has ever been done for them.

It is the consensus of opinion of practically everyone who knows of the work being done for the Indians of this region, that greater benefits have come to them from this water development, both in the line of civilization and material prosperity, than any other like sum expended for them, many going to the extent of saying that this applies even to the education of the Indians in the school.

The sum annually set aside for this work, \$25,000, is insufficient. This year the entire sum was absolutely exhausted by the 1st of May and the entire outfit laid off until the money for the next fiscal year is available.



There is no question in my mind nor in that of anyone who has thoroughly investigated the matter that this well drilling and maintenance is the most important work done in the Southwest on any of the reservations and the greatest results in improvement for the Indians is resulting. We should have not less than \$40,000 a year for the next five years at least.

Mr. DEMPSEY. I think you ought to get a report from the superintendent as to the reasons why these wells have not been operated and when they will be operated before you go on the floor with this bill.

Mr. ELSTON. I will say for the benefit of the record that the committee came across only a very few wells and did not happen to see, possibly, more than 10 or 12 wells at the very most, and inasmuch as there are over 200 our judgment may not be right, that all of them are being neglected.

Mr. HASTINGS. We did not stop to examine the 10 or 12. We do not know whether they can all be successfully operated or not.

Mr. MERITT. Some wonderful work has been done with this appropriation on that reservation, and if the wells constructed are not in operation, we will see that they are kept in operation.

Mr. HASTINGS. Certainly; water is the one necessity there.

Mr. MERITT. We would like to have the comma taken out between the words Pueblo and Bonito. That is one jurisdiction.

#### GANADO IRRIGATION PROJECT.

Mr. ELSTON. The next item is for operation and maintenance of the Ganado irrigation project.

For operation and maintenance of the Ganado irrigation project, reimbursable under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe, \$5,000.

Mr. MERITT. We offer for the record the following justification.

*Ganado irrigation project, Navajo Reservation, Ariz. (reimbursable).*

#### Fiscal year ending June 30, 1921:

Amount appropriated	\$3,500.00
---------------------	------------

#### Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920:

Unexpended balance	611.15
--------------------	--------

Amount appropriated	2,545.75
---------------------	----------

	3,156.90
--	----------

Amount expended	3,156.90
-----------------	----------

#### Analysis of expenditures:

Salaries, wages, etc	1,416.30
----------------------	----------

Traveling expenses	114.00
--------------------	--------

Transportation of supplies	526.10
----------------------------	--------

Equipment and miscellaneous material	1,100.40
--------------------------------------	----------

	3,156.90
--	----------

*Maintenance and operation Ganado irrigation project, Navajo reservation Arizona (reimb.)*

#### Fiscal year ending June 30, 1921:

Amount appropriated	\$3,500.00
---------------------	------------

#### Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920:

Amount appropriated	3,000.00
---------------------	----------

Amount expended	3,000.00
-----------------	----------

## analysis of expenditures:

Salaries, wages, etc.	\$2, 562. 01
Traveling expenses	95. 10
Transportation of supplies	277. 49
Fuel, lubricants, power and light service	18. 90
Equipment and miscellaneous material	46. 50
	<hr/>
	3, 000. 00
	<hr/>

Tribe, Navajo. Population, 12,080.

Area of reservation	acres	9, 503. 763
Irrigable under project	do	1, 740
Under constructed works	do	1, 740
Actually irrigated	do	450
Cultivated by Indians	do	330
Cultivated by whites	do	120
Number of Indians engaged		30
Whites engaged (owner)		1
Whites engaged (lessee)		0
Construction costs for fiscal year		\$7, 489. 23
Construction costs to June 30, 1920		107, 528. 74
Operation and maintenance for fiscal year		2, 985. 80
Operation and maintenance to June 30, 1920		14, 452. 37

Operation and maintenance charges are not collected from water users.

Estimated additional cost to complete, nothing.

Estimated cost per acre when completed, \$61.

Average value of irrigable land per acre, \$150.

Irrigation project started, 1912.

Work done by force account, Indian labor being principally used.

Average annual precipitation, 12 inches.

Source of water supply, Rio Pueblo, Colorado.

Crops produced—alfalfa, corn, wheat.

Market for products, local.

Distance from railroad, 50 miles.

This project has been completed and the funds requested herewith are estimated as necessary for operating and maintaining it during the fiscal year 1922. The project, being new, may be expected to develop washouts and other failures until it becomes seasoned, and due allowance has been made in estimating for the project in order to cover possible emergencies of this character.

Mr. MERITT. I note that under that irrigation project we have 1,740 acres and only 450 acres actually cultivated. That is a very poor showing and we will endeavor to have more of that land placed under cultivation at an early date.

Mr. DEMPSEY. It is a poor showing with a completed project.

Mr. MERITT. We will issue instructions accordingly.

Mr. ELSTON. You state that 330 acres of this project are cultivated by Indians. Are you quite sure that is correct?

Mr. MERITT. Three hundred and thirty acres.

Mr. ELSTON. The land actually under irrigation under the works of this project are cultivated by Indians?

Mr. MERITT. That is our report.

Mr. ELSTON. The committee visited that project and it appears that it was commenced in a very ambitious way, and it looks as if the larger plan had been abandoned and that an improvised similar plan had been continued in order to serve a few acres capable of irrigation under the project as it now exists. It appeared to the committee that most of the land that was served by this water was either in private ownership of whites or leased by whites and that the project was almost solely operated for the benefit of whites.



Mr. REED. I might answer that partly, although I have not been there myself for some time. When this project was taken up there was a homestead inside of it that had the water right; a man by the name of Hubbell had it, and he merged everything he had into this project, and I might say that is one reason that has given an excuse for the Indians not farming; that is, that they have not been allotted yet, and they do not like to go on the land and perform work on land that they think may not be called for. But as far as the acreage that is cultivated by whites and Indians is concerned, I am unable to say. That comes from another source and I could not say what that is, but there is no land except one by Hubbell.

Mr. ELSTON. My memory is that the only ditch taking off from the very small reservoir which was built by the dam was one leading to Hubbell's lands, and it was not very apparent to the committee that there was any use made of the diversion at all except by Hubbell. I speak in general terms.

Mr. HAYDEN. My recollection is that there were small patches of ground cultivated by the Indians. It was the judgment of the Committee on Indian Affairs, after we talked it over, that a new plan should be devised to encourage the Indians. We sympathized with the view that the Navajos did not want to take up land and cultivate it unless the Indian Office could say to them, "Live on the land and cultivate it for three years and then we will give you a trust patent if you demonstrate, like a homesteader, that you really intend to make it your home."

Mr. ELSTON. In this connection, I suggest that Mr. Meritt make a note to see whether Hubbell is paying his operation and maintenance now.

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. ELSTON. I would also suggest that you check up on this item as definitely as possible and ascertain how much of this maintenance charge of \$5,000 should be borne by the white users of the water and, if possible, get them to pay it at once, so that we will not have an overhead here of \$5,000 a year to cover a very few acres of land most of which is used by whites and probably with a large return.

Mr. DEMPSEY. In that connection, it seems to me that you should find the agreement under which those private rights or this private right was merged with the Government project so as to see what his rights are, what the consideration for merging was. Of course, you have got to observe your contract liability.

Mr. ELSTON. Please consider, also, Mr. Meritt, the possibility of reducing this amount to a sum that would be sufficient to serve the Indians almost solely and see whether or not the whites could supplement that when taking off water for their own land, so that you will put on the whites absolutely the responsibility of taking care of this, to some extent.

Mr. MERITT. In view of the very poor showing in connection with this project, we will not ask any more than the appropriation of last year, \$3,500, and I will endeavor to see that the white owners under this project pay their full share of the operation and maintenance. The following contract between Mr. Hubbell and the department is offered for the record.

Whereas J. L. Hubbell, of Ganado, Apache County, Ariz., is the owner of the following-described land, to wit:

S.  $\frac{1}{2}$  of SW.  $\frac{1}{4}$ , sec. 27, NE.  $\frac{1}{4}$  of NE.  $\frac{1}{4}$ , sec. 33, and NW.  $\frac{1}{4}$  of NW.  $\frac{1}{4}$  of sec. 34, in T. 27 N., R. 20 E., Gila and Salt River B. and M., in said county and State, and the said Hubbell has heretofore built a canal or water ditch having its headgate on the south bank of the Rio Pueblo Colorado, at a point approximately  $2\frac{1}{4}$  miles distant in a northerly and easterly direction from said land and running thence in a general southerly and westerly direction about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles, for the purposes of irrigating said land, and has irrigated said land for several seasons, and has acquired for said irrigation water rights under the laws of Arizona; and

Whereas the land adjoining the lands of the said Hubbell is a portion of the Navajo Indian Reservation set aside for the use of the Navajo Indians by Executive order dated January 6, 1880, and that certain of the lands of the valley of the Rio Pueblo Colorado are susceptible of irrigation when irrigated, and may be irrigated from the said Rio Pueblo Colorado at such times as there is sufficient water flowing in the stream, and there is a certain reservoir site in which it is possible to store the surplus and flood waters of the said stream, and the land can best be served by carrying the water for a portion of the distance in the ditch owned by the said Hubbell; and

Whereas the United States of America proposes to build such reservoir and convey the water to lands on the Navajo Indian Reservation: Now, therefore,

This agreement, made and entered into this 6th day of February, 1913, by the United States of America, acting in this behalf by the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, party of the first part, and the said J. L. Hubbell, party of the second part,

Witnesseth, that for and in consideration of the stipulations of the party of the first part hereinafter contained, the party of the second part has remised, released, and quitclaimed, and by these presents does hereby remise, release, and quitclaim forever unto the party of the first part all that particular canal or water ditch hereinbefore described, and all other ditches, flumes, and other appurtenances heretofore used in the delivery of water to his said above-described land, together with all easements or rights of way for the same, and all his right to the use of water from said Rio Pueblo Colorado for irrigation of said lands.

The party of the second part agrees to perform a proportionate share of the labor, and to pay a proportionate share of the cost of materials and supplies incident to or necessary for the proper operation and maintenance of the Ganado irrigation system of the party of the first part, or, in lieu thereof at the option of the party of the first part, to pay such proportionate charge as may be fixed for the annual maintenance and operation of said system.

In consideration of faithful performance of the preceding stipulations of the party of the second part and of the conveyance of the property hereinbefore mentioned, the party of the first part agrees that the party of the second part shall have the right to sufficient water from said system for the proper irrigation of his above-described land, not to exceed  $2\frac{1}{2}$  acre-feet of water for each acre of land and not to exceed 400 acre-feet of water in each year, or so much hereof as shall constitute the proportionate share per acre from the water supply actually available for the lands under the project.

It is mutually understood and agreed that, in the performance of labor or the use of material and supplies, or the fixing of the annual charge for maintenance and operation of the system, the users of water therefrom shall contribute as the area of the land of each irrigated is to the total area served hereby.

In witness whereof, the party of the second part has hereunto set his hand and seal this 6th day of February 1913, and the party of the first part has caused this agreement to be executed by its duly authorized representatives this 31st day of May, 1913.

(Signed)

J. L. HUBBELL.

(Signed)

LEWIS C. LAYLIN,

*Assistant Secretary of the Interior.*



## PUMPING PLANTS, SAN XAVIER RESERVATION, ARIZ.

Mr. ELSTON. The next item is for operation and maintenance of the pumping plants on the San Xavier Indian Reservation.

For operation and maintenance of the pumping plants on the San Xavier Indian Reservation, Ariz., \$—, reimbursable out of any funds of the Indians of this reservation now or hereafter available.

Mr. MERITT. We offer for the record the following justification:

*Maintenance and operation of pumping plants, San Xavier Reservation, Ariz.*  
(*Reimb.*).

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1921:	
Amount appropriated	\$18,500.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920:	
Amount appropriated	16,500.00
Amount expended	16,500.00
Analysis of expenditures:	
Salaries, wages, etc	6,989.41
Traveling expenses	31.59
Transportation of supplies	132.37
Fuel, lubricants, power and light service	5,177.01
Equipment and miscellaneous material	3,989.91
Miscellaneous	5.00
Outstanding liabilities	174.71
	<hr/> 16,500.00

Tribe, Papago; population, 4,476.

Area of reservation	acres	70,080
Irrigable under project	do	1,500
Under constructed works	do	1,500
Actually irrigated	do	1,500
Cultivated by Indians	do	1,500
Cultivated by whites	do	0
Number of Indians engaged		70
Number of whites engaged		0
Construction costs for fiscal year		\$2,213.61
Construction costs to June 30, 1920		\$48,748.37
Operation and maintenance for fiscal year		\$15,239.48
Operation and maintenance to June 30, 1920		\$67,207.67

Operation and maintenance charges are not collected from water users.

Irrigation known to have been practiced since 1732.

First aid rendered by Indian Service about 1895.

Work done by force account, Indian labor being principally used.

Estimated additional cost to complete, nothing.

Average value of irrigable land per acre, \$200.

Average annual precipitation, 12 inches.

Source of water supply, wells.

Crops—wheat, corn, rye, and alfalfa.

Market, local, good.

Distance from railroad, 9 miles.

The sum requested is required for operation and maintenance of five pumping plants on this reservation, upon which 1,500 acres of Indian land are dependent for irrigation. Two crops are raised on practically all land cultivated.

Mr. HASTINGS. I want to invite attention to the fact that they have had irrigation on that reservation since 1732.

Mr. MERITT. Those Indians of the Southwest were the first people on this continent to irrigate land.

Mr. ELSTON. In view of the fact that all the land is cultivated and you state that two crops a year are yielded for almost the whole of the acreage, that would appear to indicate that the Indians are rather prosperous and ought to be able to bear the annual expense of \$10,000.

out of their own funds. If a group of Indians having very valuable lands are ever able to take care of an overhead of this kind, it seems to me this group is one of them.

Mr. MERITT. Under the law enacted, we will begin immediately to collect operation and maintenance charges. Of course, that fund will go into the Treasury, but you will get a return on it.

## SAN CARLOS INDIANS IRRIGATION.

Mr. ELSTON. The next item is on page 45 and is an appropriation out of the tribal funds of the Indians of the San Carlos Reservation:

The Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to withdraw from the Treasury of the United States the sum of \$14,000 of any tribal funds on deposit to the credit of the Indians of the San Carlos Reservation in Arizona, and to expend the same for all purposes necessary for the operation and maintenance of pumping plants and irrigation system and for the drilling of wells and installation of additional pumping plants for the irrigation of lands on the said reservation: *Provided*, That the sum so used shall be reimbursed to the tribe by the Indians benefited, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe.

Mr. MERITT. In justification I offer the following:

*Indian money, proceeds of labor San Carlos Indians irrigation, Arizona (reimbursable).*

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, amount authorized	\$38,500.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920:	
Amount authorized	17,500.00
Amount expended	12,644.59
Unexpended balance	4,855.41
Analysis of expenditures:	
Salaries, wages, etc.	6,498.42
Traveling expenses	259.71
Transportation of supplies	1,010.94
Fuel, lubricants, power and light service	3,872.94
Equipment and miscellaneous material	1,001.58
Miscellaneous	1.00
	12,644.59
Tribe, Apache; population, 2,521.	
Area of reservation	1,834.240 acres
Irrigable under project	2.700 do
Under constructed works	1.385 do
Actually irrigated	1,385 do
Cultivated by Indians	1.385 do
Cultivated by whites	None. do
Number of Indians engaged	300
Number of whites engaged (owner)	None.
Number of whites engaged (lessee)	None.
Construction costs for fiscal year	\$2,489.56
Construction costs to June 30, 1920	\$106,761.06
Operation and maintenance charges for fiscal year	\$15,154.58
Operation and maintenance charges to June 30, 1920	\$31,592.42

Operation and maintenance charges are not collected from water users.

Estimated additional cost to complete, nothing.

Estimated cost per acre when completed, \$50.

Average value of irrigable land per acre, \$175.

Irrigation project started, 1917.

Work done by force account, Indian labor being principally used.

Average annual precipitation, 10 inches.

Source of water supply, San Carlos and Gila Rivers.



Crops produced, alfalfa, corn, rye, wheat.

Market for products, local and general, good.

Distance from railroad, 1 mile.

Three pumping plants are in operation at San Carlos and one at Bylas on the same reservation. These plants supply water for irrigating about 1,387 acres of land. These plants were made necessary by the extreme floods in the Gila and San Carlos Rivers 1914, 1915, and 1916, which destroyed practically all the canals and canal headings which had heretofore been used for gravity supply.

These Indians are making good use of the land under the pumping plants. They have excellent crops this year, and besides the Indian land the agency has a tract of about 70 acres, which is producing practically all of the feed which has heretofore been purchased. An excellent stand of alfalfa has been secured and good crops of corn and wheat were raised during the past season. Without the operation of these plants a large number of Indians would be practically dependent upon the Government for their subsistence.

Two new pumping plants will be completed in the Bylas district during the year 1921, is the present expectation. The Bylas Indians are very anxious to have additional wells put down in their vicinity, as many of the Indians who lived there before the destruction of the canals by floods have been unable to do any farming and are anxious to return to their old lands.

The first pumping plant is to be located at Black Point and the second on what is known as Dewey Flat. The two plants should irrigate about 700 or 800 acres of excellent land on the south side of the river. There are between four and five hundred Indians in the Bylas district, where we have only one pumping plant capable of supplying about 300 acres. When these two plants are constructed it will then be advisable to install an additional storage tank at this point to supply all three of the plants, as a saving in the purchase of fuel can be made by purchasing in tank-car lots.

A large part of the appropriation asked for will be necessary for operation and maintenance purposes.

Mr. ELSTON. How does it happen, Mr. Meritt, that there seems to be a tribal fund here from which this appropriation could be made and in other cases the appropriation has to be made direct?

Mr. MERITT. The San Carlos Indians have a large reservation, and their lands are very valuable for grazing purposes, and we have leased them for that purpose.

Mr. ELSTON. Where like conditions obtain in regard to other Indians you seek to make their activities self-sustaining, as in this instance, do you not?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. ELSTON. Now, the next item.

Mr. MERITT. We would like to have inserted after "pumping plant" in the sixth line, the words "and irrigation systems."

#### FORT APACHE INDIANS, POWER PLANT AND IRRIGATION.

Mr. ELSTON. Page 46 is next and purports to be an appropriation out of the tribal funds of the Apache Indians.

Mr. MERITT. We offer for the record the following justification:

The Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to withdraw from the Treasury of the United States the sum of \$8,500 of any tribal funds on deposit to the credit of the Indians of the Fort Apache Reservation in Arizona, and expend the same, in connection with the sum of \$7,500 of the funds appropriated in this act for Indian school and agency buildings, for completing the reconstruction, repair, and improvement of the power plant and irrigation system on the Fort Apache Indian Reservation, Ariz., as provided for in the act of June 30, 1919 (41 Stat. L., p. 11): *Provided*, That the tribal funds expended shall be reimbursed to the tribe by the Indians benefited under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior. *And provided further*, That the sum of \$7,500 of the amount appropriated in this act for Indian school and agency buildings is hereby set apart and reserved for this purpose, and shall be immediately available.

*Indian money, proceeds of labor, Fort Apache Indians, power plant and irrigation (reimbursable).*

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1921: Amount authorized----- \$7,750.00

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920:

Amount authorized----- 17,600.00

Amount expended----- 12,861.94

Unexpended balance----- 4,738.06

Analysis of expenditures:

Salaries, wages, etc----- 7,231.37

Traveling expenses----- 501.40

Transportation of supplies----- 760.12

Equipment and miscellaneous material----- 4,357.70

Miscellaneous----- 11.35

Total----- 12,861.94

Tribe, Apache; population, 2,495.

Area of reservation----- acres----- 1,681.920

Irrigable under project----- do----- 750

Under constructed works----- do----- 0

Actually irrigated----- do----- 0

Cultivated by Indians----- do----- 0

Cultivated by white owners----- do----- 0

Cultivated by white lessees----- do----- 0

Number of Indians engaged----- 0

Number of whites engaged (owners)----- 0

Number of whites engaged (lessees)----- 0

Construction costs for fiscal year----- \$38,179.84

Construction costs to June 30, 1920----- \$55,150.67

Operation and maintenance charges for fiscal year----- \$950.98

Operation and maintenance to June 30, 1920----- \$950.98

Operation and maintenance charges are not collected from water users.

Estimated additional cost to complete, \$20,000.

Estimated cost per acre when completed, \$45. (See below.)

Average value of irrigable land per acre, \$200.

Irrigation project started, 1919.

Work done by force account, Indian labor being principally used.

Average annual precipitation, 18 inches.

Source of water supply, North Fork of White River.

Crops produced, corn, wheat, hay, vegetables.

Market for products, home consumption.

Distance from railroad, 23 miles.

This is a combination power and irrigation scheme designed to supply power, light, and domestic water for use at the Fort Apache School and agency buildings, and also to supply water for irrigation purposes to some 750 acres of tribal land which can be used by the Indians for raising grain, vegetables, etc., for home consumption. The power developed will approximate 190 horsepower, sufficient to furnish the school and agency with electric lights and with power for use in the laundry, machine shops, etc.; also power for pumping water for domestic use.

The original estimate for the installation of this plant aggregated \$50,000, but increased price of labor and material, and a change in plans necessitated by unusual floods during the winter of 1919-20 disclose that the original estimate was considerably too low. Practically all needed machinery and supplies have been purchased and installed, however, in so far as the actual operation of the power plant is concerned, but in order to utilize the water for irrigation purposes additional funds are needed for canal extension and to cover the construction of laterals.

As a part of this system is to be used for supplying the school and agency buildings with light and power, the cost of installing this plant has been divided, a part being paid from "Indian school and agency buildings," which is not reimbursable, the remainder coming out of the Indians' tribal funds, to be reimbursed under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior



may prescribe. The act of June 30, 1919, appropriated \$17,600 of tribal funds for this purpose, and the act of February 14, 1920, appropriated \$7,750—a total of \$25,350. Adding to this the \$8,500 tribal moneys above requested to complete this work will make a total reimbursable expenditure of \$33,850 for the irrigation of the 750 acres to be supplied. This gives an approximate cost of \$45 per acre, properly chargeable against the irrigation end of the system.

Mr. ELSTON. These Apaches are similarly situated to the group in regard to which you just testified on the other item for tribal funds?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. ELSTON. Their rentals come from their surplus lands?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. HAYDEN. In that connection I would like to offer for the record an amendment withdrawing from the funds of these Indians the sum of \$50,000 for road work between Cooley and the White River. The Apache Indians have an annual income of about \$200,000 and that road is positively the worst in Arizona. The Government has a detachment of soldiers stationed at Fort Apache, and I was informed by one of the officers at that point that it costs them \$1,800 per week to operate a wagon train to supply one troop of cavalry. If there was a passable macadam road, this freight could be handled with motor trucks at an immense saving. That road should be improved, and the Indians should bear their share of the expense. I suggest that you ask Mr. Meritt what he knows about the situation.

Mr. MERITT. Mr. Hayden brought that matter to the attention of the office last summer and we had to wire back to Mr. Hayden that as we had already made up our estimates, it was too late to include it in the estimates for the Indian bill. It is true that we need a road to the reservation, but the Indians should not be called upon to construct the entire road; the War Department is there and the soldiers are not there now on account of the Indians. It is a regular post of the War Department.

Mr. HAYDEN. This situation illustrates the old game of "passing the buck." The War Department will say, "We have the soldier there on account of the Indians," go to the Indian Office and they say it is a War Department matter, with the result the United States in supplying one troop of Cavalry is losing at least \$70,000 per year and it is costing the Indian Service enormously to transport their supplies. I would like to have this amendment inserted in the record:

*Cooley-White River Road, Fort Apache Reservation, Ariz.* The Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to withdraw from the Treasury of the United States the sum of \$50,000 of any tribal funds on deposit to the credit of the Indians of the Fort Apache Indian Reservation in Arizona and to expend the same on the construction, improvement, and maintenance of the road between Cooley and White River on said reservation.

I also offer a letter from the superintendent which shows that \$15,000 is needed for a new laundry building to replace one destroyed by fire.

FORT APACHE SCHOOL,  
White River, Ariz., September 23, 1920.

HON. CARL HAYDEN,  
Member of Congress, Phoenix, Ariz.

DEAR MR. HAYDEN: From the copy of my report to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs transmitted herewith you will see we have met with another misfortune. The old laundry building here burned to-day.

I know you are very busy now, but when you return to Washington if you can do anything to help us it will be much appreciated. We will necessarily have rather a hard time this school year. We can not make the usual changes of clothes for the boys and girls and the beds and tables. We will have to go unwashed much more than we should. And unless early action is taken and funds made available with the least possible delay we will have to go "unwashed" two years instead of one.

The school is now filled to overflowing—about 265 pupils present. We have been looking forward to a good year's work, but this makes a bad start.

Very truly, yours,

CHAS. L. DAVIS, *Superintendent.*

FORT APACHE SCHOOL,  
Whiteriver, Ariz., September 23, 1920.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,

Washington, D. C.

SIR: This report will confirm my telegram of this date advising of the burning of the laundry building at this place. The fire seems to have started in the room used for ironing and was discovered about 7 a. m., just as the employees were leaving the club dining room after breakfast.

This building was one of those first constructed for the school at this place. It was of frame construction, very old, and the fire risk was always heavy. It was a one-story building with a floored attic, once used for dormitory purposes. There were three large rooms with a porch in front. The room to the south served as a sewing room, the one in the center for ironing, and the one to the north for laundry purposes. To the rear of the laundry room was a boiler room, to one side of which was a small room for plumber work, and which held most of the plumbing tools and a small supply of plumbing and electric lighting supplies.

The laundry fixtures consisted of a small steam boiler, a small steam engine, washer, extractor, and a steam dryer. Most of these fixtures were old and some would have had to be replaced in another year or two.

As best we can estimate, taking the present worth of the building and contents, the loss is about as follows: Building and fixtures, \$6,000; clothing and other contents, \$4,000.

The replacement of the supplies will, of course, cost much more than the estimated loss of the old stocks. Then, we can not estimate the cost of inconvenience and reduced efficiency of the institution. We already have completed general plans for keeping up the work, but the efficiency of each of these departments will be greatly reduced until a new building and equipment can be provided.

It will be necessary to purchase a new washer, extractor, ironing machine, and probably a small steam engine; also some laundry tubs, hand wringers, etc. These can be placed in a new building when provided. As the annual estimate for yard goods and clothing was greatly reduced it will be necessary to make rather heavy purchases in these lines to prevent suffering among the pupils. Some of the more essential items for the laundry and sewing rooms will be ordered immediately to meet the exigency. The purchase of new machinery will be started according to the regular plan of making such purchases. The appropriation, "Indian schools, support, 1921," is not sufficient to cover these various needs. It is presumed that "Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, Fort Apache Indians" will be available, and additional allotments will be asked for soon.

We can hardly hope that anything looking to replacing the building can be done before next spring or summer. Taking into account the high cost of material and labor I would roughly estimate the cost of a new building and some additional fixtures at about \$15,000.

I will ask that the office incorporate an item in the next Indian bill to provide for this building and fixtures and that it be made immediately available, that we may begin work in the early summer. If such is not done, we could not hope to have it ready before the following summer, which would mean two years to get along with the present make-shift arrangements.

When a new building is erected it should be provided with concrete floors for the entire laundry portion and for the engine and boiler rooms. It should be finished on the inside with metal lath and heavy cement plaster. Had the old building been thus finished we could doubtless have controlled any fire that



would start during daylight hours. With tinder boxes such as all these old buildings are, we can hope for nothing unless present when accidents occur.

There was plenty of help at hand and it worked efficiently. It is due to this efficiency that no other buildings were destroyed.

Very respectfully,

CHAS. L. DAVIS,  
Superintendent.

Mr. ELSTON. Is there a tribal council there to which this road matter could be submitted in order to get an expression from the Indians?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir.

Mr. ELSTON. The Government acts for the Indians and uses its own discretion?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

#### DIVERSION DAM, GILA RIVER.

Mr. ELSTON. The next item appears to be an item continuing the construction and work on the Gila Indian Reservation, designated as a reimbursement.

For continuing the construction of canals and distributing works for the irrigation of lands on the Gila River Indian Reservation and lands in public and private ownership in the vicinity of Florence and Casa Grande, Ariz., as provided by the act of May 18, 1916 (39 Stats. L., p. 130), \$200,000, reimbursable as provided by existing law: *Provided*, That the funds heretofore appropriated by said act of May 18, 1916, and subsequent acts for the construction of a diversion dam across the Gila River above Florence, Ariz., and the distributing system as provided for herein, are hereby made available for the purchase of such land, rights of way, constructed or partly constructed canals, and other physical properties deemed necessary by the Secretary of the Interior for use in connection with such irrigation projects.

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification:

*Diversion dam, Gila River, above Florence, Ariz. (reimbursable).*

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1921:

Amount appropriated	\$75,000.00
---------------------	-------------

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920:

Amount available	166,455.42
Amount expended	4,728.71

Unexpended balance	161,726.71
--------------------	------------

Analysis of expenditures:

Salaries, wages, etc	1,637.50
Traveling expenses	601.48
Transportation of supplies	34.78
Stationery	18.72
Fuel, lubricants, power, and light service	111.07
Equipment and miscellaneous material	146.70
Outstanding liabilities	2,178.45
	4,728.71

Under prior acts \$250,000 has been appropriated for the construction of a joint diversion dam across the Gila River above Florence to supply water for irrigation purposes to land in Indian and white ownership, pursuant to an item in the act of May 18, 1916 (39 Stats., 129), the Indian land involved aggregating 35,000 acres and the white lands 27,000 acres, a total of 62,000 acres.

The act of May 25, 1918 (40 Stats., 568), appropriated \$50,000 for the purpose of constructing canals under this system. The project works contemplated will require main canals on the north and south sides of the Gila River of vary

ing length and capacity, the south side canal approximating 25 miles long and 40 feet wide on the bottom. Years ago white landowners in the Florence-Casa Grande Valley organized an association for the purpose of installing an irrigation system to supply their lands with water, and in furtherance of their plans expended something over \$100,000 years ago in the partial construction of a large main canal on the south side of the Gila River in the Florence Valley. This canal is so located that it can be used to advantage for supplying lands in both Indian and white ownership in connection with the Florence diversion dam to be built by the Government, and the owners of this canal have agreed to sell it to the Government for such use for the sum of \$50,000. The acquisition of this canal will result in a considerable saving to the project and will avoid duplication of work and waste of money should a new canal in close proximity to and practically parallel with the existing one be constructed. Additional funds will be required to clean out and complete this canal, and also to construct a shorter main canal on the north side of the river, and the funds asked for are necessary to enable construction of the work herein outlined to be undertaken. The waters of the Gila River are heavily impregnated with silt, and it has been found advisable to acquire some 400 acres of land on the south side of the river just below the dam site on which to construct a sand trap and desilting basin, with a spillway back into the river, so as to largely relieve the water of these substances prior to being used for irrigation. Something of this kind is necessary, as otherwise sand and silt deposits would rapidly fill up the canals and distributing systems, thus necessitating constant cleaning. Existing appropriations for these works are not now available for the purchase of land, and the phraseology of the item now under consideration is such as to authorize purchase of such land, rights of way, etc., as may be necessary in connection with the project.

Mr. DEMPSEY. Why are they willing to sell their canal at that figure: will it still irrigate the land owned by them?

Mr. MERITT. The canal is a very old one and has not been used, and they will dispose of the property to the Government at a much less price than we would have to pay for constructing a new one. It is necessary to have that canal, or else to construct one near it, to carry the water to the land to be irrigated.

Mr. ELSTON. Now, Mr. Meritt, it appears that \$250,000 has already been appropriated for this work; has any of that been used?

Mr. MERITT. But very little of it has been used up to date. We are getting ready now to construct the dam, but on account of the cost of material and labor we thought it good business to defer the construction until business and prices got normal.

Mr. ELSTON. How much is there in the Treasury of this appropriation available for this work?

Mr. MERITT. Practically all of it.

Mr. ELSTON. Then, why do you ask for \$200,000 more before any part of the initial \$250,000 has been expended?

Mr. MERITT. We can build the dam before the expiration of the next fiscal year, probably by the middle of it, and we want this money to build the laterals, so as to put the project in operation immediately.

Mr. ELSTON. Do you mean that the dam and laterals can be built in the next year?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. ELSTON. That the whole could be completed before the end of the fiscal year beginning next July?

Mr. MERITT. We can certainly build the dam and expend the largest part of this appropriation now asked for.

Mr. ELSTON. In addition to the \$250,000 now on hand?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.



Mr. ELSTON. I see that you do not provide for the extension of the cost of this project from the authorized amount of \$250,000 to \$450,000, which seems to be contemplated by this appropriation.

Mr. MERITT. The \$250,000 was for the dam only.

Mr. ELSTON. Was it contemplated then that only the dam should be built and the laterals constructed by other means?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; the specific appropriation was for the dam only, and the understanding was that we would come before the committee and ask for an additional appropriation to build the laterals.

Mr. DEMPSEY. Is that 27,000 acres of white land owned by white settlers, and did these men own the canal?

Mr. MERITT. Partially.

Mr. DEMPSEY. And what is the reason for wanting to sell the canal; is it in order to get a complete irrigation system?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. ELSTON. Is this connected with the Sacaton project?

Mr. MERITT. The Sacaton project is an exclusively Indian project; the project above Florence is a combination white and Indian project; this project is intended to irrigate 27,000 acres for whites and 35,000 acres for the Indians.

Mr. ELSTON. Are the 35,000 acres for Indians lands on which they still live?

Mr. MERITT. We think the Indians will use these lands; on part of these lands they have only 10 acres which are irrigable.

Mr. ELSTON. Most of the Indians in that vicinity, who will be served, are settled on irrigable lands now?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir.

Mr. ELSTON. How many Indians are there who might desire farms under this project?

Mr. MERITT. There are over 3,000 Indians on the Pima Reservation, and only about one-third of them are now supplied with irrigable lands.

Mr. ELSTON. Would this project irrigate the lands mentioned in the agreement to which you referred a little while ago between white owners and the bureau?

Mr. MERITT. It will not; the Elliott agreement contemplated an underground water development on the land to be leased.

Mr. ELSTON. The water from this project is expected to irrigate land below Florence owned by white settlers, is it not?

Mr. MERITT. 27,000 acres.

Mr. ELSTON. What plan have the white settlers made to reimburse the Government?

Mr. MERITT. We have entered into a contract with a large number of the white owners under which they will be required to reimburse the Government. I will furnish a copy of that contract for the record at this point.

#### FARMING LEASE.

No. \_\_\_\_\_.

This contract, in quadruplicate, made and entered into on this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, A. D. 19\_\_\_\_, by and between \_\_\_\_\_, allottee No. \_\_\_\_\_ of the Pima Tribe of Indians, hereinafter called the "lessor," and W. R. Elliott, of Phoenix, Ariz., hereinafter called the "lessee," under and in conformity with the provisions of existing law, the regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Inte

prior, and the special agreement with the said W. R. Elliott approved on November 22, 1919, a copy of which is appended hereto and made a part hereof and to the stipulations of which the lessor hereby specifically agrees—

Witnesseth that for and in consideration of the covenants and agreements set forth in said last-mentioned document and those hereinafter provided for, the lessor doth hereby let and lease unto the lessee the land and premises described as follows, to wit: — of section —, township —, range —, containing 10 acres, more or less, for the term of 10 years from the — day of —, 19—, fully to be completed and ended on the — day of —, 19—.

In consideration of the foregoing the lessee covenants and agrees to cultivate, improve, and farm said land in a husbandlike manner and to the best advantage in conformity with up-to-date agricultural practice, so as to conserve the fertility of the soil; to keep said lands free from noxious weeds; to construct such ditches and laterals as may be necessary for the economical use of water; to repair and keep in order all head gates, checks, drops, culverts, dams, flumes, and other irrigation structures; and to guard against the excessive use of water or the water logging of said land through leakage or seepage.

It is understood and agreed that the lessee shall have the right to utilize for his own use or benefit, or to otherwise dispose of, all timber, posts, or wood which it may be necessary to remove from said land for the purpose of placing the same in cultivation.

The lessee further agrees to leave  $2\frac{1}{2}$  acres of said allotment in a good stand of alfalfa at the termination of this lease by expiration or otherwise, or in default thereof to pay to the lessor the cost of seeding such  $2\frac{1}{2}$  acres to this crop.

It is further agreed and understood that the lessee will provide at his own expense all equipment and structures necessary for the proper irrigation of the land leased hereunder, which shall be of standard up-to-date type, both as to material and construction, the plans and specifications therefor to be subject to the approval of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs or his representative; and that such equipment and structures shall be left in good condition upon the expiration or forfeiture of this lease, for the continued effective irrigation of the land, and shall become the property of the United States for and on behalf of the lessor.

It is also agreed and understood by and between the parties hereto that if upon the expiration of this lease it shall be deemed advisable by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, to again lease said allotment, the lessee shall have the preference right to negotiate a new lease upon such terms and conditions as the said Commissioner of Indian Affairs may require, the consent of the lessor to be first had and obtained thereto.

It is further agreed that if the lessee shall fail to comply with, or shall violate, any of the provisions of this lease, or of the special agreement mentioned above, or of the laws and regulations applicable thereto, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs or his representative may declare the lease forfeited by giving 30 days' notice and may thereafter reenter and take possession of the premises without legal process, but such forfeiture shall not release the lessee from the performance, all and singular, of his covenants and agreements herein set forth and those embodied in the contract above mentioned.

It is further agreed and understood that the United States Indian Service shall have and retain, for the benefit of the lessor, a lien on all equipment, live stock, implements, and appurtenances of whatsoever nature placed upon the premises by the lessee, and upon all crops grown or growing thereon, as security for the faithful performance of the above-mentioned covenants and agreements, which said lien shall be in lieu of a surety bond therefor.

It is hereby further expressly agreed by and between the parties hereto that the lessee shall have the right to assign or transfer this lease, or to sublet the premises covered thereby, to a satisfactory tenant or tenants with the consent of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs or his representative, in writing; and that any assignment, transfer, or sublease made or attempted to be made without such consent shall be utterly void and of no effect.

It is further agreed and understood that the covenants and agreements heretofore mentioned shall extend to, and be binding upon, the heirs, assigns, executors, and administrators of the parties hereto; and that this lease shall



be valid and binding only after approval by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs or his representative.

In witness whereof the parties hereto have hereunto set their hands the day and year first above written:

\_\_\_\_\_,  
Lessor

\_\_\_\_\_,  
Lessee.

\_\_\_\_\_,  
P. O. \_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_,  
P. O. \_\_\_\_\_.

STATE OF \_\_\_\_\_, COUNTY OF \_\_\_\_\_, ss:

On this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 19\_\_\_\_, personally appeared before me \_\_\_\_\_, the above-named \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ and acknowledged the signing and sealing of the within instrument to be their free act and deed.

I hereby certify that the contents, purport, and effect of the within lease were explained to and fully understood by the lessor, and that said lease was signed and sealed in my presence, and to the best of my knowledge and belief is in every respect free from fraud or deception, and that I am in no respect interested in said lease.

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Insert official title.)

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE.

Pima Indian Agency, \_\_\_\_\_, 19\_\_\_\_. The within lease is hereby approved and declared to be made in conformity with law and the rules and regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior thereunder, and one copy thereof is hereby transmitted to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs pursuant to the regulations.

\_\_\_\_\_  
*United States Indian Service Superintendent.*

#### AGREEMENT.

Whereas W. R. Elliott, of the city of Phoenix, State of Arizona, desires to negotiate leases covering certain lands within the Gila River Reservation in the State of Arizona for the purpose of farming and raising cotton and other crops thereon; and

Whereas there are on said reservation above mentioned large areas of farming land capable of producing alfalfa, cotton, and other crops, which land the United States holds in trust for members of the Indian tribes living on said reservation; and

Whereas the Secretary of the Interior is authorized by various acts of Congress to exercise the powers of trustee and thus act for and in behalf of those Indians whose land is so held in trust, in so far as pertains to the use of such land, under rules and regulations prescribed by him:

Now, therefore, this agreement made and entered into this 22d day of November, A. D. 1919, by and between the said W. R. Elliott, party of the first part, for more convenient reference hereinafter styled contractor, and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, party of the second part:

Witnesseth that the said contractor, in conjunction with the superintendent or other officer in charge of the Gila River Reservation, Ariz., hereinafter called superintendent, shall, within 120 days from the date of approval of the agreement by the Secretary of the Interior, select 50,000 acres of suitable and available Indian land on the said Gila River Indian Reservation, in three tracts, in or adjacent to the sections indicated below:

#### BLACKWATER DISTRICT.

Sections 1, 2, 3, 9, 10, 11, 12, 15, 16, 21, and 22, all in township 5 south, range 7 east, of the Gila and Salt River meridian, Arizona.

## CASA BLANCA DISTRICT.

Sections 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 20, 21, and 22, all in township 4 south, range 4 east; and sections 1, 2, 11, and 12, in township 4 south, range 3 east, of the Gila and Salt River meridian, Arizona.

## SANTAN AND SNAKETOWN DISTRICT.

Sections 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 32, 33, 34, 35, and 36, in township 2 south, range 3 east; sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, and 16, and all of the south half of township 2 south, range 4 east; sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12, township 3 south, range 4 east; the above-described land, and the superintendent will render all sections 7, 18, and 19, township 3 south, range 6 east, of the Gila and Salt River meridian, Arizona.

II. Upon completion of the selections as indicated in the foregoing, the said contractor will submit a map showing the same to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and after approval thereof the said contractor is hereby authorized to negotiate leases for periods of 10 years with the respective Indian allottees of the above-described land, and the superintendent will render all practicable assistance in so doing. The said superintendent is hereby authorized to sign leases in behalf of minors and undetermined heirs, and for such other Indians as may not be prepared to develop their land efficiently for agricultural purposes and who fail or refuse to execute leases covering such land. At the option of the said contractor, the 50,000 acres of land, selected as provided herein, may be divided into five classes of approximately 10,000 acres each, the leases covering all in class 1 to be negotiated and executed as soon as possible after the approval of this agreement; the leases covering all lands in classes 2, 3, 4, and 5, to be completed and executed on or before January 1, 1921, January 1, 1922, January 1, 1923, and January 1, 1924, respectively, each lease to run for a period of 10 years from date of execution thereof and to be subject to the consent of the respective Indian allottees as provided in the foregoing, the superintendent to assist and act in the same capacity as above indicated. To insure negotiation of such subsequent leases the contractor may obtain the consent of the Indian allottees, in writing, on the form attached and hereby made a part hereof, to lease their allotments to him on the dates specified for the period of 10 years thereafter.

III. The consideration for the leases to be executed hereunder shall be as follows: The said contractor shall agree, in writing, with the Salt River Valley Water Users' Association, of Phoenix, Ariz., for the continuous delivery for a period of 20 years, from a date to be hereafter agreed upon, of 5,000 kilowatts electric power to the said Gila River Indian Reservation, at not to exceed 14 cents per kilowatt hour; said agreement with said Salt River Valley Water Users' Association to be subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior. All expenses connected with the negotiation of such agreement and the full and complete compliance with the provisions thereof shall be paid by the said contractor. It is understood and agreed, however, that such agreement with said Salt River Valley Water Users' Association shall specifically provide that all equipment necessary for the generation, transmission, and delivery of said electric power to the northern boundary line of the Gila River Indian Reservation at the point where the present Sacaton electric transmission line intersects said reservation boundary shall remain the property of, belong to, and be subject to the disposal of the Salt River Valley Water Users' Association, its successors, or assigns, after the expiration of this agreement and the leases to be executed pursuant hereto. Further, that upon the termination of this agreement and the leases to be executed pursuant hereto, all such equipment falling below said northern boundary line and within the said Gila River Indian Reservation, shall become the property of the United States, for and on behalf of the Indians of said reservation.

IV. The contractor hereby agrees to provide, install, and maintain, at his own expense, all material and equipment necessary for the proper delivery of said electric power from the point of intersection of the present Sacaton power line with the northern boundary of said Gila River Indian Reservation to the various irrigation wells provided for herein, such equipment to become the property of the United States upon termination of this agreement and the leases to be executed hereunder, as above provided, and it is further understood that the contractor, his assigns, lessees, or sublessees shall have the right



to use any part of the present Sacaton transmission line provided such use will not in any manner interfere with the proper and efficient transmission of electric power to which the said Gila River Reservation is now entitled under its agreement with the Reclamation Service.

V. It is understood and agreed that the contractor shall provide at his own expense all wells, motors, pumps, fences, ditches, and other equipment, main and lateral ditches, gates, checks, drops, and other ditch-control devices necessary for the irrigation of all land leased pursuant hereto, and that he will clear, level, and keep in a proper state of cultivation all land covered by the respective leases.

VI. The party of the first part further agrees to fence the outboundaries of each segregated tract of land so leased, with a satisfactory fence of not less than four galvanized barbed wires; posts to be not more than one rod apart, not less than 6½ feet in length, and of either cedar, mesquite, steel, or other approved material, all posts of wood to be not less than 4 inches in diameter at the top, and to be firmly set not less than 18 inches in the ground. Sectional line fences shall be so located as to make suitable and proper allowance for roads.

VII. The contractor, his assigns, or sublessees hereunder, shall have the right to utilize for his own use or benefit, or otherwise dispose of all timber, posts, or wood which it may be necessary to remove from said land for the purpose of placing the same in cultivation.

VIII. All wells, motors, pumps, fences, ditches, and ditch-control apparatus, power lines, and other equipment furnished pursuant to the provisions of this agreement shall be of standard, up-to-date type, both as to material and construction, and plans and specification thereof shall be subject to the approval of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs or his representatives, and all of such works shall be subject at all times to inspection by said commissioner or his representatives. The equipment mentioned in this paragraph of this agreement, falling within the boundaries of the Gila River Indian Reservation, shall be left in good condition at the expiration of this agreement or any lease or leases executed pursuant hereto, and shall become the property of the United States for and on behalf of the Indians of the Gila River Reservation. The clause last appearing herein, however, shall not apply to farming implements or live stock, which shall remain the property of and be subject to disposal by the contractor, his assigns, or the lessees hereunder, as the case may be. It is also agreed and understood by and between the parties hereto that if upon the expiration of any leases made in conformity with this agreement, it shall be deemed advisable by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to again lease said lands or any of them, the contractor or his assigns shall have the preference right to renew their leases thereon upon such terms and conditions as the Commissioner of Indian Affairs may require.

IX. In addition to the foregoing, the contractor, his assigns or lessees hereunder, agree to leave not less than one-fourth of each entire tract in cultivation at the expiration of the leases in a good stand of alfalfa, so distributed under the direction of the party of the second part, as to place 2½ acres of same on each of any allotments which the Indian owners thereof may desire to take over for their own purposes: *Provided*, That for all allotments not seeded to alfalfa to the extent of one-fourth thereof, as hereunder provided, the contractor agrees to pay to the owners of said allotments the equivalent in cash of the cost of such seeding.

X. It is understood and agreed that the contractor, his assigns or lessees hereunder, may at their own expense connect with the existing flood-water ditches or canals now on said Gila River Indian Reservation, and to use for irrigation purposes on any lands leased hereunder, flood water from the Gila River, when such may be available, in the discretion of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

XI. The provisions of this agreement shall be binding upon the parties hereto their heirs, executors, successors, administrators, and assigns, and, subject to the approval of the party of the second part, this agreement and all right hereunder may be assigned to third parties. It is further understood and agreed that the contractor shall have the right to sublease any of the land covered by this agreement to satisfactory tenants acceptable to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, upon terms not inconsistent with the provisions of this agreement.

XII. In lieu of a bond for the faithful performance of this agreement and the leases that may be executed pursuant hereto, it is understood and agreed

that the party of the second part shall have and retain a lien on all equipment, live stock, implements, and appurtenances of any nature whatsoever placed upon the leased lands and upon all crops grown or growing thereon. Should the party of the first part fail to comply with the provisions of this agreement by negotiating and obtaining execution of a lease covering the lands in class 1 (Par. II) within 12 months from the date of the approval of this agreement by the Secretary of the Interior, then and in that event, in the discretion of said Secretary, this agreement may be canceled and all rights hereunder shall cease. Should a lease or leases be completed as herein provided covering all lands within class 1, and the contractor or his assigns thereafter fail to obtain execution of leases covering the lands in classes 2, 3, 4, and 5 within the time specified in Paragraph II hereof, then and in that event the Secretary of the Interior may, at his option, declare this contract canceled and all rights hereunder forfeited in so far as it applies to such lands in classes 2, 3, 4, and 5.

(Signed)

W. R. ELLIOTT,

(Signed)

E. B. MERITT,

*Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs.*

Witness:

\_\_\_\_\_.  
\_\_\_\_\_.

Approved November 22, 1919.

(Signed)

S. G. HOPKINS,

*Assistant Secretary of the Interior.*

Mr. MERITT. We have them tied up so that the Government is protected for every dollar advanced.

Mr. ELSTON. Will the management of the project be similar to that of the Reclamation Service?

Mr. MERITT. Along similar lines.

Mr. HAYDEN. Might I ask, Mr. Reed, whether the canal which it is proposed to purchase, is the canal which was constructed by the Casa Grande Water Users' Association?

Mr. REED. Yes, sir; and entering into the price we have to pay for it are three items. In the first place, that canal is located so that it requires the raising of the dam about 3 feet over what it was originally intended, and the cost of that extra 3 feet is taken from the value of the canal; we have also estimated in the cost of the canal what it would cost to construct it with modern machinery instead of by the old system as it was, and then after that another deduction was made for the sum necessary to make repairs to the work already done, removing earth at various places; in fact, we made a very close survey of the entire system.

Mr. HAYDEN. You are satisfied that it is an actual saving to the Government to purchase this canal instead of digging a new one?

Mr. REED. We are; the people who own this canal are people whose lands are included in this 27,000 acres belonging to white settlers in this project.

Mr. HAYDEN. That is not my understanding, because this canal was built by people living in Casa Grande, many of whom have no land within the 27,000 acres.

Mr. REED. Only part of them are served; there are quite a number who get no service.

Mr. ELSTON. How much of this 25,000 acres of Indian lands may be irrigated now by wells?

Mr. REED. Very little on the south side of the river; there are just a few hundred acres, but on the north side there is something like 2,000 acres, served by a combination of water both from wells and the river, when they are able to get it.



Mr. ELSTON. That total is comprised in the 35,000 acres of Indian lands?

Mr. REED. Yes, sir.

Mr. ELSTON. Are the lands of the Indians, comprised in this 35,000 acres which may be developed, under lease or being developed at all?

Mr. REED. Not under lease; none of this is under lease.

Mr. TINKHAM. How much of the Gila River is in the reservation you speak of?

Mr. REED. About 40 miles.

Mr. TINKHAM. What is the average breadth of the river during that 40 miles?

Mr. REED. From bank to bank it runs from 300 yards up to three-quarters of a mile; at times the Gila is simply a bed of sand, while at other times it is a torrent carrying a large body of water, and impassable except by bridges which are erected at various points; it is not a constant or a regular stream. It is impossible to estimate when it will be in flood or when it will be dry. These periods change from year to year, although there are certain periods when it is more liable to have water or more liable to be dry.

Mr. TINKHAM. Are you constructing dams for damming the river?

Mr. REED. Only diversion dams; not storage. The diversion dam under discussion is located above Florence.

Mr. TINKHAM. If you do not have a storage dam, how do you obtain a supply of water for irrigation when the river is dry?

Mr. REED. We do not; we simply make it possible to irrigate the fields when there is water.

Mr. TINKHAM. What effect does that have on the use of the system?

Mr. REED. A very material effect at the present time; when the river is in flood it very frequently occurs that no water can be obtained or put into the canals, but with this diversion dam whenever there is water in the river it can be made available.

Mr. TINKHAM. Would it be possible to arrange a series of storage dams?

Mr. REED. It is possible; and there has been a full report made by our own service and also a report made by a Board of Engineers of the Army; also a report made by a private firm of engineers.

Mr. TINKHAM. Has any recommendation been made for a storage dam or a series of storage dams?

Mr. REED. Every report, I believe, has made recommendation for at least one dam.

Mr. TINKHAM. There has been no appropriation made for that?

Mr. REED. No, sir.

Mr. TINKHAM. Why not?

Mr. REED. When the appropriation was made for these dams there had been so much agitation for the large storage dams that the congressional committee was very insistent that we pledge ourselves that this was not the beginning of the so-called San Carlos project and in all our requests submitted to this committee we have never considered the San Carlos storage as part of this project. However, the construction will be of such nature that should the San Carlos ever be built full advantage can be taken of the stored waters.

Mr. ELSTON. Are you convinced, Mr. Reed, that this full amount of \$200,000 will be needed during the next fiscal year?

Mr. REED. It will, and ought to be used for the reason that if we should proceed with the construction of the dam and complete it we would still be a considerable distance from the real application of the water to the lands.

Mr. ELSTON. If we stopped right now and appropriated no part of this \$200,000, where would we be left?

Mr. REED. We would be left with the dam and head gates and no opportunity of placing water in the canals and serving the lands.

Mr. DEMPSEY. In other words, we would have everything except the irrigating canals?

Mr. REED. Yes, sir.

#### BRIDGE AT LEES FERRY.

Mr. ELSTON. On page 49; I believe we might have you put in the justifications.

For an investigation by the Secretary of the Interior of the conditions with respect to the necessity of constructing a bridge across the Colorado River at or near Lees Ferry, Ariz., \$1,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary for the purpose, and the said Secretary is hereby authorized and directed to cause surveys, plans, and reports to be made, together with an estimated limit of the cost of said bridge, and to submit same to Congress as soon as possible, with his recommendation as to what proportionate part of the cost of the construction of said bridge, if any, shall be paid by the United States.

Mr. MERITT. The justification is as follows:

#### BRIDGE ACROSS COLORADO RIVER AT LEES FERRY, ARIZ.

A bridge at this point would benefit several thousand Indians as well as a great many white people, and it is likely that both the county of Coconino and the State of Arizona would be willing to bear a just proportion of its cost.

The object of this appropriation is merely to provide funds for the purpose of making a detailed investigation and survey as to the necessity of the proposed bridge and the preparation of plans and specifications therefor in order that the matter may be presented to Congress as soon as possible, with the view of obtaining an appropriation for a proportionate share of the cost of the bridge should this action be deemed advisable under the circumstances.

#### WATER RIGHTS, SALT RIVER ALLOTTEES.

Mr. ELSTON. You might read the justification for the next item, which seems to be in the same class as the item just read.

To provide for water rights in perpetuity for the irrigation of 631 Salt River allotments of 10 acres each, as authorized by the act of May 18, 1916 (39 Stat. L., p. 130), the sum of \$65,000, appropriated by said act of May 18, 1916, and the acts of March 2, 1917 (39 Stat. L., p. 975), May 25, 1918 (40 Stat. L., p. 569), and June 30, 1919 (41 Stat. L., p. 10), is hereby reappropriated and shall remain available until expended.

Mr. MERITT. The next item is merely the reappropriation of money which has heretofore been appropriated.

#### *Water rights, Salt River allottees.*

Tribe, Pima, population, 1,273—			
Area of reservation	acres	46,720	
Irrigable under project	do	32,000	
Under constructed canals	do	24,403	
Actually irrigated	do	6,855	



Cultivated by Indians.....	acres.....	6,815
Cultivated by whites.....	do.....	40
Number of Indians engaged.....		272
Number of whites engaged (owner).....		none
Number of whites engaged (lessee).....		1
Construction costs for fiscal year.....		\$1,114.81
Construction costs to June 30, 1920.....		\$24,542.63
Operation and maintenance costs for fiscal year.....		\$6,826.40
Operation and maintenance costs to June 30, 1920.....		\$17,266.54

Operation and maintenance charges not collected from water users.

Estimated additional cost to complete, \$350,000.

Estimated cost per acre when completed, \$65.

Irrigation known to have been practiced continuously since the early days.

First aid rendered by Indian Service about 1875.

Work done by force account, Indian labor being principally used.

Average value of irrigable land per acre, \$200 to \$700.

Average annual precipitation, 9 inches.

Source of water supply, Salt River and Roosevelt Dam.

Crops, cotton, grain, alfalfa, vegetables.

Market, local; good.

Distance from railroad, 16 miles.

Under the Kent decree the Indians of the Salt River Reservation were awarded a water right to 790 miner's inches from the first flow of the Salt River. This is insufficient for the proper irrigation of the lands allotted to these Indians, but we have arranged annually with the managers of the Salt River Valley Irrigation project to obtain additional water temporarily from the stored waters of the Roosevelt Reservoir, to augment the decreed rights of the Indians. Under the acts mentioned, a total of \$65,000 was appropriated for the acquisition of a permanent water right for 6,310 acres of additional Indian land. The appropriations referred to, however, were not made "available until expended," and the management of the Salt River project having been turned over to the Salt River Valley Water Users' Association, difficulty was experienced in effecting arrangements with the association in obtaining the permanent rights desired, and the appropriations heretofore made have automatically lapsed annually on expiration of the fiscal year for which made. It is desired that the amounts previously appropriated, but which were not used, be reappropriated and made available until expended, in order that negotiation looking to the acquisition of a permanent water right for these lands can be reopened and completed.

Mr. ELSTON. There is a third item on page 50 which seems to be in the same class as these others:

The Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to sell and convey at the appraised value of same at the time of sale the land and buildings known as a United States Indian Day School, located in the southwestern part of the city of Tucson, to school district No. 1, Pima County, Ariz., for use as a public school; *Provided*, That Indian children residing in that district shall be received therein at all times on equal terms with white children.

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification:

The Tucson Day School, under the Sells Agency, Ariz., is located within the limits of the city of Tucson. The attendance at this school is very irregular due to the fact that at least part of the Indians are not located permanently in the village but have their farm land out on the reservation and go into town to work after their crops are planted.

The city school authorities of Tucson have agreed, if this school plant is turned over to them, to conduct therein a public school in which Indian children shall at all times be received on equal terms with white children. The association of Indian children with white children in a public school is found to be of considerable help to the Indian child, and the arrangement would be a benefit both to the Indians and the school district.

Mr. HAYDEN. I want to present to the committee for consideration the question of making an appropriation for general repairs and improvements to the Indian school at Keams Canyon, Ariz. The chairman

nan will remember that there are a number of school buildings at Keams Canyon not now in use, and that there are a large number of Navajo and Hopi Indian children who should be in school. The superintendent stated that for about \$60,000 the school buildings at Keams Canyon could be put in repair, and I have therefore prepared an item for that purpose. The superintendent could give us at that time no detailed information as to just how the figure of \$60,000 was arrived at.

Mr. MERITT. We have reports on that subject.

Mr. HAYDEN. Such an appropriation would come clearly within the jurisdiction of this committee, to repair buildings already in existence.

When we were at Keams Canyon we found it to be one of the few places not connected with the outside world by telephone, and asked the superintendent to make a recommendation in that respect. He has submitted to me an estimate of the cost of building a telephone line from Keams Canyon to Winslow. Would this committee have the authority to authorize a new project of that character?

Mr. DEMPSEY. I do not think so.

Mr. HAYDEN. The same was true with respect to the construction of a road on the reservation, and I offer for the record the following recommendation, together with justifications for the same by Supt. Daniels:

Indian school, Keams Canyon, Ariz.: For general repairs and improvements, \$60,000; for telephone line from Keams Canyon to Winslow, \$17,000; for construction of a road from Keams Canyon south to the reservation boundary line, \$30,000; reimbursable out of any funds of the Indians of the Moqui Reservation now or hereafter available; in all, \$107,000.

MOQUI INDIAN AGENCY,

*Keams Canyon, Ariz., November 6, 1920.*

HON. CARL HAYDEN, M. C.,

*Washington, D. C.*

MY DEAR MR. HAYDEN: There is inclosed herewith copy of a letter addressed to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs relative to the reopening of the school at Keams Canyon, which has been closed for about five years, presumably for the reason that it was unsafe for occupancy.

I am submitting this to you with the hope that you and your associates on the Indian Affairs Committee will assist the Indian Office to obtain the necessary appropriation for repairing and opening this school for the benefit of the 300 Navajo children on this reservation without school facilities.

I am not prepared to offer any suggestions as to why no effort seems to have been made in the past five years to reopen this school, but I desire to impress you with the urgent necessity for this school and ask you to give the subject our especial consideration; even if Congress acts promptly in making the necessary appropriation, it will be practically two years before this work can be accomplished and school opened. For this reason earliest possible action of Congress is most essential.

Very respectfully,

ROBERT E. L. DANIELS,  
*Superintendent.*

MOQUI AGENCY,

*Keams Canyon, Ariz. November 4, 1920.*

COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,

*Washington, D. C.*

MY DEAR SIR: Referring to your letter dated March 18, 1920, and other correspondence for last 12 months on the subject of reopening and repairing the school at Keams Canyon, I beg to ask whether the office will submit a request to Congress for an appropriation sufficient to repair and reopen this school for the Navajo children of this reservation?



I was led to believe by members of the Committee on Indian Affairs of Congress who visited this reservation during the spring on a tour of inspection, that they would gladly consider any recommendation for reestablishing this school for the benefit of the 600 more Navajo children on this reservation without school facilities. I have since received assurance from members of the committee that a recommendation to Congress would receive their attention.

In view of the fact that the supervisor of construction who visited this reservation in the spring made no recommendation as to the probable cost involved in repairing this plant, I am unable to give figures further than the verbal of Mr. Donner, that it would probably cost \$60,000.

It is hoped that another year will not pass before Congress is asked for the necessary appropriations.

Very respectfully,

ROBERT E. L. DANIEL, *Superintendent*

KEAMS CANON, ARIZ., *October 30, 1920.*

HON. CARL HAYDEN, M. C.

*Washington, D. C.*

MY DEAR MR. HAYDEN: In accordance with the suggestions of yourself and associate members of the Committee on Indian Affairs during its visit to this reservation during the spring, I have the honor to submit to you an estimate of the approximate cost of a telephone line from Keams Canon Indian Agency to Winslow, Ariz., the railroad shipping point for this agency and reserve.

Your committee is familiar with the urgent need for this line and its economic value to the Government and the people of this section of Arizona; and in view of that fact it seems unnecessary for me to go into a detailed justification for the construction.

It is believed that by the time Congress acts the cost of material and labor for this work will have so far reached normal conditions that the line may be constructed for much less than the figures herewith submitted, and in that event no more of the appropriation will be used than the actual cost at that time.

I have constructed several lines in different parts of the country on Indian reservations, and can promise more than value received, if the construction of this line is authorized during my administration of the affairs of this jurisdiction.

Permit me to invite your attention to the fact that this is the only reservation in Arizona which has no telephone or telegraph connection with the railroad and on this reservation are five large Indian schools, one public school, and 5,000 Indians.

With the pleasantest recollections of your and your distinguished associates' visit to this jurisdiction last spring, I am,

Very truly,

ROBERT E. L. DANIEL,  
*Superintendent.*

MOQUI AGENCY,

*Keams Canon, Ariz., October 30, 1920.*

COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,

*Washington, D. C.*

MY DEAR SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith an estimate of the cost of material, labor, and equipment for the construction of an all-metallic circuit telephone line from Keams Canon Agency to Winslow, Ariz., the railroad shipping point for this reservation.

This estimate is based upon a distance of 80 miles, and the figures are approximately correct. Owing to the fluctuation in the cost of material and labor at present, it is impossible to obtain more than an approximation of costs. It is, however, believed that with the downward tendency in the cost of such material and labor that these figures will cover the cost of this line and very likely by the time it is built the cost will be materially less.

The necessity for this line is so urgent and obvious that it does not seem that further justification should be necessary. I therefore request that amount be included in your estimate for funds laid before Congress.

It was the unanimous opinion of the Committee on Indian Affairs, during its visit to this reservation in the spring, that this line should be built, and promised its support if the matter were brought to the attention of Congress.

It is hoped the Indian Office will treat this matter as special and recommend the appropriation to the proper committee of the Congress.

Very respectfully,

ROBERT E. L. DANIEL,  
*Superintendent.*

*Estimate cost of construction 80 miles of all-metallic circuit telephone line from Keams Canon, Ariz., to Winslow, Ariz.*

Preliminary survey	\$50.00
Definite location	100.00
2,400 pole holes at \$0.20	480.00
Setting 2,400 poles at \$0.15	360.00
Stretching and tying 80 miles wire at \$4.50	360.00
400, 25 by 5 inch cedar poles, at \$3	7,200.00
60 miles best No. 12 galvanized soft iron E B B wire at \$30	4,800.00
1,000 glass (pony) No. 9 insulators, packed in barrels, at \$0.95	250.00
2,200 feet 1/4-inch guy cable, soft iron, at \$0.10	120.00
100 galvanized guy rods, 1/2 inch by 5 feet with eye, nut, and washers at \$0.50	50.00
100 pounds 20 d. wire nails at \$6	18.00
100 pounds 30 d. wire nails at \$6	24.00
Telephone instruments, 2,400 ohms resistance at \$40	240.00
80 miles (estimate)	14,596.92
Plus freight	2,500.00
	17,096.92

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE,  
MOQUI INDIAN AGENCY,  
*Keams Canon, Ariz., November 1, 1920.*

Hon. CARL HAYDEN, M. C.,  
*Washington, D. C.*

MY DEAR MR. HAYDEN: I have the honor to inclose herewith copy of a letter addressed to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, wherein I have requested an appropriation of \$30,000 for road construction on this reservation.

You have personal knowledge of this necessity, and I respectfully ask your good offices in assisting us to obtain from Congress favorable action.

Navajo County has floated road bonds, \$30,000 of which is now being used in the construction of a road from Winslow, our railroad shipping point, to the reservation line, and I desire to use the \$30,000 appropriation asked for to build road from Keams Canon to meet this county road, completing the road from the agency to the railroad.

Very respectfully,

ROBERT E. L. DANIEL,  
*Superintendent and Special District Agent.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE,  
MOQUI INDIAN AGENCY,  
*Keams Canon, Ariz., November 1, 1920.*

The COMMISSIONERS OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,  
*Washington, D. C.*

SIR: I have the honor to request that your office request Congress to make an appropriation of \$30,000, to be used in constructing roads upon the Moqui Indian Reservation.

The county of Navajo, Ariz., has voted \$150,000 in bonds for road construction, \$30,000 of which was apportioned and is now being used in the construction.



tion of a road from Winslow, Ariz., to a point on the south line of the Moqui Reservation. I desire an equal amount to construct 40 miles of road from Keams Canon to meet this county road at the reservation line. This will give us an outlet to the shipping point on the railroad, of incalculable economic importance to the Federal Government, the State, and county.

At present there are no roads on the reservation in wet weather. The Government has already paid the penalty, in thousands of dollars, for excessive freight rates as a result. We now have a motor truck transportation company operating between Winslow and all points on the reservation, and with the assistance from the Government the road will pay for itself very quickly in reduced freight rates.

Very respectfully,

ROBERT E. L. DANIEL,

*Superintendent and Special District Agent.*

Mr. ELSTON. Mr. Hayden, with regard to the repair of building at Keams Canon, the committee saw the situation there: there is a large investment by the Government there that should be in use. It has a complete plant, but we understand that the buildings are no longer habitable by reason of some dislodgement of the foundations. Would it not be possible to segregate out of the fund for construction purposes, payable to the Navajo Indians, a sufficient sum to make these repairs?

Mr. HAYDEN. No, Mr. Chairman: for the reason that this is not a part of the Navajo Reservation; it is a reservation for the Hopi Indians.

Mr. ELSTON. Would it be possible to make a transfer, so as to make this money thus applicable?

Mr. HAYDEN. The \$100,000 is for carrying out a treaty with the Navajo Indians. At Keams Canon, you will remember, there was a hospital which was in very good condition. I would like to know why that hospital is not separately appropriated for as others are in this bill.

Mr. MERITT. We have a large number of hospitals in the Indian Service that are not separately appropriated for; we care for them out of other appropriations.

Mr. HAYDEN. And you can care for the Hopi hospital in that way.

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. HAYDEN. While we were in the Navajo country there was some discussion about automobiles, and it was said that Ford cars wore out very quickly in the sand. Has the Indian Office authority to purchase any make of automobile, such as a Dodge car, for example, or are you compelled to buy Fords?

Mr. MERITT. We are not compelled to buy Fords, but it has certain advantages over higher priced cars: we can not supply the needs of the service and supply high-priced cars. We have a few Dodge cars in the service, but we endeavor to treat all alike.

Mr. HAYDEN. Do you provide automobiles for outing matrons in the Indian Service?

Mr. MERITT. Not in all cases.

Mr. HAYDEN. Miss Chingren, the outing matron at Phoenix, has an allowance for a horse and buggy but could make excellent use of an automobile in her official duties. I wish you would give consideration to furnishing her with at least a Ford car.

In the last Indian appropriation bill the Secretary of the Interior was directed to submit to Congress a statement as to the necessity of

the construction of a road from Tucson to Ajo across the Papago Reservation.

Mr. MERITT. That report has been submitted, and in the report a showing is made that the local authorities asked for no Federal appropriation in the construction of this road.

Mr. HAYDEN. It seems to me that since Congress has instructed that this report be made it should be included in this record.

Mr. ELSTON. I do not think this is the proper place for that report. It should be presented to the Indian Committee.

Mr. HAYDEN. I thank the committee for the consideration you have shown me.

#### CALIFORNIA.

##### FOR SUPPORT AND CIVILIZATION.

Mr. ELSTON. We come now to the item of \$50,000 for the support and civilization of the Indians in California.

SEC. 3. For support and civilization of Indians in California, including pay of employees, \$50,000.

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification:

#### *Support of Indians in California.*

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1921:

Amount appropriated -----	\$42,000.00
---------------------------	-------------

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920:

Amount appropriated -----	42,000.00
Amount expended -----	41,580.79

Unexpended balance -----	419.21
--------------------------	--------

Analysis of expenditures:

Salaries, wages, etc -----	16,697.04
Traveling expenses -----	2,617.72
Transportation of supplies -----	906.94
Telegraph and telephone service -----	519.58
Stationery -----	14.41
Subsistence supplies -----	5,059.66
Dry goods, clothing, etc -----	319.67
Forage -----	1,869.02
Fuel, lubricants, power, and light service -----	4,016.08
Medical supplies etc -----	2,085.54
Equipment and miscellaneous material -----	3,798.86
Miscellaneous -----	753.60
Outstanding liabilities -----	2,922.67

41,580.79

This item is for the general support and civilization of the Indians in California and is \$8,000 in excess of the amount allowed for the fiscal years 1920 and 1921.

Owing to the insufficiency of the support fund for carrying on the work of the California Indians, it has been found necessary at times to supplement it with funds from the appropriation "General expenses, Indian Service."

The Indian population of California is about 16,500. The affairs of the Indians are supervised by 12 superintendents, 4 of whom have jurisdiction over a total of 30 small mission reservations in Southern California. By reason of the scattered location of the mission reservations the expense of administering the affairs of the Indians thereon is naturally greater than it would be were they in closer proximity to agency headquarters.



The work of caring for approximately 2,000 scattered Indians in northern California, who were formerly under a special agent at Roseburg, Oreg., is now intrusted to the superintendent of the Greenville School by reason of the abolishment of the Roseburg Agency. This has greatly increased the cost of administration at Greenville.

Most of the nonreservation Indians of California are very poor, depending largely upon irregular labor for a living. While some of them have been allotted on the public domain or live on home sites bought by the Government, a large number are without land holding and look to the Government for help.

The Indians of the mission reservations who are engaged in agriculture rely upon the gasoline pumping plants installed thereon for water for irrigation, as crops can not be raised without water and it often becomes necessary to deny worthy requests for funds for the operation of these pumps.

Efforts are being made to see that the Indians adopt methods of cultivation which will bring about the best results and that leases are made which will award them the greatest returns. This requires supervision by the Government. It is also necessary to afford Indians protection against trespass and stock depredations.

The analysis of expenditures indicates how the appropriation was expended during the fiscal year 1920. The employees are necessary for the purposes of supervision, and as the reservations are widely separated much time and money must be expended in traveling. A large proportion of the appropriation, it will also be noted, is used in the purchase of medical supplies, farming equipment, and miscellaneous materials.

The California Indians have no tribal funds of any consequence, and therefore this appropriation is largely depended upon to meet the administration expenses of the several agencies and to provide for the wants of the Indians.

The additional amount requested is urgently needed for the proper administration of the affairs of the California Indians and to hasten the time when they will be self-supporting through industrial activities.

Mr. ELSTON. Taking it by and large, Mr. Meritt, have the California Indians ever been allotted any valuable lands, or have any large amounts been appropriated for their benefit, as has been the case with Indians in other States?

Mr. MERITT. The Indians in California have not received the support of the Government.

Mr. TINKHAM. What is the reason for that?

Mr. MERITT. The Indians are scattered very largely over the State; probably that is one reason.

Mr. TINKHAM. How many Indians are there in California?

Mr. MERITT. About 16,500.

Mr. TINKHAM. What is the largest concentration?

Mr. MERITT. In northern California.

Mr. TINKHAM. What is the size of the concentration?

Mr. MERITT. They are living on scattered reservations.

Mr. TINKHAM. What is the largest of any one reservation?

Mr. MERITT. Under the Bishop School, 1,455; Campo School, 232; Digger Agency, 276; Fort Bidwell, 627; Fort Yuma, 959; Greenville, 3,038; Hoopa Valley, 1,784; Pala Agency, 1,585, which consists of a large number of mission Indians; Round Valley Agency, 1,840; Tule River Agency, 834, and scattered bands and tribes in the northern part of the State numbering about 3,000.

Mr. ELSTON. This should be a decreasing item, do you not think, Mr. Meritt, although I feel that California has drawn on the Government very lightly for the support of the Indians within its borders? If these Indians are widely scattered and the concentration small, is it not a fact that the Indians themselves are thrown on their own resources, and while, of course, there are cases of destitution, he is becoming independent and capable of making his own living?

Mr. MERITT. A number are making their own living, but as a general rule the Indians in California are very poor and have been crowded off of the best lands and have a pretty hard time to exist.

Mr. DEMPSEY. It seems to me that this is a case where the cost of the service is wholly out of proportion to what your Indians get. The first four items total nearly \$21,000 out of a total of \$41,000, over 50 per cent. and then you say in addition to that that \$3,798 is needed. It would look as though from that analysis that you had spent something nearer \$25,000 in order to give the Indians the benefit of \$16,000. If that is a fact, and that analysis is right, it is wholly out of proportion.

Mr. MERITT. The purpose of the appropriation is to develop the Indians to a point of self-support, and these moneys are not for the purpose of distributing gratuities among the Indians, but to see that their lands are leased, their children put in school, and their general interests looked after. The duty of those looking after these Indians is to make them self-supporting.

Mr. DEMPSEY. Well, take paragraph 4, on the next page; it says that the agency at Roseburg was abolished and that the work is being done from Greenville, which accordingly increases the cost at Greenville. Now, how was it done at that point? You can not abolish two or three places and have the work done from some other and then say that the cost was increased at that point.

Mr. MERITT. There is a saving in consolidation. It is true that the work at Greenville has been increased on account of the consolidation, but there is a saving in the total expense, as the agency at Roseburg, Oreg., was discontinued and the entire work is done from the Greenville agency at this time.

Mr. DEMPSEY. In the next paragraph is this question of providing for Indians who work irregularly and wander about the country; what is the least hopeful of the things you are doing for the Indians, is it not?

Mr. MERITT. I would not say it was hopeless, because we have been able to get a large number of the Indians to go to work, and they accomplish very good results along that line.

Mr. DEMPSEY. But supplying them with funds, except in extreme emergencies, would be a bad way of getting them to go to work.

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

#### PURCHASE OF LANDS FOR HOMELESS INDIANS.

Mr. ELSTON. The next item is a gratuity item which has been running in past Indian bills, and you are now asking for \$20,000.

For the purchase of lands for the homeless Indians in California, including improvements thereon, for the use and occupancy of said Indians, \$20,000, said funds to be expended under such regulations and conditions as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe.

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification:

#### PURCHASE OF LANDS FOR HOMELESS INDIANS IN CALIFORNIA.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1921:

Amount appropriated	\$10,000.00
---------------------	-------------



## Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920:

Amount appropriated-----	\$20,000.00
Amount expended-----	2,236.10
Unexpended balance-----	17,763.90

## ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURES.

Land-----	2,236.10
-----------	----------

Congress has heretofore, in various appropriations, provided funds for the purchase of lands for homeless Indians in California. Prior to 1913 there had been appropriated and expended \$144,470 in the purchase of 6,420 acres of land in behalf of 3,291 landless Indians of California. Since 1913 approximately \$26,000 have been expended in the purchase of land for the use and occupancy of about 1,582 Indians of the same class, involving a total expenditure of about \$170,470, for the accommodation of about 4,873 Indians. The records of this office show that the per capita expenditure for land for these homeless Indians of California since 1913 has been about \$15.

There remains at least 2,600 or 2,700 homeless Indians to be provided for, and upon a per capita basis of \$15 each it would require about \$40,000 to meet present requirements. It is estimated that the appropriation estimated for will not meet the requirements for land for more than half of the homeless Indians, leaving the others to be provided for in future appropriations.

Mr. ELSTON. Are these lands purchased and then held under some kind of trust so that the Indians can not dispose of them?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. ELSTON. In perpetuity?

Mr. MERITT. For about 25 years.

Mr. ELSTON. In trust in severalty?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. ELSTON. In what part of the State are these investments being made?

Mr. MERITT. In the northern part mostly.

## SHERMAN INSTITUTE, RIVERSIDE, CALIF.

Mr. ELSTON. Next is an appropriation for the Sherman Institute.

For support and education of 750 Indian pupils at the Sherman Institute Riverside, Calif., including pay of superintendent, \$152,600; for general repair and improvements, including equipment for academic, industrial, and other departments, \$25,000; in all, \$177,600.

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification:

*Indian school, Riverside, Calif.*

## Fiscal year ending June 30, 1921:

Amount appropriated-----	\$142,600.0
--------------------------	-------------

## Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920:

Amount appropriated-----	138,600.0
Amount expended-----	138,600.0

## ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURES.

Salaries, wages, etc-----	\$46,148.8
Traveling expenses-----	126.0
Telegraph and telephone service-----	239.4
Stationery, printing, schoolroom supplies-----	922.0
Subsistence supplies-----	28,996.4
Dry goods, clothing, etc-----	14,464.2
Forage-----	1,731.1
Fuel, lubricants, power and light service-----	14,203.1
Medical supplies, etc-----	358.7

Equipment and miscellaneous material	\$19,940.55
Rent of land	678.32
Medical service	136.95
Irrigation water	795.90
Seed	564.01
Miscellaneous	213.23
Outstanding liabilities	9,080.24
	<hr/> 138,600.60

*Indian school, Riverside, Calif., repairs and improvements.*

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1921:	
Amount appropriated	\$15,000.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920:	
Amount appropriated	15,000.00
Amount expended	15,000.00

## ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURES.

Repair of buildings	\$14,706.06
Outstanding liabilities	293.94
	<hr/> 15,000.00

*Statistical statement for year ending June 30, 1920.*

Value of school plant (real property)	\$321,456
Number of buildings	62
Number of employees	66
Total salaries	\$49,780
Average attendance of pupils	640
Average enrollment	750
Capacity	700
Cost per capita, based on enrollment	\$160
Cost per capita, based on average attendance	\$188
Area of school land (acres)	150
Area of school land (acres cultivated)	110
Value of agricultural products	\$32,153
Value of other school products	\$16,933
Indian money, proceeds of labor (school earnings), expended	\$1,680

## Superintendent's estimate of absolute needs for 1922:

Support	\$160,100
Repairs and improvements	15,000
Equipment for laundry, kitchen, bakery, and other industrial departments	15,000
Total	<hr/> 190,100

## Requested in proposed bill for 1922:

Support and education of 750 Indian pupils at the Indian school and superintendent's salary	\$152,600
Repairs and improvements	25,000
Total	<hr/> 177,600

*Salaries and positions, 1920.*

Superintendent	\$2,600	Principal	\$1,500
Clerk	1,200	Teacher	900
Do	1,000	Do	720
Do	900	Do	720
Do	900	Do	600
Physician (contract)	720	Do	660
Disciplinarian	900	Do	660
Assistant disciplinarian	840	Do	660
Do	840	Do	660



Teacher .....	\$600	Farmer .....	\$950
Do .....	600	Carpenter .....	800
Teacher (school farm) .....	720	Do .....	800
Teacher .....	720	Tailor .....	800
Domestic science teacher .....	600	Shoe and harness maker .....	800
Outing matron .....	800	Blacksmith .....	800
Industrial teacher .....	720	Mason .....	800
Matron .....	900	Gardener .....	1,000
Assistant matron .....	650	Engineer .....	1,200
Do .....	600	Assistant engineer .....	720
Do .....	600	Band and musical instructor .....	800
Do .....	600	Outing agent .....	800
Do .....	600	Assistant .....	460
Do .....	600	Do .....	300
Do .....	600	Do .....	300
Nurse .....	840	Do .....	300
Seamstress .....	720	Do .....	300
Assistant seamstress .....	600	Laborer .....	720
Girls' athletic director .....	720	Do .....	720
Laundress .....	660	Do .....	720
Baker .....	500	Do .....	720
Cook .....	800	Do .....	720
Cook (school farm) .....	660	Do .....	720
Cook .....	540		
Do .....	500		49,780

The sum of \$152,600 for support of Sherman Institute, Calif., will provide for 750 pupils in addition to the superintendent's salary.

The amount requested for repairs and improvements, \$25,000, will be needed for the proper upkeep of the school plant, comprising 62 buildings, the lighting, heating, sewer, and water systems, two pumping plants, and an ice plant.

It is planned to make some additional provision for employees' quarters from this fund and to increase somewhat the size of the storehouse and powerhouse. On account of the increased cost of supplies necessary to operation of the school, there have been no funds available for purchase of laundry, kitchen, bakery, and other equipment. There is an enormous amount of routine labor to be done at all large schools. So far as practicable labor-saving devices should be provided to conserve time of pupils and avoid increases in the number of employees.

Mr. ELSTON. While this school is located at Riverside, Calif., as you have indicated in your justification, these pupils come from practically all over the Southwest; do they not?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; we have pupils from Arizona, New Mexico, California, and Nevada in the Sherman School.

Mr. ELSTON. As compared with other reservation sections, how would you classify the Sherman Institute?

Mr. MERITT. I would classify it as one of the best schools we have in the service.

Mr. ELSTON. How about the location?

Mr. MERITT. It is an ideal location. You will note we are asking for accommodations for 50 additional pupils at this school. We can supply accommodations for 50 additional pupils at this school by building additional sleeping porches, and inasmuch as this is such a splendid school it would seem an economical proposition to educate these additional pupils at that school. We are educating children there at a low per capita cost.

Mr. ELSTON. You had an increase for general repairs of \$15,000 to \$25,000.

Mr. MERITT. We need that full amount, because during the war we were unable to keep the schools at the required standard of general repair.

Mr. ELSTON. Is that school filled now to its capacity?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. ELSTON. I understand that the major portion of the increase you asked for last year is to take care of these 50 additional pupils; is that correct?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. ELSTON. That would make a little over ten thousand?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

#### IRRIGATING ALLOTMENTS, YUMA RESERVATION.

Mr. ELSTON. The next item is for maintenance allotments of the Yuma Indians.

For reclamation and maintenance charge on Yuma allotments, \$88,485, to be reimbursed from the sale of surplus lands or from other funds that may be available, in accordance with the provisions of the act of March 3, 1911 (36 Stat. L., p. 1063).

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification:

#### *Irrigating allotments, Yuma Reservation, Calif. (reimbursable).*

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1921:	
Amount appropriated .....	\$70,365.07
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920:	
Amount appropriated .....	131,564.94
Amount expended .....	131,564.94
Analysis of expenditures:	
Construction and operation .....	131,564.94
Tribe, Yuma; population, 959.	
Area of reservation .....	acres 33,771
Irrigable under project .....	do 8,480
Under constructed works .....	do 8,325
Actually irrigated .....	do 8,325
Cultivated by Indians .....	do 1,975
Cultivated by white owners .....	do 0
Cultivated by white lessees .....	do 6,350
Number of Indians engaged .....	190
Number of whites engaged (owners) .....	0
Number of whites engaged (lessees) .....	178
Construction costs for fiscal year .....	\$120,332.94
Construction costs to June 30, 1920 .....	\$355,097.26
Operation and maintenance charges for fiscal year .....	\$11,232.00
Operation and maintenance charges to June 30, 1920 .....	\$23,664.00

Operation and maintenance charges are not collected from waterusers.

Estimated additional cost to complete, \$96,248.90.

Estimated cost per acre when completed, \$76 (average).

Average value of irrigable land per acre, \$200 to \$700.

Irrigated project started, 1904.

Work done by Reclamation Service.

Average annual precipitation, 3 inches.

Source of water supply, Colorado River.

Crops produced, cotton, alfalfa, grain, citrous fruits.

Market for products, general, good.

Railroad through project.

Water rights for lands of the Yuma Indians are being purchased from the Reclamation Service, these lands lying within the Yuma project. Payments are being made annually in behalf of the construction charge against these lands on a basis of 10 annual installments. The tenth and final installment has previously been paid on 5,989 acres of allotted land lying north of the track of the Southern Pacific Railroad, which crosses the reservation, and the fourth installment has been paid on 1,499 acres of allotted land south of the railroad



track. The construction charge for the lands north of the railroad track has been fixed at \$55 per acre and for the lands south of the railroad track at \$77 per acre. Previous appropriations in this behalf have been so worded as to confine payment of the reclamation charge against "Yuma allotments." In addition to the irrigable land actually allotted to the Indians within this reservation there are 160 acres of such land unallotted and used as a school farm; also 567 acres of tribal land being supplied with water, making a total of 727 acres of "unallotted land," on behalf of which even the initial installment of the reclamation charges has not been paid.

Twelve members of the Yuma Tribe homesteaded 40 acres of land each on the Arizona side of the Colorado River, also within the Yuma reclamation project. One of these Indians holds also an allotment of 10 acres of irrigable land on the Yuma Reservation. Water rights for those members of this tribe allotted on the reservation proper are being acquired and paid for out of appropriations made by Congress for that purpose. Those members of this tribe who homesteaded land in Arizona but received no allotment on their reservation in California are entitled to the same treatment as their brethren.

The language of the item appropriating funds to meet the reclamation charges at Yuma has been recast so as to enable payment to be made in behalf of the tribal unallotted and school-farm lands here, as well as in behalf of those 11 members of this tribe who have no allotments on the reservation proper, but have obtained homesteads on the Arizona side of the river, the intention being to pay from this appropriation the reclamation charges against 10 acres of each of the 11 homesteads—110 acres in all—the owners of which received no allotment on the Yuma Reservation proper. This will result in all members of the tribe being treated alike. Water has been furnished to these lands under a temporary arrangement with the Reclamation Service, and we are now two or three years in arrears in meeting these construction charges, which are understood to be at the rate of \$75 per acre.

To pay the fifth installment on the 1,499 acres of allotted land south of the railroad track, at \$77 per acre—10 annual installments at \$7.70 per acre each—will require \$11,542.30. As we are now several years in arrears in payments on the 727 acres of school-farm and tribal lands being furnished with water, as well as the 110 acres embraced in the 11 Yuma homesteads in Arizona, it is desired to meet these arrearages so as to bring payment of these construction charges up to date, including the fiscal year 1922, the appropriation bill for which is now under consideration. This will require \$25,691.60.

In addition to the construction charges the operation and maintenance charges must be paid. These charges have successively increased from \$1.50 per acre per annum, when the water was first used on this project, to \$3.50 per acre under the public notice issued February 6, 1920. This is a minimum per-acre charge based on the delivery of not exceeding 2 acre-feet of water per acre per annum. All water used in excess of this amount must be paid for at a rate which varies from year to year. In a dry, hot climate such as we find at Yuma, 2 acre-feet of water is insufficient for irrigation purposes, and every year additional water must be purchased in order to properly supply the crops. The minimum operation and maintenance charge on 8,325 acres at \$3.50 per acre requires \$29,137.50 to meet these charges for the fiscal year. A communication from the Reclamation Service under date of August 11, 1920, shows a balance now due for excess irrigation water furnished the 7,488 acres of allotted land during the year 1919, amounting to \$11,606.32. Adding this to the charges previously referred to makes a total of \$70,435. This deducted from the appropriation asked for leaves \$18,050 to be applied in payment of the excess charges for water furnished during 1920 and 1921 to lands allotted to the Indians; the school-farm and tribal irrigated lands and to the Yuma homesteads in Arizona. The exact amount of these charges can not be determined of course, until after the irrigation season has closed and the measurements of water used collected and bills stated.

Mr. DEMPSEY. To whom are these arrears owing?

Mr. MERITT. To the Reclamation Service, who constructed this project. This is only one branch of the reclamation project and we owe this money for work actually done. We will recover every dollar of this money, because this land is exceedingly valuable.

Mr. DEMPSEY. Where is this; in what part of the State?

Mr. MERITT. On the border line between California and Arizona. Our agency is on the Arizona side of the line, but the land is located in California.

Mr. ELSTON. I understand that the water is taken from other sources and distributed on these Yuma lands.

Mr. MERITT. The Reclamation Service constructed the project and we owe them for work already done.

Mr. ELSTON. Then this estimate of \$88,485 represents an actual charge for improvements already made?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. ELSTON. In view of the fact that all these lands, approximating more than 70,000 acres, are intensively cultivated, is it not possible to get back these charges almost immediately, so that this will be in the nature of a revolving fund?

Mr. MERITT. We will get back immediately the operating funds, and will also get back the construction charge, of which we will require them to pay about 5 per cent each year, giving them 20 years in which to pay—giving them the same time as the whites under the reclamation projects.

Mr. ELSTON. Then none of this estimate of \$88,000 is going toward construction, I understand?

Mr. MERITT. Part of it toward construction and part toward maintenance.

Mr. ELSTON. The construction part of it will be reimbursed very soon, will it not?

Mr. MERITT. We are going to collect each year the operation and maintenance and allow them 20 years in which to repay the construction cost.

Mr. DEMPSEY. At the rate of 5 per cent per year?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. DEMPSEY. That 5 per cent includes the principal as well as the interest, does it not?

Mr. MERITT. We do not charge the Indians any interest.

Mr. ELSTON. Last year there was appropriated \$70,000; what use was made of that?

Mr. MERITT. That is for the current year. We are paying that money over to the Reclamation Service. This is one of the best irrigation projects in the United States. These Indians eight years ago were without any means of support and they are now in position to be absolutely independent within the next five years.

Mr. ELSTON. If all this land is being cultivated now, there must be an annual income of large proportions. Mr. Meritt, how long will it be before the present leases for the whites on the majority of these Yuma lands will expire and the lands be available for the Indians?

Mr. MERITT. Some of these leases expire at an early date, and we will then begin to receive a large rental for these lands.

Mr. ELSTON. Will it be payable to the Government in trust for the Indians or direct to them?

Mr. MERITT. That will depend on the age of the Indians. To all competent Indians it will be paid direct, but to the Indians not of age, or to incompetent Indians, it will be held in trust.

Mr. ELSTON. Since 1919 our estimate was only \$15,000; why is it larger now?



Mr. MERITT. Because the Reclamation Service has changed its method of financing the project and shortened the term in which the project shall be paid for and we have had to change our appropriation in order to comply with their new requirements.

Mr. DEMPSEY. How are you going to get your money back if the rent is payable to the owner?

Mr. MERITT. We will require the owner to pay us enough out of the rent to reimburse the Government. This also carries a lien on the land, and the land is held in trust by the Government.

Mr. ELSTON. When you say that the estimate of the additional cost to complete is \$96,000 you mean that only about \$18,000 of the present amount of \$88,000 will be applicable to apply on construction?

Mr. MERITT. The Government is absolutely safe.

#### FORT BIDWELL SCHOOL.

Mr. ELSTON. Next is the Fort Bidwell School.

For support and education of 100 Indian pupils at the Fort Bidwell Indian School, California, including pay of superintendent, \$25,000; for general repairs and improvements, \$8,000; in all, \$33,000.

Mr. MERITT. We offer for the record the following justification:

#### *Indian school, Fort Bidwell, Calif.*

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1921:

Amount appropriated	\$24,000.00
---------------------	-------------

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920:

Amount appropriated	24,000.00
---------------------	-----------

Amount expended	23,975.71
-----------------	-----------

Unexpended balance	24.29
--------------------	-------

#### Analysis of expenditures:

Salaries, wages, etc.	10,224.00
Traveling expenses	99.90
Transportation of supplies	471.00
Telegraph and telephone service	46.20
Stationery, printing, schoolroom supplies	97.90
Subsistence supplies	4,434.40
Dry goods, clothing, etc.	3,252.71
Fuel, lubricants, power and light service	1,923.80
Medical supplies, etc.	65.10
Live stock	369.71
Equipment and miscellaneous material	1,732.00
Grinding wheat	157.00
Seed	266.20
Miscellaneous	145.71
Outstanding liabilities	589.00
	23,975.71

#### REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1921:

Amount appropriated	\$5,000.00
---------------------	------------

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920:

Amount appropriated	3,500.00
---------------------	----------

Amount expended	3,488.00
-----------------	----------

Unexpended balance	12.00
--------------------	-------

## Analysis of expenditures:

Repair of buildings .....	\$3,423.86
Outstanding liabilities .....	65.00
	<hr/>
	3,488.86

## STATISTICAL STATEMENT FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1920.

Value of school plant .....	real property	\$65,220
Number of buildings .....		30
Number of employees .....		12
Total salaries .....		\$8,440
Average attendance of pupils .....		70
Average enrollment .....		78
Capacity .....		98
Cost per capita based on enrollment .....		\$262
Cost per capita based on average attendance .....		\$292
Area of school land .....	acres	3,090
Area of school land .....	acres cultivated	100
Value of agricultural products .....		\$9,372
Value of other school products .....		\$220
Indian money, proceeds of labor (school earnings) expended .....		\$890

## Superintendent's estimate of absolute needs for 1922:

Support .....	\$29,648
Repairs and improvements .....	18,000
	<hr/>
Total .....	47,648

## Requested in proposed bill for 1922:

Support and education of 100 Indian pupils at the Indian school and superintendent's salary .....	25,000
Repairs and improvements .....	8,000
	<hr/>
Total .....	33,000

*Salaries and positions, 1920.*

Superintendent .....	\$1,500	Laundress .....	\$300
Physician (contract) .....	720	Clerk .....	720
Teacher .....	660	Cook .....	500
Do .....	600	General mechanic .....	840
Laborer .....	600	Farmer .....	900
Patron .....	600		
Teamstress .....	500	Total .....	8,440

The sum of \$25,000 for support of Fort Bidwell School, Calif., includes salaries of employees, subsistence and clothing, and the cost of support for academic and industrial education of 100 pupils.

The sum of \$8,000 is considered necessary for general repairs inasmuch as the school plant consists of frame buildings, which require almost constant improvements.

We are asking for some increase there on account of the repairs that are absolutely necessary, as I stated before, in connection with these schools.

Mr. ELSTON. How much of the \$5,000 appropriated last year was used for repairs?

Mr. MERITT. \$3,488.86.

Mr. ELSTON. How many buildings are there at the Fort Bidwell school?

Mr. MERITT. Thirty buildings.



Mr. ELSTON. How many pupils?

Mr. MERITT. About 100.

Mr. ELSTON. The increase of \$29,000 asked for over last year's appropriation is made necessary by the repair item of which you speak.

Mr. MERITT. And \$1,000 increase in the support item, which brings that up to \$225 per capita.

Mr. DEMPSEY. That is regarded as a good school.

Mr. MERITT. In addition, there is the salary of the superintendent.

Mr. ELSTON. Mr. Meritt, is this Fort Bidwell School a diminishing proposition in the way of importance or in the way use is being made of it?

Mr. MERITT. I would not say that it was diminishing, because we have a large number of Indian children in northern California, and we provide for their education in this school, as well as in the day schools and the public schools. It will in several years from now probably not be necessary to continue this school, when we get public school facilities for the northern California Indians, or day schools; but I think it should be continued for a number of years yet.

#### GREENVILLE SCHOOL, CALIFORNIA.

Mr. ELSTON. The next item is for the education of 100 Indian pupils at the Greenville Indian School, California, \$33,000.

For support and education of 100 Indian pupils at the Greenville Indian School, California, including pay of superintendent, \$25,000; for general repair and improvements, \$8,000; in all, \$33,000.

Mr. MERITT. You will note, Mr. Chairman, that we are asking for the same amount for the Greenville School, and the same conditions obtain at both schools. I offer for the record the following justification:

#### *Indian school, Greenville, Calif.*

##### Fiscal year ending June 30, 1921:

Amount appropriated	\$24, 100.
---------------------	------------

##### Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920:

Amount appropriated	24, 000.
Amount expended	24, 000.

##### Analysis of expenditures:

Salaries, wages, etc	11, 593.
Traveling expenses	173.
Transportation of supplies	84.
Telegraph and telephone service	88.
Stationery, printing, schoolroom supplies	223.
Subsistence supplies	5, 276.
Drygoods, clothing, etc	2, 473.
Forage	336.
Fuel, lubricants, power and light service	600.
Medical supplies, etc	139.
Equipment and miscellaneous material	2, 527.
Film rent	74.
Seed	100.
Miscellaneous	177.
Outstanding liabilities	130.

24, 000.

## REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1921:	
Amount appropriated	\$5,000.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920:	
Amount appropriated	10,000.00
Amount expended	9,469.38
Unexpended balance	530.62
Analysis of expenditures:	
Repair of buildings	9,427.90
Outstanding liabilities	41.48
	9,469.38

## DAIRY COWS AND IMPLEMENTS.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1921:	
No appropriation.	
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920:	
Amount appropriated	\$1,200.00
Amount expended	942.53
Unexpended balance	257.47
Analysis of expenditures:	
Traveling expenses	22.53
Live stock	600.00
Equipment and miscellaneous material	320.00
	942.53

## STATISTICAL STATEMENT FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1920.

Value of school plant (real property)	\$66,965
Value of buildings	137
Number of employees	15
Total salaries	\$10,960
Average attendance of pupils	103
Average enrollment	109
Capacity	90
Cost per capita based on enrollment	\$195
Cost per capita based on average attendance	\$206
Area of school land (acres)	266
Area of school land cultivated (acres)	75
Value of agricultural products	\$550
Value of other school products	\$1,250
Indian money, proceeds of labor (school earnings), expended	\$371
Superintendent's estimate of absolute needs for 1922:	
Support	\$26,700
Repairs and improvements	5,000
New buildings, school building	12,000
Grain barn	2,500
Drainage and irrigation, including pumping plant	3,000
Total	49,200
Requested in proposed bill for 1922:	
Support and education of 100 Indian pupils at the Indian school and	
Superintendent's salary	\$25,000
Repairs and improvements	8,000
Total	33,000

This includes small buildings of \$100 or less in value, which were omitted in last year's statement.



*Positions and salaries, 1920.*

Superintendent .....	\$1,700	Seamstress .....	\$5
Clerk .....	1,000	Laundress .....	5
Physician (contract) .....	720	Cook .....	5
Disciplinarian .....	720	Engineer .....	7
Principal .....	1,000	Laborer .....	7
Teacher .....	600	Assistant .....	2
Matron .....	600		
Assistant matron .....	520		10.9
Nurse .....	840		

The sum of \$25,000 for support of Greenville Indian School, California, will provide for 100 pupils in addition to superintendent's salary.

The sum of \$8,000 is required for general repairs and improvements. The plant consists of frame buildings, which necessitate the outlay of considerable repairs to keep them in proper condition. Moreover, the construction of a shed barn to protect the dairy herd in cold weather is considered necessary, and is believed can be provided from the amount asked for repairs and improvements.

Mr. ELSTON. You say the Greenville School is about the same size school as the Fort Bidwell School and that your estimate of \$33,000 is over the appropriation made last year, \$29,000, which is caused by the need for more money for repairs?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

## ROAD CONSTRUCTION, HOOPA VALLEY RESERVATION.

Mr. ELSTON. The next item is for the construction of a road:

For continuing the construction of a road from Hoopa to Weitchpec, on the Hoopa Valley Reservation, in Humboldt County, Calif., in conformity with plan approved by the Secretary of the Interior, \$10,000, to be reimbursed out of the funds of the Indians of said reservation now or hereafter placed to their credit in the Treasury of the United States, in accordance with the Indian appropriation act of May 25, 1918 (40th Stat, L., pp. 570, 571).

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification:

*Road from Hoopa to Weitchpec, Hoopa Valley Reservation, California (reimbursable).*

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1921:

Amount appropriated .....	\$10,500
---------------------------	----------

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920:

Amount appropriated .....	10,000
---------------------------	--------

Amount expended .....	9,962
-----------------------	-------

Unexpended balance .....	37
--------------------------	----

Analysis of expenditures:

Salaries, wages, etc .....	8,233
----------------------------	-------

Transportation of supplies .....	506
----------------------------------	-----

Fuel, lubricants, power and light service .....	12
---	----

Equipment and miscellaneous material .....	667
--	-----

Team hire .....	541
-----------------	-----

Total .....	9,962
-------------	-------

This project was initiated on an appropriation of \$10,000 in the Indian Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1919, as follows:

"For beginning the construction of a road from Hoopa to Weitchpec, on the Hoopa Valley Reservation, in Humboldt County, Calif., in conformity with plans approved by the Secretary of the Interior, \$10,000, to be immediately

available and to remain available until expended, and to be reimbursed out of any funds of the Indians of said reservation now or hereafter placed to their credit in the Treasury of the United States: *Provided*, That the proper authorities of the county of Humboldt, Calif., agree to furnish, at their own expense, a competent engineer satisfactory to the Secretary of the Interior to supervise the construction of said road; to provide the use of such tools and implements as the said Secretary may deem to be justly required of them, and to maintain the said road in good condition: *Provided further*, That the total cost of said road shall not exceed \$30,500."

A similar appropriation was made in the fiscal year 1920 and one of \$10,500 for the fiscal year 1921, making a total of \$30,500, which was the limit originally fixed for the cost of the road. Since that estimate was made, however, labor and material of all kinds have advanced on an average of 100 per cent. This road when completed will be approximately eight miles long. The State of California is spending millions of dollars on public roads, and the Hoopa-Weitchpec Road will be an important link in the State road system. In a recent report from the superintendent, he states in part as follows:

"When our estimates were made in the fall of 1916 we assumed that the prices of labor and cost of materials had probably reached their highest point and figured on a decline. Instead, costs have advanced until it is safe to say that the average is at least double what it was at that time. Contractors have taken sections of this State and Government road, building at a high price; and in the scramble to obtain labor they have paid the highest wages that have ever been known on the Pacific coast. The lumber camps and sawmills have also advanced their wages from time to time until the most common and ordinary labor now demands from \$5 to \$7 per day. Under these circumstances, it will readily be seen that with the scale of wages we are paying we can not command the best labor by any means; and with the limited amount of money at our disposal we do not feel justified in raising the wages this year.

"The road from Weitchpec to Hoopa is a very important and necessary link in this system of roads, and, being entirely within the limit of the reservation, it would appear it is entirely proper that the road be financed from the resources of the reservation. With the completion of this road, coincident with the others I have mentioned, there will be a large amount of travel through the reservation, and the Indians will have easy access to the more distant places, where they may find a market for their produce and other goods. Instead of being entirely isolated, Hoopa Valley will be rather centrally located. No one thing can be done which will greater inure to the advantage of the Indians of Hoopa Valley than the building of a good road.

"Map 'B' shows the Hoopa-Weitchpec Road alone, without reference to its outside connections. This road, which is under construction, has an entire length of 8 miles. It extends along the east side of the Trinity River from Weitchpec to the north end of Hoopa Valley. The entire course of the road is along the side of steep mountains; and at one place there is approximately 1,000 feet of cliffs, which are mostly solid rock, towering above the road at one place to a height of 134 feet. This must all be worked down to form a roadbed. This section of the road building has been very expensive and slow, but the most difficult work has already been done. In addition to this there is another stretch of approximately 3,000 feet that is very rocky, which is also well under way. In fact, we believe that the road is almost half completed at this time, though in distance more than half of the road has not been touched. This portion of the road, however, is comparatively easy work.

"There are seven bridges to be built, an aggregate length of 400 feet. The chief engineer of the United States Bureau of Public Roads informs us that their cost on bridge building of this character is \$1 per foot for each foot of width. A 12-foot bridge, therefore, costing \$12 a linear foot. We figure, however, that we can build our bridge somewhat cheaper than this, but believe the bridges will cost us somewhere in the neighborhood of \$4,000.

"Mr. P. L. Young, engineer in charge of the road, is employed by Humboldt County under the provision of the law authorizing the construction of the road. He made the original survey and estimates, and therefore can plan the construction to better advantage than anyone else. He has spent the last two weeks getting data, and his estimates of the entire cost of finishing this road is about \$41,000. Of this amount we have \$6,000 left from the current appropriation and will require \$35,000 to complete the project."



Under the circumstances and in view of the amount that has already been spent on this road, it is deemed advisable to carry it to completion—even at the additional cost of \$35,000. It is believed that the amount herein requested (\$10,000) will be sufficient for the current year.

Mr. ELSTON. There would be a great deterioration and loss if this road is not completed, or the continuance of the work kept up?

Mr. MERITT. It is in progress of construction now, and it is absolutely necessary to have an appropriation to complete it.

Mr. ELSTON. Because it is one of the main highways from Eureka is it not, up through the Indian reservation, up through the Weitchpec Indian Reservation, and runs largely through that reservation?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; and it will be very helpful in enabling the Indians to get their products to market.

Mr. DEMPSEY. That is a reimbursable item?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

#### ROADS AND BRIDGES, YUMA RESERVATION.

Mr. ELSTON. The next item is for the improvement and construction of roads and bridges on the Yuma Indian Reservation in California; \$10,000, reimbursable to the United States by the Indians having tribal rights on said reservation.

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification:

Improved road facilities are badly needed on this reservation. In December 1916, a report was submitted recommending the expenditure of \$90,000 on the portion of the "ocean-to-ocean highway" within the reservation (8.16 miles). The State of California has issued road bonds to the amount of \$40,000,000, and Imperial County (within which the reservation is located) has voted \$1,500,000. In order that road development on the reservation may to some extent at least keep pace with the general progress of the community along that line, it is important that funds be provided for this purpose.

Appropriations of \$10,000 each were made in the Indian acts for the fiscal years 1917, 1918, and 1919; but no appropriation was made for the fiscal year 1920. However, it is very necessary that work on this road be continued, therefore it is urgently recommended that \$10,000 be provided for this purpose next year.

Mr. DEMPSEY. Do you let your contract at the same time they do in the county, so as to get the benefit of the road machinery on the projects; and do you advertise at that time, or when do you do the work?

Mr. MERITT. We cooperate with the local authorities in the construction of the roads and get the benefit of their advice.

Mr. ELSTON. Now, this is the same reservation where they have so much land under irrigation and where we have made great expenditures, all of which is reimbursable.

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. ELSTON. Will there be any expenditures made on behalf of the reservation?

Mr. MERITT. There will be no question about those Indians reimbursing for this, because they have ample funds.

Mr. ELSTON. You say that this work has already commenced, at the first appropriation has already been made?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. ELSTON. What is the road building cost.

Mr. MERITT. That should be reasonably modest because there are no heavy grades.

Mr. ELSTON. Are there any construction materials available?

Mr. MERITT. The material can be gotten very readily.

Mr. ELSTON. What about stone; is there any right at hand?

Mr. MERITT. Reasonably close.

Mr. DEMPSEY. You were given authority to begin this work under the original appropriation, were you not?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir. The first appropriation was made in the act of May 18, 1916 (36 Stat. L., 132).

Mr. ELSTON. This territory is within the county organization?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir. But the county authorities have no power to tax the property within an Indian reservation held under trust. Therefore it is the duty of the Federal Government necessarily, inasmuch as they have exclusive jurisdiction over this reservation, to provide road facilities on the reservation, and it would be very helpful to the Indians.

#### FLORIDA.

Mr. ELSTON. We are getting now to the Florida Indians:

SEC. 4. For relief of distress among the Seminole Indians in Florida and for purposes of their civilization and education, \$8,000, including the construction and equipment of necessary buildings.

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification:

#### *Support of Seminoles in Florida.*

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1921:

Amount appropriated-----	\$5,000.00
--------------------------	------------

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920:

Amount appropriated-----	20,000.00
Amount expended-----	16,005.26

Unexpended balance-----	3,994.74
-------------------------	----------

Analysis of expenditures:

Salaries, wages, etc-----	7,169.20
Traveling expenses-----	632.64
Transportation of supplies-----	1,638.50
Stationery-----	82.29
Subsistence supplies-----	51.75
Dry goods, clothing, etc-----	25.00
Forage-----	47.73
Fuel, lubricants, power, and light service-----	556.45
Medical supplies, etc-----	114.44
Live stock-----	185.00
Equipment and miscellaneous material-----	2,121.95
Construction of buildings-----	1,976.37
Miscellaneous-----	168.53
Outstanding liabilities-----	1,235.41
	<u>16,005.26</u>

This item is \$3,000 more than the appropriation for the fiscal year 1921.

The major part of the appropriation will be utilized to meet general miscellaneous expenses of the jurisdiction.



These Indians have no tribal funds to their credit, hence the entire amount requested will be needed for administering their affairs and to meet the cost of management, staple commodities, and general expenses.

Mr. DEMPSEY. What are you really doing for them down there?

Mr. MERITT. We are trying to get those Indians located on tracts of land that have been set aside for them. Heretofore they have been making their living by hunting and by fishing and trapping in the Everglades. On account of the Everglades being drained they are being deprived of their opportunity to make their living in that manner and it is necessary that we get them on a reservation that has been set aside for them by the Federal Government. A tract of land has also been set aside for them by the State of Florida.

The Seminoles refused to leave Florida and go west and locate with their kinsmen in Oklahoma and join the band of Seminole Indian in that State. Heretofore it has been impossible for white people to gain their confidence because of the belief of the Seminole Indian that they had been very unkindly treated by the Government. They are now beginning to realize that they need assistance and are beginning to appreciate what the Government is trying to do for them.

Mr. ELSTON. How many Indians are served by this item?

Mr. MERITT. About 500.

Mr. ELSTON. And they live in scattered settlements and not in one band?

Mr. MERITT. They live in different settlements. Some of those Indians are over on the east coast, around Fort Lauderdale and West Palm Beach, and other Indians are located southwest of Lake Okechobee.

Mr. ELSTON. How much is the overhead there for administering this project?

Mr. MERITT. There has been a considerable overhead. We have had a superintendent in charge, or rather a special agent, and there has been considerable expense in traveling from one band of Indian to another.

Mr. ELSTON. Is that being discontinued?

Mr. MERITT. The overhead will be less in the future than it has been in the past, because of the diminished appropriation. You notice that in 1920 we had an appropriation of \$20,000. In 1921 we had an appropriation of \$5,000. We find that the Florida appropriation is inadequate to enable us to do hardly anything for those Indians and maintain a superintendent and a clerk among them.

Mr. ELSTON. You think it would create any hardship to reduce this item to \$5,000, the sum that was appropriated for the current year?

Mr. MERITT. It would create quite a hardship, Mr. Chairman. This \$3,000 additional is needed. We want to buy some hogs and some cattle for those Indians, and we can not do it with the limited appropriation that we now have.

Mr. ELSTON. You are not establishing schools for them?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir; we are trying to get some of the children in the local schools. We have had considerable difficulty, however, in persuading the Indians to attend the local schools.

Mr. ELSTON. Do you see any appreciable results from the effort on the part of the Government down in that State since 1912, when these appropriations began, over what conditions were before that time?

Mr. MERITT. There has been some improvement, but not as much as we would like.

Mr. ELSTON. It appears that there has been over \$100,000 spent down there to date. Of course, a large part of that went to overhead and salaries and probably not so much to the Indians themselves.

Mr. DEMPSEY. Four-fifths of it, I should say.

Mr. MERITT. That is true, that there has been quite an expensive overhead in connection with this work.

Mr. ELSTON. Have you an agency down there now—an agency building, clerks, etc.?

Mr. MERITT. We have one supervisor in charge and one clerk and one laborer. We rented a cottage at Fort Myers, the nearest location to the Indians, and the supervisor travels from one band to another.

Mr. DEMPSEY. In a place like Florida could not you distribute that fund through some agency like the Red Cross and abolish the overhead? The overhead practically eats the fund up. Now, that is the substance of it. The Indian does not get very much of it, so far as I can see, from an analysis of the expenditures. Now, could you not get either a church or a charitable institution to dispense that? It is a charity, and it should be distributed as a charity and avoid these expenses of distribution; get some one who will distribute it without any overhead, or which already has an overhead now.

Mr. MERITT. We cooperate with the local religious organizations in trying to do something for those Florida Indians, but they refuse to have anything to do with them to a large extent. The man that we finally got to take this position has lived in Florida a number of years and knows these Indians, and he can communicate with them and have some influence over them. It will require a considerable time for a new organization to win the confidence of those Indians.

Mr. DEMPSEY. Do they talk English?

Mr. MERITT. Very little, and what we communicate with them today has to be done through an interpreter.

Mr. DEMPSEY. Suppose one man came to them who had their confidence and had \$1 and another man came to them and offered them \$10. Who do you think would have their confidences the next time?

Mr. MERITT. Of course, the man who had the most money.

Mr. DEMPSEY. And I think that is the proposition.

#### IDAHO.

##### SUPPORT OF INDIANS, FORT HALL RESERVATION.

Mr. ELSTON. The next item is, under the heading of Idaho, for the support and civilization of Indians on the Fort Hall Reservation, in Idaho, including pay of employees, for which you estimate \$29,000.

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the following justification:

##### *Support of Indians, Fort Hall Reservation, Idaho.*

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1921:

Amount appropriated	\$29, 000. 00
---------------------	---------------

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920:

Amount appropriated	30, 000. 00
---------------------	-------------

Amount expended	30, 000. 00
-----------------	-------------



## Analysis of expenditures:

Salaries, wages, etc.....	\$14, 735. 94
Traveling expenses.....	334. 52
Subsistence supplies.....	9, 951. 59
Forage.....	2, 170. 26
Fuel, lubricants, power and light service.....	760. 43
Medical supplies, etc.....	128. 22
Equipment and miscellaneous material.....	1, 835. 54
Miscellaneous.....	6. 28
Outstanding liabilities.....	77. 22

---

 30, 000. 00

The amount requested is the same as was allowed for the support and civilization of the Indians of the Fort Hall Reservation for the fiscal year 1921.

Of the amount appropriated for the fiscal year 1920, \$14,735.94 was expended for salaries, wages, etc., of necessary employees; \$9,951.59 for subsistence supplies for issue to the old and needy; and the balance for fuel, forage, equipment, and the other general expenses necessary in the conduct of the agency.

These Indians have no tribal funds of any consequence to their credit, hence are entirely dependent upon this annual appropriation for their support and civilization.

Mr. ELSTON. How many Indians are there there?

Mr. MERITT. There are 1,765 Indians on that reservation. These Indians are improving rapidly. They are cultivating their lands and raising stock, and eventually will be self-supporting.

Mr. ELSTON. There is a school there also, is there not?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. ELSTON. It looks to me like the school is the biggest thing and that the agency amounts to very little in the way of usefulness to that reservation and to those Indians. They do not happen to be suffering any. Their lands are valuable, or will be valuable and I would ask you whether this agency is one that might be abolished and its activities merged with some other nearby agency, possibly.

Mr. MERITT. The Fort Hall Reservation is not located near any other agency, and it is impossible to merge it with some other agency and render any effective service at all. Those Indians will be self-supporting, I think, inside of 10 years, and I think that the Government as soon as it completes those irrigation projects and gets the Indians started there can reduce its activities considerably.

Mr. DEMPSEY. I have great sympathy with the Indian schools, Indian irrigation projects, teaching the Indians to farm; with anything that tends to make him a more useful citizen and a producing factor, but it seems to me in going through the bill, that where agencies are maintained largely for gratuities, furnishing of subsistence and supplies, it seems to me that that ought to be intrusted, under the direction of the department, to some charitable agency, because here your appropriations are \$14,000, and the amount expended for subsistence and supplies is less than 10 per cent. You have got 60 per cent, you say, for overhead. Now, you can get every cent of that expended for the benefit of the Indians through private reliable charitable organizations.

Mr. MERITT. If it were the purpose of the appropriations, we could distribute those supplies for probably less than 10 per cent of the cost of the supplies, but the object of those employees is to get those Indians in a condition where they will not need supplies

make them self-supporting, get them to go to work on their allotments, and encourage them to raise cattle. We pay for farmers and other persons out of this appropriation, and these appropriations are not for the purpose of issuing rations to the Indians, but for the larger purpose of making them self-supporting.

Mr. DEMPSEY. Well, you have this class of appropriations here so far as the record shows, the object seems to be in California—one or two of those appropriations in California, and the Seminoles in Florida—and this appropriation, for instance, as an illustration, seems to have that idea.

Mr. MERITT. Now, I will concede that the appropriation in Florida is largely for overhead, and necessarily so because of their condition; but that same condition does not obtain in California or on this reservation. Now, we are making splendid progress on the Fort Hall Reservation. A few years ago those Indians were wild Indians and they were doing but very little work, devoting their time to dancing and gambling. We have gotten them to a point now where they are actually working and producing crops, and they are becoming citizens of the State. We have issued to some of them patents in fee. Some of them are no longer under our jurisdiction, and in 10 years from now we will have those Indians in a condition where they can become absolutely self-supporting and we will not have to worry with them any longer. I am in sympathy with the desires of the committee to cut down the appropriations wherever it is possible, but there is no doubt that this appropriation has been properly expended.

Mr. DEMPSEY. The point I am trying to make is that I approve entirely of the class of appropriation which I enumerated there, but when you get to what is simply charity you should not let the overhead eat up the charity. That is the point I am making.

Mr. MERITT. I understand. Only a small part of this appropriation is used in distributing gratuities. I should say that one clerk out there drawing a salary of less than \$1,000 does all of that class of work.

#### IMPROVEMENTS, FORT HALL IRRIGATION SERVICE.

Mr. ELSTON. The next item is for the improvement, maintenance, and operation of the Fort Hall irrigation system.

For improvement, maintenance, and operation of the Fort Hall irrigation system, \$75,000: *Provided*, That all appropriations heretofore or hereafter made for irrigation work on the Fort Hall Reservation are hereby declared to be reimbursable, on a per acre basis, against the lands benefited regardless of ownership, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe.

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justifications:

*Improvements, maintenance and operation. Fort Hall irrigation system, Idaho.  
(Reimbursable.)*

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1921:

Amount appropriated \_\_\_\_\_ \$50,000.00

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920:

Amount appropriated \_\_\_\_\_ 50,000.00

Amount expended \_\_\_\_\_ 50,000.00



## ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURES.

Salaries, wages, etc.....	\$35, 113. 52
Traveling expenses.....	1, 099. 40
Transportation of supplies.....	560. 01
Telegraph and telephone service.....	181. 84
Stationery, printing, school-room supplies.....	124. 26
Forage.....	1, 096. 55
Fuel, lubricants, power and light service.....	959. 42
Equipment and miscellaneous material.....	7, 321. 65
Stream gaging expense.....	1, 836. 12
Maintenance assessments.....	758. 38
Expense of water commissioners.....	173. 04
Miscellaneous.....	278. 58
Outstanding liabilities.....	497. 23
	<hr/>
	50, 000. 00
Tribe, Bannocks and Shoshones; population.....	1, 765
Area of reservation..... acres.....	447, 490
Irrigable under project..... do.....	52, 000
Under constructed works..... do.....	35, 000
Actually irrigated..... do.....	29, 148
Cultivated by Indians..... do.....	9, 985
Cultivated by white owners..... do.....	12, 142
Cultivated by white lessees..... do.....	7, 021
Number of Indians engaged.....	275
Number of whites engaged (owners).....	450
Number of whites engaged (lessees).....	298
Construction costs for fiscal year.....	\$15, 041. 81
Construction costs to June 30, 1920.....	\$861, 512. 93
Operation and maintenance for fiscal year.....	\$51, 847. 12
Operation and maintenance to June 30, 1920.....	\$333, 054. 91
Operation and maintenance charges are collected from white water users.	
Estimated additional cost to complete..... <sup>1</sup>	\$750, 000. 00
Estimated cost per acre when completed..... <sup>2</sup>	\$45. 00
Average value of irrigable land per acre.....	\$150-\$250
Irrigation project started.....	1908

Work done by force account, Indian labor being principally used.

Source of water supply: Snake and Blackfoot Rivers.

Crops produced: Alfalfa, potatoes, grain, sugar beets.

Market for products: General; good.

Railroad through project.

Practically every acre of land that can be supplied through constructed works on this reservation is being irrigated. The operation and maintenance charges are somewhat heavy, owing to the physical condition of this system and the rapid growth of moss in the main canals and laterals, requiring frequent cleaning. The enlargement or extension of main canals is not contemplated, with the appropriation requested, but distributing laterals to supply lands already under the project are necessary in order to bring such lands under cultivation. There is a constantly increasing demand for the delivery of water to new lands under this system which can be met only after the necessary distributing laterals have been constructed.

<sup>1</sup> Operation and maintenance.

<sup>2</sup> This system is in a very unsatisfactory condition, being inadequate to properly supply the acreage now under the project. The canals as originally constructed are too small to admit of bringing in large additional areas unless the carrying capacity of the main canals is enlarged. This would necessitate the rebuilding of all structures such as headgates, drops, turnouts, bridges, etc. In 1917 a special board was designated for the purpose of investigating the entire system and reporting on the improvements needed to put the system in first-class condition. The report of this board shows that in order to irrigate extensive additional areas and to put the system in an efficient condition would necessitate practically rebuilding the entire plant, except the distributing laterals. Based on prices of labor and material at that time, the estimated cost of this work approximated \$550,000; hence the estimated cost to complete the Fort Hall system and the estimated cost per acre when completed, as above given, are based on this report rather than on an extension of the present system. The act of February 14, 1920 (public, No. 141), directs the Secretary of the Interior to submit a report to Congress on the first Monday in December, 1920, relating to the construction and improvement of the Fort Hall irrigation project, to which report attention is invited for further information hereon.

The act of April 4, 1910 (36 Stats., 274), limits the construction charge against lands in white ownership to \$6 per acre, while the actual charge to date exceeds \$20 per acre. The phraseology of this item has been changed with a view of authorizing collection of the actual cost of construction on a per acre basis from the lands benefited, regardless of ownership, rather than on a basis of \$6 per acre for the lands in white ownership.

Mr. ELSTON. Mr. Meritt, this project seems to have come to such a stage of progress that a very large number of acres are actually under irrigation, something like 29,000. Those lands should produce a very high revenue, and it seems to me that there is a sufficient body of land to bear the overhead or maintenance.

Mr. DEMPSEY. Most of it has gone to these white people under this \$6 provision.

Mr. ELSTON. I do not know. Can you conceive of any other method of raising this maintenance except that the Government should appropriate for it each year and then collect the money back? Can't a system be devised by which the Government will not be charged with the appropriation of these sums each year, and, in a great many cases, for the benefit of white settlers rather than for the Indians?

Mr. MERITT. I believe that Congress should pass legislation which would make most of these constructed projects self-supporting, and it would not be necessary for us to come to Congress and ask for appropriations for them. In fact, I think that the Indian Committee made a mistake last year when they did not allow us to use the money that we collected from the operation and maintenance on irrigation projects to apply on these irrigation projects. That would very naturally lessen our appropriations. The same conditions apply to forestry. We endeavored to get that worded so that we could make our forestry work absolutely self-supporting, but the committee directed that the money be deposited in the United States Treasury and that we come back to Congress and ask for these appropriations.

Mr. DEMPSEY. On the theory, Mr. Meritt, probably this is the only way in which they could keep any account of what was done.

Mr. MERITT. That is the theory.

Mr. DEMPSEY. Yes.

Mr. MERITT. But, of course, we would be glad to make report to Congress of our operations and of our incomes and expenses, and you could check us up on those operations the same as they do on the present appropriations.

Mr. DEMPSEY. I guess that would be, would it not, Mr. Chairman, contrary to the whole theory on which they have always done that kind of work?

Mr. ELSTON. Yes, sir; unless some new system is devised.

Mr. MERITT. As it is now, we are not permitted to make any showing of the reduction of the expenses of running the Indian Service by reason of reimbursements. The money goes into the Treasury and we have to come back to Congress and ask for these appropriations the same as we have done heretofore, but on some projects we will collect enough money so that it will not cost the Government anything at all.

Mr. ELSTON. How much did you collect last year—or for the last year on which you have a record—in the way of maintenance as a reimbursement to the Government on that account?



Mr. MERITT. We have not collected very much money to date. Congress only recently enacted this new law. We will be able to report the amount of money we have collected on each project at the end of the fiscal year.

Mr. DEMPSEY. Mr. Meritt, coming back to the \$6 question a minute, it was my understanding that when they adopted this project there was a provision in the enactment that white owners taking the benefit of the project would be charged only a \$6 per acre construction cost. You propose now, do you not, the enactment of an amendment to provide that as to all white settlers who come in from this time on the accounting of the costs shall be on the basis of what it actually is instead of on this very inadequate \$6 basis?

Mr. MERITT. We propose to endeavor to make the people who got the \$6 per acre land pay for what it actually cost the Government. We realize that there will be a controversy on that subject and that they probably will carry it into the courts, but we certainly can make it apply to new lands that will be placed under irrigation.

#### SUPPORT OF BANNOCKS.

Mr. ELSTON. The next item is for fulfilling treaty stipulations with the Bannocks in Idaho, for pay of physician, teacher, carpenter, miller, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith, for which you estimate \$4,500.

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification:

#### *Support of Bannocks, employees, Idaho.*

##### Fiscal year ending June 30, 1921:

Amount appropriated .....	\$4,500.00
---------------------------	------------

##### Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920:

Amount appropriated .....	5,000.00
---------------------------	----------

Amount expended .....	4,957.67
-----------------------	----------

Unexpended balance .....	42.33
--------------------------	-------

#### ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURES.

Salaries, wages, etc .....	4,957.67
----------------------------	----------

This amount is required to carry out the provisions of article 10 of the treaty of July 3, 1868 (15 Stat. L., 673), which provides that "United States hereby agrees to furnish annually to the Indians the physician, teachers, carpenter, miller, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith, as herein contemplated, and that such appropriations shall be made from time to time on the estimates of the Secretary of the Interior as will be sufficient to employ such persons."

During the fiscal year 1920 the amount was expended in the employment of a physician, carpenter, blacksmith, engineer, farmer, and irregular employees.

The amount requested is required during the fiscal year 1922 in carrying out the provisions of the aforesaid treaty.

Mr. ELSTON. Are these obligations in a fixed amount, or merely what Congress deems sufficient to meet the terms of the treaty?

Mr. MERITT. It is within the power of Congress to appropriate the amounts necessary to comply with the terms of the treaty, and comes within the discretion of Congress.

Mr. ELSTON. Of course, the specific items in the treaty provide for items that have to be put into effect at all times. What real use is made of the appropriation: is it used for the actual employment of a

physician, teacher, carpenter, miller, engineer, farmer, and a blacksmith, as stated in the treaty?

Mr. MERITT. They are, Mr. Chairman. The Book of Estimates will show that we employ a physician, teacher, carpenter, miller, engineer, farmer, and a blacksmith.

Mr. ELSTON. There are a good many treaties of this kind which the Government is appropriating for now are there not?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. ELSTON. Have you come to any policy whereby you fix the time that you feel the treaty obligation has been fulfilled?

Mr. MERITT. As long as the Indians need this service, we feel that Congress should make provisions in accordance with the terms of the treaty.

Mr. ELSTON. You do not feel that this money is provided in this act to satisfy them, and keep them in a good humor, that it is actually needed?

Mr. MERITT. It is actually needed at this time.

#### COEUR D'ALENES IN IDAHO.

Mr. ELSTON. Now, about the next item, for the Coeur d'Alenes in Idaho.

For the Coeur d'Alenes, in Idaho: For pay of blacksmith, carpenter, and physician, and purchase of medicines (art. 11, agreement ratified Mar. 3, 1891), \$3,000.

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification:

#### *Support of Cocur d'Alenes, Idaho.*

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1921:

Amount appropriated-----	\$3,000. 00
--------------------------	-------------

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920:

Amount appropriated-----	3,000. 00
Amount expended-----	2,192. 14

Unexpended balance-----	807. 86
-------------------------	---------

Analysis of expenditures:

Salaries, wages, etc-----	2,072. 77
Medical supplies, etc-----	79. 08
Outstanding liabilities-----	40. 29

2,192. 14

The appropriation in question is required to enable the office to comply with the provisions of article 11 of the agreement with these Indians, ratified by the act of March 31, 1891 (26 Stats. 989-1029), which reads:

"It is further agreed that in addition to the amount heretofore provided for the benefit of certain Coeur D'Alene Indians, the United States, at its own expense, will furnish and employ for the benefit of certain Indians on said reservation a competent physician, medicines, a blacksmith and carpenter."

This item is in the same amount as allowed in previous years and as the analysis of expenditures shows was used during the fiscal year 1920 for the pay of necessary employees and the purchase of medical supplies.

Mr. DEMPSEY. As a matter of fact, both of those treaties are simply a matter of contract obligation.



Mr. ELSTON. Except to the amount.

Mr. DEMPSEY. But then you can not get them for less than that, I understand.

Mr. ELSTON. The next item is for compensating James McAllister a Bannock Indian, residing at Boise, Idaho, for water rights lost by him incident to the acquiring by the War Department of a water supply for the Fort Boise Barracks, \$1,000.

For compensating James J. McAllister, a Bannock Indian residing at Boise, Idaho, for water rights lost by him incident to the acquiring by the War Department of a water supply for the Fort Boise Barracks, \$1,000: *Provided*, That prior to the payment of the sum herein provided, the said James J. McAllister will execute a release in full of all claims against the Government by reason of the loss of said water rights.

That item should be considered by the Indian Affairs Committee. You might put anything in the record that you desire to in relation to it; however.

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification:

REIMBURSEMENT, JAMES J. McALLISTER.

In August, 1902, James J. McAllister, a Bannock Indian, pursuant to the laws of the State of Idaho, filed on 2 cubic feet of water per second from Five Mile Creek, a small stream near Boise, Idaho. A prior filing to the extent of 5,000 miners' inches from this stream was made in 1894 by one Peter Sonna, a white man. The normal flow of this stream is considerably less than the maximum amount of Mr. Sonna's filing, yet an investigation of this matter made by a representative of the Indian Office in January, 1919, discloses that the 6-inch sheet-iron galvanized pipe originally installed by Mr. Sonna, through deterioration and possibly defective installation, did not divert the entire flow of this stream, and that from August, 1902, uninterruptedly until 1910 Mr. McAllister did divert from Five Mile Creek sufficient water for the successful irrigation of approximately 5 acres of land which he had under cultivation in an orchard and a garden.

Mr. Sonna, under some form of agreement, supplied the Fort Boise Barracks with water for domestic use, but presumably due to irregular and unsatisfactory delivery of such water as and when needed, the War Department, in May, 1905, for the sum of \$40,000, acquired by deed from Mr. Sonna "all the water and water rights appertaining to the water system" claimed by him. Mr. McAllister alleged no knowledge of this transaction prior to 1910, when the War Department installed a galvanized-iron pipe line system in order to supply the barracks, which resulted in diverting the flow of this stream to such an extent as to leave insufficient water therein for the irrigation of Mr. McAllister's lands. This resulted in his being practically forced to abandon his attempts at agriculture, and the reports of the representative who investigated this matter recommended that Mr. McAllister be paid the sum of \$1,000 in satisfaction of his claim. A copy of the report referred to is appended, together with a copy of the deed from Peter Sonna to the United States. The latest information from Mr. McAllister indicates that he is now a corporal in the miscellaneous department in the Quartermaster Corps, at Camp Kearny, Calif.

FEBRUARY 22, 1919.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,

*Washington, D. C.*

SIR: Pursuant to your instructions dated January 16, 1919, I have investigated the claims of J. J. McAllister, an Indian, of Boise, Idaho, as to his alleged water rights, and now submit the following report:

It seems advisable to say, by way of introduction, that the conception that Mr. McAllister is a more or less feeble old man, probably suffering the mental decline of old age and bordering on destitution, which one obtains from reading his communications on file in the Indian Office, is far from correct. He says that he is 62 years old. He looks to be about 45, has black hair, is vigorous, and

lert, and says that there is only one "better man" than he in the State of Idaho. He was carrying, among numerous other papers in his pocket, postal savings bank certificates aggregating \$900, and claims to own 100 acres of land bordering on Five Mile Creek, for which he says he has a standing offer of \$2,200.

Arriving at Boise on the morning of January 23, in company with Engineer J. H. Southworth who had been detailed by the chief engineer to accompany me, we proceeded to call upon the United States attorney, with whom the matter had been taken up previously both by this department and by Mr. McAllister. We found Mr. McAllister in conference with the United States attorney, Mr. J. L. McClear, and thereupon the case was discussed somewhat cursorily. In the afternoon of that day Mr. McAllister, Mr. Louis Bayer, caretaker of Fort Boise barracks, Mr. Southworth, and myself drove to Mr. McAllister's place, some 6 miles from Boise, and proceeded thence on foot for several hours over steep mountain sides, thoroughly covering the land claimed to have been irrigated by Mr. McAllister, and the sources of his alleged water supply. On succeeding days Mr. McAllister and those persons whom he designated as his witnesses were examined and their testimony taken in writing. With two exceptions, these witnesses are old and uneducated. Much time and painstaking effort were required in eliciting from them such facts as are to be found in their affidavits. The sworn statements of Mr. McAllister himself and of W. J. Driscoll, John F. Coonan, Louis Bayer, George L. Ricketts, and Isaac Vinegar are attached hereto.

The facts found to be of record in this case are:

1. That Peter Sonna filed on 5,000 inches of the waters of Five Mile Creek on May 1, 1894. A copy of the record of this filing will be found attached hereto, marked "Exhibit A."
2. That J. J. McAllister (recorded J. M. Callister) filed on 2 c. f. s. of the waters of Five Mile Creek on August 9, 1902. A copy of the record of this filing will be found attached hereto, marked "Exhibit B."
3. That Peter Sonna, by deed dated May 24, 1905, sold to the War Department for use at Fort Boise Barracks "all the water and water rights appertaining to the water system \* \* \* particularly described as follows, to wit: That certain water right to 5,000 inches of the water of Five Mile Creek and the springs tributary thereto, measured under a 4-inch pressure, located May 1, 1894, and duly recorded on May 8, 1894, in book 2 of water rights, at page 324, of the records of Ada County, State of Idaho, and which said record is made a part hereof, and to which reference is hereby made for a more particular description of said water right." The quoted matter shows only that part of the aforesaid deed which refers to the waters of Five Mile Creek. A complete copy of this deed will be found attached hereto, marked "Exhibit C." Mr. McAllister claims to have known nothing of this sale until 1910, when the War Department undertook the reconstruction of the pipeline hereinafter more specifically mentioned.

The facts developed by this investigation show:

1. That at or about the time of his filing on the waters of Five-Mile Creek, Peter Sonna began or attempted to begin making beneficial use of the waters of this creek by diverting it or attempting to divert it through a 6-inch zinc or galvanized sheet-iron pipe line to a reservoir, approximately 6 miles distant, from which reservoir Mr. Sonna, under some form of agreement with the War Department, supplied Fort Boise Barracks water for domestic, stock, and some light irrigation purposes. This reservoir received water from three or four other sources, which are described in the aforesaid deed as "500 inches of the waters of Hulls Gulch," "50,000 inches of the waters of Curlew Creek and the springs on the banks of and in the vicinity of said creek," 5,000 inches of the waters of Curlew Gulch and the springs developed therein, and "that certain water right to the extent of 1 cubic foot of water per second of the waters flowing down Hulls Gulch and of the waters of the springs on the banks of and in the vicinity of the creek flowing down said gulch."
2. That although Mr. Sonna's filing covered vastly more than the normal flow of water in Five-Mile Creek, yet, at the time of Mr. McAllister's filing in 1902, and uninterruptedly thereafter until the year 1910, sufficient water flowed



past Mr. Sonna's point of diversion to more than meet Mr. McAllister's requirements on approximately 5 acres of land which he had planted in fruit trees and garden.

3. That in 1910 the War Department reconstructed the aforesaid pipe line using, in place of the aforesaid 6-inch pipe, 2½-inch standard galvanized-iron pipe, whereupon the creek at Mr. McAllister's heading ceased to carry sufficient water during July and August of each year to admit of irrigation on the McAllister land. This condition appears to have continued until the season of 1918, when, owing to some interference, probably sand, back pressure in the pipe line, made it necessary to disconnect the lower group of four springs. The water flowing from these four springs probably would have been sufficient for Mr. McAllister's needs, but he says that he did not use it because he did not know that it would be available; he says further that he is not disposed to make any plans for the use of this water, since he has no assurance as to when it may again be diverted by the War Department.

It is alleged by Mr. McAllister that the original 6-inch pipe line which was laid by Mr. Sonna was then second hand; that owing to its imperfections in the manner in which it was laid it would not carry any water; that just before Mr. Sonna sold out to the Government in 1905 he took up and relaid this pipe so as to connect the lower group of four springs hereinbefore referred to; that when this pipe was taken up it was full of holes along its bottom surface, due to rust and action of sand and gravel; that when relaid the holes were placed upward, but that because of back pressure, due to improper grading, the pipe line still would not carry any water, and that, therefore, no water was delivered at the barracks from Five Mile Creek until the construction of the efficient 2½-inch pipe line in 1910. It is Mr. McAllister's contention that because of Mr. Sonna's alleged failure to make beneficial use of these waters his filing of 1894 availed him nothing and that, therefore, in 1905 he sold to the Government a water right which belonged not to him but to McAllister. Up to the time of this investigation Mr. McAllister has claimed as compensation for his loss a sum equal to one-third of the amount paid by the Government to Mr. Sonna, which was \$40,000, on the ground that, as he alleges, the flow of Five Mile Gulch is equal to one-third of all the waters delivered into the aforesaid reservoir. He has made this claim, notwithstanding the fact that the sale included, besides water rights, a system of pipe lines, a reservoir and certain rights of way over private land near the city of Boise.

An examination of Five Mile Gulch indicates that the normal flow of Five Mile Creek is derived solely from 17 springs, 13 of which are located well toward the head of the gulch, the remaining 4 being farther down the gulch but still about one-half mile above Mr. McAllister's point of diversion. It is certain that the normal flow of all these springs is but a few inches.

A study of existing conditions and of the testimony produced by Mr. McAllister does not lead me to believe that the old Sonna pipe line never carried any water; on the other hand, I am inclined to believe that this pipe line did carry practically all of the dry season flow from all but the four lower springs.

Whatever the facts may be on this point, nevertheless it seems to be well established that sufficient water was flowing past Mr. McAllister's land during the dry season (July and August) in 1902, at the time of his filing, for the irrigation of not less than 5 acres of land, and that not less than this quantity of water continued to flow uninterruptedly until the laying of the new pipe line in 1910. The presumption is that Mr. Sonna's pipe line was not efficient enough to prevent the escape of some of the water which it was his intention to divert, the most probable theory being that the head of water in the pipe line prevented the inflow of the water from the four lower springs. Since it determines the right to irrigation water, it seems very probable that Mr. Sonna never acquired a right to this portion of the water of this gulch or that, having once acquired it, he subsequently lost it through nonuse. The statutes of Idaho with respect to water rights, provide in part as follows:

"Sec. 3264. All rights to the use of water acquired under this chapter otherwise shall be lost and abandoned by a failure for the term of five years to apply it to the beneficial use for which it was appropriated, and when any right to the use of water shall be lost through nonuse or abandonment, such right to such water shall revert to the State and be again subject to appropriation under this chapter: *Provided*, That any person owning any land to which

water has been made appurtenant either by a decree of the court or under the provisions of this chapter, may voluntarily abandon the use of such water in whole or in part on the land which is receiving the benefit of the same and transfer the same to other land. Such person desiring to change the place of use of such water shall first make application to the State engineer, \* \* \* and upon receipt of such application, the State engineer shall examine the same and shall, provided no one shall be injured by the transfer, issue to such applicant, under the seal of his office, a certificate authorizing such transfer \* \* \*: *Provided further*, That any person or persons who are owners by decrees of court or by appropriation of a water right and who have, with reasonable diligence, annually increased the beneficial use of the water covered by such water right, or who do hereafter, with reasonable diligence, annually increase the beneficial use of the water held under such water right, shall not be subject to the penalties of abandonment and loss by nonuse of such water right, as provided in this section."

The deed from Mr. Sonna to the Government in 1905 conveyed the "water and water rights appertaining to the water system," and is dated 2 years 9 months and 15 days after the date of Mr. McAllister's filing and commencement of beneficial use.

Having in mind the provision of the statute just quoted, the wording of the deed, and the time between Mr. McAllister's filing and the date of this deed, it will be apparent either, first, that the water being used by Mr. McAllister was not appurtenant to the system sold by Mr. Sonna and was not, therefore, intended to be conveyed by Mr. Sonna, or, second, if claimed by Mr. Sonna and intended to be included in his conveyance, that Mr. McAllister had not acquired a right to it by adverse possession. On these premises it appears conclusively that Mr. McAllister has no enforceable legal claim against Mr. Sonna or his estate.

As hereinbefore said, Mr. McAllister used this water uninterruptedly from 1902 to 1910, inclusive, so that under the laws of Idaho he would, in this time, have acquired a good right to it if we should concede that adverse claims could run against the Government; however, it is not necessary to consider the legality of such an adverse claim since, although finding his water gone during the dry season of 1911 and the succeeding years, so that he was unable to make beneficial use of it, as provided by the statutes, he took no steps to recover his water or assert his right, so that from a legal standpoint the Government, at the expiration of the five succeeding years, obtained a valid legal right to the water regardless of what it may have acquired under the Sonna deed. This conclusion eliminates the possibility of the prosecution by Mr. McAllister of a legal claim against the Government.

If the water of Five Mile Creek was represented by Mr. Sonna as appurtenant to the system sold by him to the War Department, but, in fact, was not so appurtenant, and the Government did not, in fact, acquire a title to it by the transaction, there might be grounds for a claim against Mr. Sonna's estate by the War Department; such a contingency, however, is beyond the scope of this report.

There remains to be considered the equity of the case. As hereinbefore said, it appears that Mr. McAllister did use water flowing in Five Mile Gulch, during the years 1902 to 1910, inclusive, or for a period of eight years, for the irrigation of approximately 5 acres of land. It is to be presumed that he used this water in good faith; therefore in these eight years he would have acquired a good water right under the provisions of section 3264 of the Idaho laws, hereinbefore quoted, except for the intervention of the deed to the Government at a date 2 years 9 months and 15 days after his filing, conceding that an adverse claim can not be maintained against the Government. In failing to assert a right to this water within a reasonable time after the date within which it was believed to have been acquired, whereupon an adjustment in accordance with the facts could have been made, the Government suffered Mr. McAllister to proceed upon the assumption that the title which he asserted by his filing of August 9, 1902, was undisputed and that this title had become incontestable after his use of the water for five years, such use involving abandonment by other possible claimants for the period provided by law.

It may be said that Mr. McAllister was equally negligent in not promptly complaining after he found his water gone, but it is generally recognized that



the Indians should not be charged with as much diligence as the better trained whites. The matter comes down to the fact that the Government now enjoys water which Mr. McAllister in good faith put to beneficial use for a period of eight years, and that it has never given him any consideration for this benefit.

It is understood that the water available for Fort Boise Barracks, which includes that formerly used by Mr. McAllister, is no more than adequate to meet the needs at that place.

In view of the foregoing, it is believed that some compensation should be made to Mr. McAllister. Inquiries of him and others failed to develop a satisfactory statement of the returns derived from his land while enjoying the advantages of the water. Investigation on the ground did not disclose evidence of any considerable improvement; his house is only a shack and his "orchard," comprising a small number of trees, is not of such size nor so planted as to indicate extensive crops. It is my opinion that the returns from the land never equaled in value more than from \$200 to \$300 per annum, including the value of subsistence derived from such garden as he may have raised. The land is steep and not practicable for general farming. Everything considered, it is my opinion that the Government would be acting fairly toward this Indian if it were to pay him \$1,000 as full satisfaction for such water rights as he may have had, and I would suggest that an appropriate item be inserted in the Indian bill for his relief in this sum, with the proviso that said sum shall not be paid over to him until he shall have executed a release in full satisfaction of all claims against the Government for or by reason of the loss of this water right.

Very truly, yours,

F. L. SHARP.

This indenture, made this 24th day of May, in the year 1905, between Pete Sonna and Mary Sonna, his wife, of Boise, Ada County, State of Idaho, the parties of the first part, and the United States of America, the party of the second part: Whereas the said parties of the first part are at the time of the sealing and delivery of these presents the owners of those certain water right to the waters supplying the water system of the parties of the first part and of that certain reservoir situated on the Boise Barracks Military Reservation, constructed by Peter Sonna under authority of the honorable Secretary of War on date July 12, 1894, together with the pipes and pipe line from the gate in the main distributing pipe line, at or near the point where Fifth Street, in Boise City, Idaho, intersects the westerly line of the Boise Barracks Military Reservation to the said reservoir and from thence to the several sources of water supplying said reservoir and water system, together with rights of way, wells, shafts, tunnels, dams, and other works used in developing, storing, and conveying water to and through said pipe lines to and into said reservoir on said reservation aforesaid and thence to the point where the gate in the main distributing pipe is located at or near said point where Fifth Street, in Boise City, intersects the westerly line of the Boise Barracks Military Reservation, the same constituting, in part, the water system of the parties of the first part: And whereas the said parties of the first part have heretofore offered the same for sale to the party of the second part for the sum of \$40,000, and whereas on May 15, 1905 the honorable Secretary of War approved the proceedings of the board of office convened by Special Orders, No. 69, paragraph 3, War Department, March 2, 1905, which recommended the purchase of the water system owned by said Pete Sonna as a permanent source of water supply for Boise Barracks, and authorized an allotment of \$40,000 from the appropriation "Army transportation fiscal year 1905," in order that the purchase may be proceeded with, subject to good and sufficient title thereto being made by the parties of the first part here to the party of the second part, and which said title shall be passed upon and approved by the Attorney General of the United States of America before payment therefor.

Now, therefore, this indenture witnesseth that the parties of the first part for and in consideration of the sum of \$40,000, lawful money of the United States of America, to them in hand paid at or before the sealing and delivery hereof, have granted, bargained, sold, conveyed, released, and confirmed, and by these presents do grant, bargain, sell, convey, release, and confirm unto the

United States of America, and its assigns, all the water and water rights appertaining to the water system of said parties of the first part and particularly described, as follows, to wit:

That certain water right to 5,000 inches of the water of Five Mile Creek and the springs tributary thereto, measure under a 4-inch pressure, located May 1, 1894, and duly recorded on May 8, 1894, in book 2 of water rights, at page 324, of the records of Ada County, State of Idaho, and which said record is made a part hereof and to which reference is hereby made for a more particular description of said water right.

Also that certain water right to 500 inches of the water of Hull's Gulch, measured under a 4-inch pressure, located August 16, 1894, and duly recorded on August 22, 1894, in book 2 of water rights, at page 345, of the records of Ada County, State of Idaho, and which said record is made a part hereof and to which reference is hereby made for a more particular description of said water right.

Also that certain water right to 50,000 inches of the waters of Curlew Creek and of the springs on the banks of and in the vicinity of said creek, measured under a 4-inch pressure, located February 3, 1894, and duly recorded on February 10, 1894, in book 2 of water rights, at page 298, of the records of Ada County, State of Idaho, and which said record is made a part hereof and to which reference is hereby made for a more particular description of said water right.

Also that certain water right to 5,000 inches of waters of Curlew Gulch and the springs developed therein, measured under a 4-inch pressure, located April 23, 1894, and duly recorded on April 28, 1894, in book 2 of water rights, at page 318, of the records of Ada County, State of Idaho, and which said record is made a part hereof and to which reference is hereby made for a more particular description of said water right.

Also that certain water rights to the extent of 1 cubic foot of water per second of the waters flowing down Hull's Gulch, and of the waters of the spring on the banks of and in the vicinity of the creek flowing down said gulch, located July 12, 1895, and duly recorded on July 12, 1895, in book 2 of water rights, at page 402, of the records of Ada County, State of Idaho, and which said record is made a part hereof, and to which reference is hereby made for a more particular description of said water rights.

Together with all and singular the rights of way, wells, shafts, dams, tunnels, and all other works used in developing and storing said waters, and the pipes, and the pipe lines now owned and used by the parties of the first part in conveying the said hereinbefore described waters from the points of location of said water rights to and through the certain reservoir hereinafter described and conveyed, and running thence to the gate in the main distributing pipe at or near the point where Fifth Street in Boise City intersects the westerly line of the Boise Barracks Military Reservation, being of the aggregate length of 22.92 miles, more or less, and the reservoir connected therewith and situated upon the Boise Barracks Military Reservation, constructed by Peter Sonna, under authority granted by the honorable Secretary of War, dated July 12, 1894; and also all rights of way owned, used, occupied, and enjoyed by the parties of the first part in connection with said and all of said means of developing, storing, and conveying water to and through said pipes and pipe lines, and to and into said reservoir, all as above described.

And the said parties of the first part for and in consideration of the said sum of \$40,000 to them in hand paid by the said party of the second part as aforesaid, have further granted, bargained, sold, conveyed, and confirmed and by these presents do grant, bargain, sell, convey, and confirm unto the said party of the second part, and to its assigns, a right of way through, over, and upon the hereinafter-described premises, and the whole thereof, for the purpose of laying water pipes, and for all and every purpose whatsoever in connection with the use and enjoyment of the premises hereinbefore conveyed by the parties of the first part to the party of the second part, or as may be desired by the party of the second part in the extension, enlargement, repair, or other change of the same, and in the use and enjoyment thereof, said premises over which said right of way is granted as aforesaid being that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situated, lying, and being in Ada County, State of



Idaho, and particularly described as follows, to-wit, the south one-half (S. $\frac{1}{2}$ ) of the northeast one-quarter (NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ ) and the north one-half (N. $\frac{1}{2}$ ) of the southeast one-quarter (SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ ) of section number one (1) in township numbered three (3) north of range number two (2) east of Boise meridian. And the said party of the second part, its assigns, or its or their servants and employees may at all times and in any and every manner enter upon said land and right of way and through and over the same, and may at all times and in any manner carry on such excavation or other works thereon as they shall deem necessary or desirable in the use and maintenance of the water system hereinbefore conveyed, or in the construction, use and maintenance of any water system hereafter constructed or to be constructed by said party of the second part, or its assigns.

And the said parties of the first part for the said consideration aforesaid have further granted, bargained, sold, assigned and confirmed, and by these presents do grant, bargain, sell, assign and confirm unto the said party of the second part and to its assigns, the right to lay water pipes through that certain lot, piece of land situate, lying, and being in Ada County, State of Idaho, and described as follows to-wit, the lot numbered six (6) and that portion of the lot numbered five (5) being between the said lot six and the military reservation, all in section numbered (1) and township numbered (3) north of range numbered two (2) east of Boise meridian: It being the intention of the parties of the first part in the grant last above made to grant, sell, assign, and confirm unto second party and its assigns that certain right of way granted by W. N. Rudge and Alice H. Rudge, his wife, to Peter Sonna, by instrument in writing dated May 26, 1894, and duly recorded in book 27 of deeds at page 376, of the records of Ada County, State of Idaho.

To have and to hold all and singular, the above mentioned and described premises, together with the appurtenances and said rights and privileges, including all water rights, pipes, pipe lines, reservoirs, rights of way, well, shafts, tunnels, dams, and other works heretofore owned, had, used, or enjoyed by the parties of the first part in connection with that portion of their said water system above described and herein bargained, sold, conveyed, assigned and confirmed, or intended so to be, unto the said party of the second part and its assigns forever. And the said parties of the first part, and their heirs, the said premises in the quiet and peaceable possession of the said party of the second part and its assigns, against the said parties of the first part and their heirs and against all and every person and persons whomsoever, lawfully claiming or to claim the same shall and will warrant and by these presents forever defend.

In witness whereof, the said parties of the first part have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year first above written.

PETER SONNA.  
MARY SONNA.

Signed, sealed, and delivered in the presence of—

CHAS. S. KINGSEY.  
EDWARD J. PHELPS.

STATE OF IDAHO,

*County of Ada, ss:*

On this 24th day of May in the year 1905, before me, Edward J. Phelps, a notary public, in and for said county, personally appeared Peter Sonna and Mary Sonna, known to me to be the persons whose names are subscribed to the foregoing instrument and acknowledged to me that they executed the same, and on this 24th day of May, 1905, before me, the officer above described, personally appeared Mary Sonna, known to me to be the person whose name I subscribed to the foregoing instrument, described as married woman, and upon an examination without the hearing of her husband, I made her acquainted with the contents of the instrument, and thereupon she acknowledged to me that she executed the same, and that she does not wish to restrict such execution.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal the day and the year in this certificate above written.

EDWARD J. PHELPS,  
Notary Public.

My commission expires December 14, 1908.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1920.

## IOWA.

## DRAINAGE, SAC AND FOX LANDS.

Mr. ELSTON. We come next to Iowa. The first item is a reimbursable item and there appears to be a new authorization. We will hear your justification and then determine later whether this is within the jurisdiction of this subcommittee or of the Committee on Indian Affairs.

SEC. 5a. For the construction, maintenance, and operation of a drainage system for lands of the Sac and Fox Indians in Iowa, \$10,000: *Provided*, That any moneys expended for this purpose shall be reimbursed out of any funds in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the said Sac and Fox Indians: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to enter into agreements, or make other suitable arrangements, with owners of adjacent lands benefited by the construction of such drainage system as will insure from such owners payment, on a per acre basis, of a proportionate part of the construction, operation, and maintenance of said drainage system.

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification:

## DRAINAGE, SAC AND FOX LANDS, IOWA.

Tribe, Sac and Fox.

Population, 345.

Area of reservation, 3,480 acres.

Area affected by proposed drainage, 600 acres.

Estimated cost per acre when completed, \$16.

Average value of land per acre when drained, \$150 to \$200.

The Sac and Fox Reservation, Iowa, has not been allotted, the land still being held in communal ownership. Some 600 acres of bottom land along the Iowa River now subject to overflow is highly adapted to cultivation if properly drained. The acreage now actually cultivated by these Indians approximates 1,250, and by the expenditure of a comparatively small sum in draining the 600 acres of overflow lands it will add considerably to the area of cultivable land available for these Indians. The lands are very fertile, and if properly drained are worth from \$150 to \$200 per acre. Bringing this additional area under cultivation will substantially aid this small band of Indians in their advancement toward self-support.

## KANSAS.

## INDIAN SCHOOL, LAWRENCE, KANS.

Mr. ELSTON. The next is Kansas, and the first is a gratuity item, for which you estimate \$267,000.

SEC. 6. For support and education of 750 Indian pupils at the Indian school, Haskell Institute, Lawrence, Kans., and for pay of superintendents, \$152,600; for general repairs and improvements, \$25,000; for new heating, power, ice, and electric plant, \$75,000; for equipment of the shops and farm, and purchase of stock for school farm, \$15,000; in all, \$267,600.

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification:

## INDIAN SCHOOL, LAWRENCE, KANS.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1921:

Amount appropriated.....	\$152,600.00
--------------------------	--------------

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920:

Amount appropriated.....	152,600.00
Amount expended.....	150,348.95

Unexpended balance.....	251.05
-------------------------	--------



## ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURES.

Salaries, wages, etc.....	\$54,503.41
Traveling expenses.....	34.94
Telegraph and telephone service.....	254.14
Stationery, printing, schoolroom supplies.....	2,549.67
Subsistence supplies.....	42,303.35
Dry goods, clothing, etc.....	13,891.24
Forage.....	7,592.16
Fuel, lubricants, power and light service.....	18,596.62
Medical supplies, etc.....	695.75
Equipment and miscellaneous material.....	7,257.54
Insecticide.....	150.08
Seed.....	424.00
Miscellaneous.....	302.65
Outstanding liabilities.....	1,793.40
	<hr/>
	150,348.95

## REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1921:	
Amount appropriated.....	20,000.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920:	
Amount appropriated.....	15,000.00
Amount expended.....	14,957.4
Unexpended balance.....	42.5

## ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURES.

Repair of buildings.....	14,475.7
Outstanding liabilities.....	481.7
	<hr/>
	14,957.4

## WATER AND FIRE PROTECTION SYSTEM.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1921:	
No appropriation.	
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920:	
Amount appropriated.....	20,000.0
Amount expended.....	19,999.9
Unexpended balance.....	.0

## ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURES.

Transportation of supplies.....	42.5
Construction of buildings.....	13,522.0
Outstanding liabilities.....	6,435.
	<hr/>
	19,999.5

*Statistical statement for year ending June 30, 1920.*

Value of school plant (real property).....	\$468,8
Number of buildings.....	7
Number of employees.....	0
Total salaries.....	\$55,8
Average attendance of pupils.....	7
Average enrollment.....	8
Capacity.....	7
Cost per capita based on enrollment.....	\$1
Cost per capita based on average attendance.....	\$2
Area of school land (acres).....	9
Area of school land (acres cultivated).....	4
Value of agricultural products.....	\$31,6
Value of other school products.....	\$5,7
Indian money, proceeds of labor (school earnings), expended.....	\$15,4

*Superintendent's estimate of absolute needs for 1922.*

Support.....	\$171, 750
Repairs and improvements.....	25, 000
New buildings, heating and power, ice and electric plant.....	75, 000
Equipment and stock.....	15, 000
Water.....	3, 000
Total.....	289, 750

## Requested in proposed bill for 1922:

Support and education of 750 Indian pupils at the Indian school and superintendent's salary.....	152, 600
Repairs and improvements.....	25, 000
Heating plant.....	75, 000
Equipment and purchase of stock.....	15, 000
Total.....	267, 600

*Positions and salaries, 1920.*

Superintendent.....	\$2, 600
Assistant superintendent and principal.....	1, 800
Clerk.....	1, 200
Property clerk.....	1, 000
Financial clerk.....	900
Assistant clerk.....	720
Do.....	600
Do.....	600
Physician.....	1, 400
Disciplinarian.....	1, 200
Physical director and outing agent.....	1, 200
Principal, business department.....	1, 200
Senior teacher.....	1, 000
Teacher.....	900
Do.....	900
Do.....	900
Do.....	840
Do.....	810
Do.....	750
Do.....	690
Do.....	690
Do.....	660
Do.....	660
Do.....	660
Do.....	600
Superintendent of industries.....	1, 300
Farmer.....	1, 200
Printer.....	1, 100
Engineer.....	1, 100
Assistant engineer.....	720
Do.....	720
Teacher, woodworking and mechanical drawing.....	1, 000
Manual-training teacher.....	1, 000
Mason.....	1, 000
Carpenter.....	900
Tailor and band leader.....	900
Dairyman.....	860
Painter.....	800
Gardener.....	840
Blacksmith.....	780
Shoe and harness maker.....	660
Music teacher.....	750
Matron.....	900
Assistant matron.....	660
Do.....	600
Do.....	600
Do.....	600



Sewing teacher.....	\$780
Seamstress.....	720
Assistant seamstress.....	540
Nurse.....	840
Domestic-science teacher (with subsistence).....	660
Do.....	720
Do.....	600
Dining-room matron.....	600
Baker.....	600
Cook.....	660
Hospital cook.....	480
Laundress.....	540
Assistant laundress.....	300
Laborer.....	720
Do.....	720
Do.....	720
Do.....	720
Do.....	600
Do.....	600
Assistant.....	300
<hr/>	
	55,890

The sum of \$152,600 for support of Haskell Institute, Lawrence, Kans., will provide for 750 pupils at \$200 per capita in addition to the superintendent's salary. This is one of the large schools with a four-year vocational course and a three-year business course.

The amount requested for repairs and improvements (\$25,000) will be required for general repairs and improvements on the school plant, which consists of about 75 buildings.

Because of high prices necessary improvements have not been made for the last two or three years, but must be done next year in order to keep the school plant from deteriorating.

The heating plant at this school is insufficient to take care of the demands upon it; so there should be electric and ice plants installed. Heretofore, all light and power have been secured from the town of Lawrence. This has been and is very expensive. After these plants are installed it will be a great saving for the school and will give valuable training and instruction for the boys of the school.

Owing to the increase in cost of supplies all the money earned by the school had to be used for purchase of supplies. This money heretofore had been used for purchase of equipment for the shops and stock for the farm.

Equipment is greatly needed in the woodworking department and on the farm. Nearly all the machinery on the school farm is old and badly worn and must be replaced with new as soon as possible. Fifteen thousand dollars is requested for purchase of equipment and stock.

This is one of our largest and best Indian schools in the service. The superintendent of this school, Mr. Peairs, who appeared before the House Indian Committee in the investigation of the Indian Service last summer, is one of the strongest superintendents in the service, and has had very large experience in Indian educational affairs. You will observe we are asking for a new heating, power, ice, and electrical plant estimated to cost \$75,000. This plant is absolutely necessary and it will prove an economy if the Government should install it at this time. The heating and power plant at that school is entirely inadequate and we are very much in need of this improvement.

Mr. ELSTON. You say you get power and ice from the city of Lawrence?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. ELSTON. What do you pay a year for those items?

Mr. MERITT. During the fiscal year 1920, \$741 was expended for ice, and \$3,307 for power for Haskell institute.

Mr. ELSTON. You feel that this investment of \$75,000 would save the annual overhead to an appreciable amount?

Mr. MERITT. It will pay for itself in a very few years. We have had this carefully investigated by experts and it is very strongly recommended as a good business proposition, as well as being a necessity at this time.

Mr. ELSTON. Is the report of the experts in such shape and brief enough to insert in the record, or do you think you have given the conclusions rather fully in your justification?

Mr. MERITT. I have given the conclusions, but I can make extracts from the report, if you wish it, as it is rather long and somewhat technical.

Mr. ELSTON. This is a rather large item and it increases your estimate by \$60,000 over the estimate of last year, and knowing how Congress and this committee will feel about large items of this kind, governing new construction, I think it would be well to put in the record every reinforcement you can.

Mr. MERITT. Superintendent of Construction Donner, in reporting on this project, says:

I wish to recommend the construction of a new heating plant, the purchase of some new equipment, including same for light plant, and the removal and rearrangement of all suitable machinery from the present plant, the new plant to be a high-pressure system, with heating, lighting, hot-water system, and ice plant under one roof. The estimated cost of this, commensurate with the needs of the school, is as follows:

New power plant and smokestack, stone building.....	\$24, 000
One set water-tube boilers, 175 horsepower each, total 350 horsepower.....	7, 500
One 75 and one 50 kilowatt alternating current 2,300-volt turbogenerators....	8, 000
One 2-panel switchboard, complete.....	800
Ice plant and refrigeration room equipment.....	15, 000
Repairs and pipe covering for pipe system.....	7, 000
Extension heating system to hospital and employees' quarters.....	6, 000
Hot-water and recovery pumps.....	1, 700
Labor and repairs, resetting boilers in new plant.....	4, 000
Contingencies.....	1, 000
Total estimate.....	75, 000

In justification of the above I wish to say that the plant can not be modernized and efficiently managed in its present location. The fuel situation is becoming more serious each year; 90-cent oil and \$2 coal is a matter of history. A modern plant, such as should be designed for Haskell, would be a great saving, even at last year's prices, and with the present price of fuel will pay for itself in less than five years; and in addition the school will have the comfort and benefit derived from a real plant.

Mr. ELSTON. You have been operating on the present basis of obtaining power and getting ice from Lawrence for many years?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. ELSTON. Is this a peculiar case where an extraordinary advantage and saving can be made to the Government, or is it merely one of many instances in the service where like installations could be made at a saving to the Government, but where the Government has not been fit to appropriate the money for betterments of this kind?

Mr. MERITT. We only have a few schools in the service situated like the Haskell School. The school is in the suburbs of the city of Lawrence and we have been depending on having power and ice furnished to the school by the city plants, but in a number of our larger schools we have those plants already installed.



Mr. ELSTON. Do you not think, if this school is practically in the city, that it could be served much better by facilities in the city rather than by the installation of a new plant for itself?

Mr. MERITT. The expert who made this investigation figured that great saving could be made if this were authorized. The heating plant, too, is out of repair and getting old, and we will be compelled to expend considerable money on the heating plant. While we were equipping the heating plant we thought we might also add these other facilities at the same time.

Mr. ELSTON. You had an appropriation last year of \$20,000 for improvements to the heating and power plant, which assumes that there is a power plant there now?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; we have a power plant there, but the appropriation allowed last year proved inadequate to improve even the power plant.

Mr. ELSTON. Are you in the course of expending that appropriation now?

Mr. MERITT. We are expending a part of it, but waiting to find out what Congress will do on this estimate before spending the entire amount.

Mr. ELSTON. What is the power plant you have there now? What use do you make of it?

Mr. MERITT. We are heating the buildings and furnishing the necessary power to the different shops.

Mr. ELSTON. Is there a power line coming into Lawrence?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. ELSTON. That serves the ordinary industrial concerns in Lawrence?

Mr. MERITT. I think so.

Mr. HASTINGS. Does the estimate of your engineer divide this \$75,000; that is, make a separate estimate of what would be needed for the new heating plant and for the ice and electric plants?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. HASTINGS. So that the committee, when it reads it over, can tell what is estimated for each separately?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. HASTINGS. But you think it could be more economically built should you install a new heating plant, if it were all installed together?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. HASTINGS. And that is the estimate of the engineer?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; and it is very strongly urged by Superintendent Peairs, who is a very conservative man and whose estimate can be relied on.

Mr. HASTINGS. You do not remember offhand what we are paying for this service now?

Mr. MERITT. We paid to the city of Lawrence last year \$741 for ice and \$3,307 for electric energy.

Mr. ELSTON. Is this school one that you may expect to be a permanent school and where betterments of this kind would be justified in view of its permanence?

Mr. MERITT. I would say that this will be a permanent school for at least 15 years. It is a splendidly built plant. We have a large number of Indians in that immediate vicinity, and if we did not have a sufficient number of Indian children in that immediate vicinity I

would be cheaper to pay the transportation of Indian children from the Navajo schools rather than attempt to duplicate that plant in the Navajo country to supply those children. I think the school can be utilized for Indian education for a number of years.

Mr. HASTINGS. Certainly during the life of this new improvement?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. ELSTON. And during a long enough period to amortize the investment and justify the new expenditure on that run of years?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. HASTINGS. I think everybody agrees that this school is one of the best schools in the Indian Service.

Mr. MERITT. We have a plant there valued at nearly half a million dollars.

Mr. ELSTON. You ask \$5,000 more for general repairs and improvements than you asked last year.

Mr. MERITT. That is because we have been unable to keep this school plant, as well as other school plants, up to the required standard of improvement.

Mr. ELSTON. You ask \$15,000 for equipment of the shops and farm and for the purchase of stock. Is this a matter intended to supplement your present facilities or is it the starting of some new feature?

Mr. MERITT. It is intended to supplement the present facilities. We have a good-sized farm at that school, consisting of 988 acres, 496 acres of which are in cultivation at this time. We want to equip that farm and make it more productive. The land is very valuable, and we think by properly equipping it we can get a larger return from the school farm and at the same time use it as a means of educating the boys along farming and industrial lines.

Mr. ELSTON. Have you a detailed statement covering this \$15,000 item?

Mr. MERITT. Equipment is needed in all the shops, especially the woodworking departments, and nearly all of the machinery on the school farm is old and badly worn and must be replaced.

Mr. ELSTON. What do you mean by equipment of the shops and farm as distinguished from purchases of stock?

Mr. MERITT. We teach the Indians at that school different trades, and it is for the purpose of equipping the school shops that we are asking for this appropriation. For instance, we teach the Indians blacksmithing, carpentry, printing, plumbing, tailoring, and other trades. We turn out graduates from that school who can go out into the commercial world and make a substantial living.

#### MICHIGAN.

##### INDIAN SCHOOL, MOUNT PLEASANT, MICH.

Mr. ELSTON. We will now pass to the Michigan items.

#### MICHIGAN.

SEC. 7. For support and education of 350 Indian pupils at the Indian school, Mount Pleasant, Michigan, and for pay of superintendent, \$80,750; for general repairs and improvements, \$12,000; in all, \$92,750.

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification of the estimates for the Mount Pleasant Indian School.



## INDIAN SCHOOL, MOUNT PLEASANT, MICHIGAN.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1921:

Amount appropriated..... \$80,750.00

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920:

Amount appropriated..... 80,750.00

Amount expended..... 80,750.00

## ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURES.

Salaries, wages, etc.....	23,663.6
Traveling expenses.....	129.4
Transportation of supplies.....	2,592.9
Telegraph and telephone service.....	130.3
Stationery, printing, schoolroom supplies.....	300.4
Subsistence supplies.....	18,372.0
Dry goods, clothing, etc.....	15,812.0
Forage.....	1,094.7
Fuel, lubricants, power and light service.....	10,435.9
Medical supplies, etc.....	820.2
Live stock.....	358.5
Equipment and miscellaneous material.....	4,183.4
Film rent.....	180.0
Medical service.....	170.9
Burial expense.....	279.8
Miscellaneous.....	553.3
Outstanding liabilities.....	1,672.0
Total.....	80,750.0

## REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1921:

Amount appropriated..... 10,000.00

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920:

Amount appropriated..... 10,000.00

Amount expended..... 10,000.00

## ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURES.

Repair of buildings.....	9,909.4
Outstanding liabilities.....	90.6
Total.....	10,000.0

## STATISTICAL STATEMENT FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1920.

Value of school property (real property).....	\$210,5
Number of buildings.....	
Number of employees.....	
Total salaries.....	\$25,9
Average attendance of pupils.....	22
Average enrollment.....	3
Capacity.....	3
Cost per capita based on enrollment.....	\$12.5
Cost per capita based on average attendance.....	\$12.5
Area of school land (acres).....	3
Area of school land (acres cultivated).....	1
Value of agricultural products.....	\$12,0
Value of other school products.....	\$7,1
Indian money, proceeds of labor (school earnings) expended.....	\$

Superintendent's estimate of absolute needs for 1922:

Support.....	\$93,8
Repairs and improvements.....	10,0
New buildings, dormitory and superintendent's cottage.....	16,0
Total.....	119,8

Requested in proposed bill for 1922:

Support and education of 350 Indian pupils at the Indian School and superintendent's salary.....	\$80, 750
Repairs and improvements.....	12, 000
Total.....	92, 750

*Positions and Salaries, 1920.*

Superintendent.....	\$2, 000
Clerk.....	1, 200
Assistant clerk.....	720
Do.....	600
Physician.....	1, 200
Disciplinarian.....	900
Teacher.....	900
Do.....	840
Do.....	690
Do.....	600
Do.....	600
Do.....	600
Music teacher.....	720
Matron.....	840
Assistant matron.....	660
Do.....	600
Do.....	300
Do.....	300
Housekeeper.....	600
Nurse.....	840
Assistant nurse.....	300
Seamstress.....	600
Assistant seamstress.....	300
Laundress.....	600
Baker.....	600
Cook.....	660
Assistant cook.....	300
Farmer.....	840
Dairyman.....	720
Industrial teacher.....	720
Carpenter.....	720
Assistant carpenter.....	300
Assistant.....	300
Gardener.....	600
Engineer.....	1, 000
Assistant.....	240
Do.....	240
Laborer.....	720
Do.....	500
Total.....	25, 970

This is the only Government Indian school in the State of Michigan and there are a large number of available Indian children of school age. It does not go outside the State to fill the school.

Twelve thousand dollars is requested for general repairs and improvements.

During the last few years, due to the high cost of materials and labor, very little repair work has been done. It is necessary to make many repairs this year in order to keep the buildings from deteriorating.

You will note that this school has a capacity of 350, an average enrollment of 338, and an average attendance of pupils of 326, so that the school is being practically kept full. The superintendent of that reservation, Mr. Cochran, is doing splendid work there; he has been in the service a great many years; he is a good business man and conducts this school in a splendid manner.

Mr. ELSTON. What tribes of Indians does this school serve?



Mr. MERITT. Indian tribes in Michigan are L'Anse, Vieux Desert, and Ontonagon Bands of Chippewa, Scattered Chippewa, Ottawas, and Pottawatomies.

Mr. ELSTON. Your estimate for this year is about \$30,000 less than the estimate last year, and that is accounted for by the fact that last year you obtained an appropriation of \$30,000 for a new power and heating plant.

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. ELSTON. So that your estimate for this year represents the current requirements of the school?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. ELSTON. Are there any new expenditures for construction?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir. We are asking an increase of \$2,000 for repairs and improvements because of the fact that the school is run down and we need to repair the plant.

#### MINNESOTA.

##### Indian School, Pipestone, Minn.

Mr. ELSTON. We come now to the Minnesota items.

#### MINNESOTA.

SEC. 8. For support and education of 200 Indian pupils at the Indian school, Pipestone, Minn., including pay of superintendent, \$46,650; for general repairs and improvements, \$8,000; for drilling and equipping well, \$6,000; in all, \$60,650.

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification of the estimates for the Pipestone School at Pipestone, Minn.

#### INDIAN SCHOOL, PIPESTONE, MINN.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1921:

Amount appropriated.....	\$46,650.00
--------------------------	-------------

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920:

Amount appropriated.....	46,650.00
--------------------------	-----------

Amount expended.....	46,536.04
----------------------	-----------

Unexpended balance.....	113.96
-------------------------	--------

#### *Analysis of expenditures.*

Salaries, wages, etc.....	15,677.71
Traveling expenses.....	49.63
Transportation of supplies.....	478.08
Telegraph and telephone service.....	71.21
Stationery, printing, schoolroom supplies.....	142.07
Subsistence supplies.....	12,709.19
Dry goods, clothing, etc.....	5,258.71
Forage.....	136.25
Fuel, lubricants, power, and light service.....	5,265.60
Medical supplies, etc.....	204.21
Live stock.....	246.80
Equipment and miscellaneous material.....	2,688.80
Film rent.....	56.97
Burial expense.....	100.00
Seed.....	43.41
Miscellaneous.....	39.00
Outstanding liabilities.....	3,368.30

46,536.04
-----------

## REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1921:

Amount appropriated.....	\$8,000.00
--------------------------	------------

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920:

Amount appropriated.....	8,000.00
--------------------------	----------

Amount expended.....	5,704.84
----------------------	----------

Unexpended balance.....	2,295.16
-------------------------	----------

*Analysis of expenditures.*

Repair of buildings.....	4,601.08
--------------------------	----------

Outstanding liabilities.....	1,103.76
------------------------------	----------

	5,704.84
--	----------

*Statistical statement for year ending June 30, 1920.*

Value of the school plant (real property).....	\$205,100
--	-----------

Number of buildings.....	29
--------------------------	----

Number of employees.....	22
--------------------------	----

Total salaries.....	\$15,970
---------------------	----------

Average attendance of pupils.....	205
-----------------------------------	-----

Average enrollment.....	222
-------------------------	-----

Capacity.....	212
---------------	-----

Cost per capita based on enrollment.....	\$180
--	-------

Cost per capita based on average attendance.....	\$195
--	-------

Area of school land (acres).....	685
----------------------------------	-----

Area of school land (acres cultivated).....	185
---	-----

Value of agricultural products.....	\$14,522
-------------------------------------	----------

Value of other school products.....	\$1,685
-------------------------------------	---------

Indian money, proceeds of labor (school earnings) expended.....	\$607
---	-------

Superintendent's estimate of absolute needs for 1922:

Support.....	\$51,200
--------------	----------

Repairs and improvements.....	8,000
-------------------------------	-------

For drilling and equipping well.....	6,000
--------------------------------------	-------

Total.....	65,200
------------	--------

Requested in proposed bill for 1922:

Support and education of 200 Indian pupils at the Indian school, and superintendent's salary.....	46,650
---	--------

Repairs and improvements.....	8,000
-------------------------------	-------

For drilling and equipping well.....	6,000
--------------------------------------	-------

Total.....	60,650
------------	--------

*Positions and salaries, 1920.*

Superintendent.....	\$1,650	Seamstress.....	\$540
---------------------	---------	-----------------	-------

Clerk.....	1,000	Laundress.....	500
------------	-------	----------------	-----

Assistant clerk.....	600	Baker.....	540
----------------------	-----	------------	-----

Physician (contract).....	600	Cook.....	540
---------------------------	-----	-----------	-----

Disciplinarian.....	720	Nurse.....	840
---------------------	-----	------------	-----

Principal.....	900	Farmer.....	900
----------------	-----	-------------	-----

Teacher.....	720	Carpenter.....	780
--------------	-----	----------------	-----

Do.....	660	Engineer.....	1,000
---------	-----	---------------	-------

Do.....	600	Gardener.....	720
---------	-----	---------------	-----

Matron.....	600	Assistant.....	540
-------------	-----	----------------	-----

Assistant matron.....	540		
-----------------------	-----	--	--

Do.....	480	Total.....	15,970
---------	-----	------------	--------

This is the only nonreservation school in the State of Minnesota, and there are a large number of available children of school age. The \$46,650 for support will provide for 200 pupils in addition to the superintendent's salary.



The plant, consisting of 29 buildings, is valued at \$205,100. The \$8,000 asked for repairs and improvements is the amount that has been allowed each year and has been sufficient to make only the most necessary repairs.

For many years the water supply at this school has not been sufficient, and conditions are becoming worse, due to lowering of the water level since the State drainage system has been installed. The school is without fire protection. The \$6,000 requested for the purpose of drilling and equipping a deep well is the only solution of the water question.

Mr. ELSTON. This school appears to be accommodating more pupils than the apparent capacity of 200.

Mr. MERITT. The school is crowded and is doing good work.

Mr. ELSTON. The estimate for this year represents an increase of \$6,000 over your estimate for last year and that appears to be for drilling and equipping a well. Have you anything to say about that particular item?

Mr. MERITT. The water supply at that school has been short for some time and it is getting to the danger point. We need this additional appropriation in order to supply the water necessary for the school as well as protecting the plant in the event of fire.

Mr. ELSTON. Has your bureau made a survey of that situation and concluded that this is a necessary addition to the school facilities?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; it is absolutely necessary.

Mr. ELSTON. What is the nature of the report you have from the superintendent which indicates an emergency requiring this appropriation?

Mr. MERITT. The superintendent has reported an emergency and has made a very urgent appeal that this item be included in our estimates.

Mr. ELSTON. Is this what you might call a permanent school?

Mr. MERITT. This school can be abandoned within the next 10 years and probably sooner on account of the fact that there are a number of schools in South Dakota not far distant from the Pipestone School. You will observe on the map that Pipestone is located in the western part of Minnesota adjoining the State of South Dakota and we have a nonreservation school at Flandreau, a nonreservation school at Pierre, S. Dak., and also a nonreservation school at Rapid City, S. Dak., and the time is approaching when the Flandreau School and the Pipestone School could be consolidated, but I do not think this is the proper time to make that consolidation. That is one of the things that should be done in the future, probably within a period of five years, because of the fact that a large number of the Indian children in that country can ultimately be provided with school facilities in the public schools of the States.

#### SUPPORT OF CHIPPEWAS OF THE MISSISSIPPI IN MINNESOTA.

Mr. ELSTON. The next item is your estimate of \$4,000 for the support of school or schools for the Chippewas.

For support of a school or schools for the Chippewas of the Mississippi in Minnesota (art. 3, treaty of Mar. 19, 1867), \$4,000: *Provided*, That no part of the sum here appropriated shall be used except for school or schools of the Mississippi Chippewas now in the State of Minnesota.

Mr. MERITT. This is a treaty item and I offer for the record the following justification:

## SUPPORT OF CHIPPEWAS OF THE MISSISSIPPI IN MINNESOTA.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1921:	
Amount appropriated.....	\$4, 000. 00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920:	
Amount appropriated.....	4, 000. 00
Amount expended.....	3, 652. 56
Unexpended balance.....	347. 44

*Analysis of expenditures.*

Salaries, wages, etc.....	\$3, 652. 56
---------------------------	--------------

The \$4,000 requested is in compliance with the terms of article 3 of the treaty, dated March 19, 1867, with the Chippewas, providing for this amount annually, for educational purposes. It has been used in the past in payment of salaries of certain employees at one of the Chippewa boarding schools, and will be required for the same purpose during 1922.

Mr. ELSTON. Are the Mississippi Chippewas in Minnesota so segregated and identified that this item of \$4,000 is clearly applicable to their needs rather than to the general needs of the Chippewas?

Mr. MERITT. We use this for the general education of the Chippewa Indians, and it would be difficult to segregate it for the exclusive use of the Mississippi Chippewas.

Mr. ELSTON. The treaty, I suppose, contemplated that it should be applied to the Mississippi Chippewas exclusively?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. ELSTON. Do you think the time has come when this treaty obligation might be regarded as fulfilled, inasmuch as there are no reasonable means to identify the group for whose benefit it was made?

Mr. MERITT. Inasmuch as a large number of the Chippewa Indians could be without school facilities if the Government did not provide those facilities, the further fact that the Mississippi Chippewas get the benefit of those school facilities, and as this is only a small part of the funds used for that purpose, it would seem proper that Congress should continue to make this appropriation.

Mr. ELSTON. Mr. Meritt, I will ask you to make an examination of this particular treaty and make a report at this point in the record as to whether or not the time has come when the books may be closed on this treaty; and also indicate, if you can, in a general way, what the policy of the bureau is with regard to treaty items of this kind, where the tribes for which the treaties were made have been dispersed.

Mr. MERITT. This treaty provides that \$4,000 a year may be appropriated for support of a school or schools so long as the President may deem it necessary. School facilities are still needed in the Chippewa country. Where treaty provisions provide for educational facilities for certain Indians, the funds appropriated are used for such educational purposes for the benefit of the tribe, a party to the treaty. Only where public-school facilities are available should treaty items of this kind be discontinued.



## FOR WHITE EARTH BAND CELEBRATION.

Mr. ELSTON. We will pass now to the next item.

The Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to advance to the executive committee of the White Earth Band of Chippewa Indians in Minnesota the sum of \$1,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be expended in the annual celebration of said band to be held June 14, 1921, out of the funds belonging to said band.

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification:

## CHIPPEWA IN MINNESOTA FUND.

(Annual celebration.)

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920:

Amount appropriated.....	\$1,000.00
Amount expended.....	None
Unexpended balance.....	1,000.00

This money is not expended by the agent of the Indian Bureau, other than to turn over the lump sum necessary to the executive committee. The amount is to be expended by the so-called executive committee.

In June, 1920, two separate committees, each claiming to be the executive committee of the White Earth Indians, held a celebration and claim the \$1,000. One of these committees refused to submit an accounting of the receipts and expenditure of the celebration, without which it is impossible to determine the amount necessary to advance to the committee. It seems to be the understanding of said committee that all gate and privilege receipts and any surplus from the appropriation belong to the committee for such use as they deem proper. A proper consideration of the interests of the whole tribe to whom this money belongs demands that only so much as may be necessary shall be turned over to the committee and that only the net cost of the celebration is the amount necessary under the terms of the act.

Mr. ELSTON. I notice a similar appropriation was made in 1919 and I presume in previous years like appropriations were made for this object. How much was paid out last year under the appropriation of \$1,000, or is the matter still in controversy and the money held up?

Mr. MERITT. The matter is still in controversy and the money held up. There are two factions claiming this money and it is a bone of contention on the White Earth Reservation; also the Chippewa on other reservations contend that this money should not be appropriated out of their funds, because of considerable ill feeling among the Indians.

Mr. ELSTON. I think it would be well for the subcommittee to consider whether or not this item should not go out altogether.

## FOR EXPENSES OF GENERAL COUNCIL.

The next item relates to the tribal funds of the Chippewa Indian

That the sum of \$10,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, of the tribal funds of the Chippewa Indians of the State of Minnesota is hereby appropriated to pay the expenses of the general council of said tribe to be held at Bemidji, Minn., beginning the second Tuesday in July, 1921, pursuant to the constitution of the general council of said Chippewa Indians of Minnesota, organized in May, 1913, and to pay the expenses of said general council in looking after the affairs of said tribe, including the actual and necessary expenses of its legislative committee in visiting Washington; said sum to be immediately available, and said expenses to be approved by the president and secretary of the general council and certified to the Secretary of the Interior.

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification:

## CHIPPEWA IN MINNESOTA FUND.

(Council and Delegations Act, June 30, 1919.)

iscal year ending June 30, 1921:	
Amount appropriated.....	\$10,000. 00
iscal year ended June 30, 1920:	
Amount appropriated.....	10,000. 00
Amount expended.....	7,856. 40
Unexpended balance.....	2,143. 60

*Analysis of expenditures.*

Salaries, wages, etc.....	2,770. 00
Traveling expenses.....	2,171. 70
Miscellaneous.....	2,914. 70
Total.....	7,856. 40

This appropriation is not made from public funds but is an authorization for the expenditure of tribal moneys of the Chippewa Indians to pay the expenses of the so-called general council of the Chippewa Indians of the State of Minnesota, including traveling expenses and subsistence of delegates, salaries of officers of general council, and payment of their attorney.

This is an item which has been appropriated for several years. As written in the act last year, control of the appropriation is entirely in the hands of and used by adherents of one of the factions of said tribe of Indians to the exclusion of adherents of the other faction or factions, and without any supervision of the Indian Bureau or the Secretary of the Interior.

The mandate to pay any expense the officers of the council certify to the Secretary of the Interior, without proper evidence or itemization, as contained in the words "and as so certified to be paid" should be omitted. There is no reason why the ordinary accounting regulations should not be complied with and proper supervision exercised.

Mr. ELSTON. Is this item similar to the previous item so far as controversy is concerned between two factions of the Chippewa Tribe?

Mr. MERITT. The same conditions prevail now that have prevailed for several years. There are two factions in the Chippewa country, one representing the full bloods and another faction representing the mixed bloods; the full bloods object to this money being used by the general council, contending that they do not represent them when here in Washington on business for the Chippewa Indians. If the item is allowed in the bill this year we think it should be amended in accordance with our estimates so that the Secretary of the Interior will have some power in the proper expenditure of this money.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1920.

## STATEMENT OF MR. JAMES I. COFFEY.

Mr. ELSTON. Whom do you represent, Mr. Coffey?

Mr. COFFEY. I represent the Chippewa Indians of Minnesota.

Mr. ELSTON. By any particular authorization, or do you appear here as a volunteer witness?



Mr. COFFEY. I was authorized at a general council held on the 9th day of July, 1919, and given a power of attorney, and designated the agent and representative of the Chippewa Indians of Minnesota.

Mr. ELSTON. Is your authority questioned or challenged by the other faction?

Mr. COFFEY. No, sir; not that I know of. We would like to have this item changed so that the Chippewa Indians of Minnesota can use it for the purposes of their general council, the same as it has been used before. There has been some talk about two factions. I want to make a little statement about that. People have gotten the impression that there are two factions, but, as a matter of fact, there are not two factions. There are only the Chippewa Indians of Minnesota, who have property interests there and who own all of this property by absolute right; but the other parties are people who do not belong to the Chippewa Indians of Minnesota and never did belong to them.

However, they are on the rolls and got in on the Mississippi rolls through fraud, by hook, crook, or in any way possible at all, and have been on there for some years. In 1867 the United States entered into a treaty with the Mississippi Indians and the Chippewa Indians to take these people off the rolls, and they inserted that agreement in that treaty. The following year those people were designated on the rolls as half-breeds and mixed bloods by the Indian agent there, and their names were put on the roll, so that they could be identified. That was in March, 1867, in this city. The next summer, in 1868, those half-breeds were receiving the annuities again, as they had the year before, of the Mississippi Chippewas. So the chief, Hole in the Day, started to come to Washington to see the President about making a protest about that matter; he wanted to find out why the United States did not perform its agreements in that respect. So he was getting ready to start down here, and those mixed bloods—they called them mixed bloods, they pretended to be mixed blood from Canada, Michigan, and other States that had drifted up into that country, and the agents designated them as mixed bloods, and those Indians hired some Indian up there to murder Hole in the Day on the very day he was to start to come here to Washington.

Mr. ELSTON. Are you for or against this item?

Mr. COFFEY. The Indians want that item changed so that it can be used by the general council and not by the mixed bloods.

Mr. ELSTON. You then want a new law enacted with regard to this matter—is that right?

Mr. COFFEY. Just to simply change the name, that is all. This council, our council, has been in power all of the time, but in 1919 through an understanding with the commissioner, in order to get those so-called two factions together, it was agreed that the commissioner would send up a man there to open up the general council, a man who was neutral, honest, and just, so that those two factions could meet together on an equal basis and adjust their differences there and get together in their council. Well, the Indians consented to that because they took the commissioner's word that he would perform his agreement just as he had agreed to. Instead of that the commissioner designated a man by the name of Dickens, the former Indian agent at Red Lake, and who was the Indian agent at that time at White Earth, to go up there and open that council.

t Cass Lake. Well, Dickens was identified with Morrison and Fairbanks up there at Red Lake in their business affairs, they were very closely associated, and he was certainly biased and certainly was not the proper man to select as a neutral man to see that both sides were equal.

But instead of performing the duties that he agreed should be done at the local council, held at White Earth, to appoint delegates here to go to the general council—he was requested to be present here but he was not requested to interfere in any way; but, on the other hand, he was to be present to see that nobody interfered with the council of Indians there; but instead of doing that and before the council opened, before the regular and duly elected officers took their places at the council, he mounted the platform there and took charge himself. He had a lot of Government policemen around here, reservation policemen, and he even called in the sheriff to see that he was protected in his conduct there; he took charge and he called a new deal altogether; he called for the election of a new chairman; we had a chairman there that had been elected by the local council to act at that place—he was the man that the Indians had elected and the man who should have opened that council there, but, of course, he was not the proper man for Dickens or his associates, because they wanted to run everything. If that chairman had not been interfered with the regular order of things would have continued and the delegates would have been elected in the usual manner. But the way it was, Dickens went to work and overrode everything there, and they called for a new deal; they elected a new chairman and then went right on and did just as they pleased.

The Indians were surprised at this conduct, because they never expected anything of this kind, so they simply did not take any part; it was not their council; they did not consider it their council because the man that they elected as their chairman in the local council did not preside; Dickens was presiding over the council; the by-laws say that a member of the council shall preside, and Dickens was no member of the band; so he just overrode everything. Now, that was what was done there.

MR. ELSTON. Now, Mr. Coffey, you have gone far enough to indicate that this is a controversy with regard to what Chippewas should receive this money and expend it. You are contending that it should be paid to one authority, while I assume the others might contend that it should be paid to another authority. Do you not think it would be better to supplement what you have said with a concise brief or argument, and let it go at that, because the committee would naturally want to hear both sides, and by adopting that method we could get at the facts, rather than to have a mere presentation of the argument in the way of just a verbal statement.

MR. COFFEY. To put the thing in a nutshell, the Indians contend this: That the United States ought to perform its treaty agreement with the Indians, and I submit here article 4, which the Indians claim the United States ought to perform, and the names of those members whom it was intended should be taken off the annuity roll. Those names appear there just as they appear on the annuity roll, designated and segregated by the Indian agent at that particular time in that particular way.



Mr. ELSTON. Who could take them off of the roll?

Mr. COFFEY. Who should have done it?

Mr. ELSTON. No; who could take them off?

Mr. COFFEY. The United States.

Mr. ELSTON. The Indian Bureau?

Mr. COFFEY. Yes.

Mr. ELSTON. You do not expect this committee to take that in charge and authorize the elimination of these individuals from the rolls, do you?

Mr. COFFEY. That is merely for the information of the committee. We have requested the Indian Bureau to take up this proposition, and consider it.

Mr. ELSTON. Is it now being considered by the Indian Bureau?

Mr. COFFEY. They have refused to go into it at all; they do not know anything about it, as far as I know.

Mr. HASTINGS. Do you claim that these names are erroneously enrolled?

Mr. COFFEY. Yes.

Mr. HASTINGS. And that is why you want them eliminated?

Mr. COFFEY. Yes, sir; they are on the roll contrary to law.

Mr. HASTINGS. Do you claim that the Indian Bureau now has the authority to take them off?

Mr. COFFEY. We believe they have, because we claim that that treaty is yet in full force. The result is that the United States has delivered to those people the property of the Mississippi-Chippewas, amounting to nearly \$2,000,000, for which the United States is liable. We claim that the United States is liable for all that property.

Mr. HASTINGS. What specific recommendation do you make with reference to this first item?

Mr. ELSTON. The item on page 67?

Mr. HASTINGS. The \$10,000 item. What specific recommendation do you make with reference to that?

Mr. COFFEY. The Indians want that changed so they can use that in their council for the same purposes it has been used or is intended to have been used.

Mr. HASTINGS. What purposes did they previously use it for?

Mr. COFFEY. To pay the expenses of the delegation that are elected by the local councils to the general councils at their meetings and to pay the expenses of their delegations here to Washington to consult with the Indian Bureau and to appear before Congress here in relation to their figures.

Mr. HASTINGS. Have you got a substitute prepared?

Mr. COFFEY. We have one here.

Mr. HASTINGS. Let that go into the record.

Mr. ELSTON. That may go into the record at the present time. Mr. Coffey, and will represent your suggestions, and the committee will consider them. I think that is about all we can hear on that matter to-day. We have your statement of suggestions and will consider them.

(The statement referred to is as follows:)

## INCORPORATED COUNCIL.

The sum of \$10,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, of the tribal funds of the Chippewa Indians of Minnesota, is hereby appropriated to pay the expenses of the Chippewa Indians of Minnesota (Inc.), a general council of said Indians, with principal offices at Ball Club, Minn., pursuant to the constitution of said general council of said Chippewa Indians, organized May 13, 1913, and incorporated August 18, 1919, and to pay the expenses of said council in looking after the affairs of said Indian tribe, including the actual and necessary expenses of its legislative committee in visiting Washington, during the sessions of Congress, said sum to be immediately available, and said expenses to be approved by the president and secretary of said council and certified to the Secretary of the Interior, and as so approved and certified to be paid: *Provided*, That the secretary of said council shall submit a statement of the expenses so paid from said funds, on the 30th day of June of each year, to the Secretary of the Interior.

Mr. HASTINGS. Just before we pass that item, I notice that the sum is to be made immediately available. The council up there does not meet until the second Tuesday in July, 1921. What is the necessity for making that immediately available?

Mr. MERITT. There is no urgent necessity for making it immediately available.

Mr. HASTINGS. You know Congress has been against that unless there is some urgent necessity for it.

Mr. MERITT. I might say in answer to the statement made by Mr. Coffey that the department has considered the question of eliminating these people from the Chippewa rolls. They have been on the rolls for a number of years. They have received their allotments and they have received their share of the funds that have been heretofore distributed as authorized by law. The Indian Bureau and the department took the position that inasmuch as these Indians had been allotted and had a share of these funds and had been on the rolls for such a long period of time——

Mr. HASTINGS (interposing). About how long?

Mr. MERITT. They have been recognized for probably 20 years or longer as belonging to the Chippewa Tribe of Indians, and it has seemed impracticable at this late date to enter into the proposition of eliminating them from the Chippewa rolls.

Mr. ELSTON. The fact that they are on the rolls gives a preponderance to their faction and eliminates the faction which Mr. Coffey represents from control of the council or affairs of the tribe.

Mr. MERITT. The mixed-blood Indians were in the majority at the council held, and as a result of the commissioner's promise he recognized the Indians who were in the majority.

Mr. HASTINGS. To eliminate these names would not give the other the majority. There are too few of them.

Mr. MERITT. That is true.

Mr. ELSTON. The next item is another appropriation from tribal funds.

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized to withdraw from the Treasury of the United States the sum of \$10,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, of the funds on deposit to the credit of the Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians in the State of Minnesota, and to expend the same in the construction of roads and bridges on the Red Lake Indian Reservation, in said State, including the purchase of material, equipment, and supplies, and the employment of labor: *Provided*, That Indian labor shall be employed as far as practicable.



Mr. MERITT. We offer for the record the following justification:

INTEREST ON RED LAKE FOREST 4 PER CENT FUND (ROAD AND BRIDGES).

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1921:

Amount authorized..... \$10,000.00

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920:

Amount authorized..... 10,000.00

Amount expended..... 9,474.26

Unexpended balance..... 525.74

*Analysis of expenditures.*

Salaries, wages, etc..... 8,419.15

Fuel, lubricants, power and light service..... 204.42

Equipment and miscellaneous material..... 846.11

Miscellaneous..... 4.58

9,474.26

This is the same amount as has been appropriated for the past several years from the tribal funds of the Red Lake Indians for use in the construction of roads and bridges on that reservation, pursuant to a request made by these Indians, who appreciate the benefit of good roads and have asked that a portion of their tribal funds be utilized for this purpose.

I might also add that this fund enables the office to give employment to the Red Lake Indians in the construction of roads on their reservation.

Mr. ELSTON. Is there any objection to this item from the Indian themselves?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir; the Red Lake Indians desire it.

FOR PROMOTING CIVILIZATION AND SELF-SUPPORT.

Mr. ELSTON. The next item is also an appropriation from tribal funds; page 69:

The Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to withdraw from the Treasury of the United States, at his discretion, the sum of \$70,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, of the principal sum on deposit to the credit of the Chippewa Indians in the State of Minnesota, arising under section 7 of the act of January 14, 1889, entitled "An act for the relief and civilization of the Chippewa Indians in the State of Minnesota," and to use the same for promoting civilization and self-support among the said Indians in manner and for purposes provided for in said act: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$15,000 of the above amount shall be used to aid the public schools in the Chippewa country: *Provided*, That Indian children shall at all times be admitted to said schools on the same terms and conditions as white children.

This is the item on which Congressman Ellsworth appeared the other day and where his testimony, I suppose, will be set out, so you have heard only one side of the controversy respecting this item.

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification:

CHIPPEWA IN MINNESOTA FUND.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1921:

Amount authorized..... \$60,000.00

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920:

Amount authorized..... 100,000.00

Amount expended..... 100,000.00

## ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURES.

Salaries, wages, etc.....	\$41,011.71
Traveling expenses.....	3,708.59
Transportation of supplies.....	1,691.02
Telegraph and telephone service.....	330.11
Stationery, printing, schoolroom supplies.....	186.32
Subsistence supplies.....	13,123.81
Dry goods, clothing, etc.....	752.14
Forage.....	2,858.89
Fuel, lubricants, power and light service.....	7,498.36
Medical supplies, etc.....	2,717.52
Equipment and miscellaneous material.....	3,277.90
Care and education of pupils in mission schools.....	17,820.00
Miscellaneous.....	1,754.58
Outstanding liabilities.....	3,269.05
	100,000.00

The amount of said principal sum for the 1921 estimate was approximately \$6,155,316.28, 5 per cent of which would be \$307,765.81, whereas the appropriation asked for is only \$70,000, which is several times less than the maximum amount which could be appropriated by law.

There are about 12,000 Indians sharing in this fund belonging to six different reservations covering a territory of 1,098,637 acres.

This is the only fund available for general agency use as distinct from school purposes; that is, for the support and civilization of the Chippewa Indians of Minnesota residing on the reservations, and is heavily drawn upon each year for the necessary expenses of administration, salaries and wages, subsistence, clothing, medical supplies, etc. It is believed that the amount asked for will be absolutely necessary to provide for the ordinary and usual activities of the service having to do with the support and civilization of the Indians sharing in this fund.

During the present year about \$15,000 was necessary to meet the requests presented by the public-school districts for tuition for Indian children, but as there was only \$5,000 available it was prorated among the different districts and only paid about one-third of the tuition due them.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1920.

Mr. ELSTON. Congressman Ellsworth, of Minnesota, is here. He is leaving for Minnesota this evening, and it is requested that he be permitted to speak out of order on some of the Minnesota items. His testimony may be placed in the record in the appropriate place. I understand, Mr. Ellsworth, that you are interested in the matter contained on page 66 of the estimates: For support of a school or schools for the Chippewas of the Mississippi in Minnesota.

Mr. ELLSWORTH. Particularly page 69. After looking over the entire item, I devote my attention to the matter on page 69.

Mr. ELSTON. Proceed as briefly as possible, Mr. Ellsworth.

#### STATEMENT OF HON. FRANKLIN F. ELLSWORTH, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF MINNESOTA.

Mr. ELLSWORTH. I want to direct your attention to the item on page 69, which was \$60,000 for last year, 1921, and \$70,000 is proposed for 1922. This is an item that has been a diminishing item, but it has been diminishing very reluctantly from the standpoint of what has been asked for in the estimates every year. Five years ago, or since the first time that I became interested in this item, I think five years ago, it was then, around \$200,000, and always the same objection was made to eliminating it, and I have always claimed that it should all be eliminated; every cent, every dollar. Objection will



be made now to the eliminating of the \$70,000, and each time it was cut down, first from the \$185,000, then \$165,000, and \$100,000, at various times in the House, it was reinstated in the Senate, but it has gradually gone down from \$185,000, in my recollection, to \$60,000, always against the opposition and upon the statement that if it were cut down at all that it would cause great suffering and great distress and educational facilities would not be properly provided for this Indian section of the State of Minnesota and that it would cause great hardship among the Chippewa Indians.

I contend now, just as I did five years ago, that it can all be cut off and cause no hardship and no lack of facilities to the Indian children anywhere in the State of Minnesota, proper public-school facilities being provided or will be provided immediately upon their being needed, and further, that under no provision of law the amounts expended, either the \$70,000 now or the \$185,000 five years ago, nor any of the amounts, were ever expended for the purposes which the agreement of 1889 contemplated they would be expended, or, if they had been so expended, no accounting has been made of the entire fund by the bureau covering all that is necessary for the expenditure for school purposes as allowed under the agreement of 1889. There is about \$6,000,000 taken from land sold and from timber disposed of to the credit now of the Chippewa Indians of Minnesota. The agreement of 1889 provides that for certain purposes, erecting houses and sawmills, purchase of agricultural implements, stock, and seed, for breaking and fencing land, and for the expenses of the delegation of the Chippewa Indians to visit the White Earth Reservation, for the erection and maintenance and aid of industrial schools, subsistence, and pay of employees, and for surveys, appraisals, removals, and allotments, that out of the principal fund these things could be appropriated for, out of this principal fund of \$6,000,000 money could be appropriated for these uses.

It provides that interest, which now amounts to \$300,000 at 5 per cent on the \$6,000,000, should be used for the Indians, three-fourths in per capita payments, amounting to \$18 or \$20 a year to each member of the Chippewa tribe, which has been paid to them at various times, and the one-fourth for school purposes. Now, curiously, this provision has gotten down to where it is equivalent to one-fourth of the amount that the interest would yield, and which the department will tell you is principally used for school purposes. This is out of the principal fund, not from the interest. In the hearings two years ago, pages 408 and 409 of the hearings, you will find the only accounting of appropriations used for administrative expenses for schools from this total of \$103,000 for agencies, etc., was \$62,000 for schools; that one-fourth of the interest, which is \$75,000, is used for schools, but there is no proper accounting of it, and that is the only accounting I know of made since 1889. There never was any accounting of the amount that goes for schools except in so far as they are intermingled with schools on the reservations and agency expenses, compensation of superintendents, wherever they have started up a school.

Now, this \$70,000, I contend, can be entirely left out of this bill and ought to be left out of it, and there never was any authority of law for putting it in; there never was any accounting to show the expending of this \$185,000; there never was any accounting to show

for this \$70,000, or for this \$60,000, to show that it was used under this appropriation as the agreement of 1889 contemplates that it should be used, for the purposes specified under that agreement, purchase of agricultural implements, stock, and seed, breaking and fencing land, and so on. It was used for a period of 18 years, commencing with 1892, bringing it to 1910, and then discontinued, and then there being no further purpose of so-called civilization and support under which there could be any pretext for taking this out of the principal fund, they then have taken out of the principal fund, starting with the sum of \$200,000, these amounts carried in this Indian appropriation bill each year. Each time that this is taken up the explanation always is that it is for school purposes, and there never has been a clear accounting of just exactly how much for school purposes is used, and there has never been anything that I have been able to learn in the bureau's accounting for school purposes, of this one-fourth amount of that interest, which, under the agreement of 1889, is the only thing that can be used for that purpose or that should be used for school purposes. There is nothing to show that they need more than one-fourth, or \$75,000 of the interest money, or that they need to take anything out of the principal fund for this purpose.

Mr. ELSTON. Do you contend that this appropriation out of the tribal funds is not within the power of Congress?

Mr. DEMPSEY. He is claiming that Congress has not done it.

Mr. ELLSWORTH. I will not say that Congress has no power, but I do not think Congress intends to use the principal for the items of expenditures which it has provided the interest should be used for, and especially when Congress has specified that the interest is to be used for that purpose.

Mr. ELSTON. You just stated that a large part of the interest is doled out as per capita payments.

Mr. ELLSWORTH. The agreement provides that three-fourths shall be paid out for the per capita payments. That has been in compliance with the agreement.

Mr. ELSTON. That leaves only one-fourth which can possibly be used, as you contend, for these purposes, for which Congress appropriates.

Mr. ELLSWORTH. Exactly. I contend that if any sum should be taken from the principal there should be a proper accounting to show that this \$70,000, this one-fourth of the interest, is used for the purposes for which it is claimed to be used. It is called civilization and support fund. The nature of the conditions up there is such that they are no longer necessary for this particular kind of an appropriation, but the answer of the department always is that they are used for schools, and even if it be ultra vires, not within the authority of Congress as a legislative power to appropriate these items, even if they are used for schools, and if it is beyond their power, I think no one in the Chippewa Tribe makes any objection, if it is used for the schools, but there is no way of knowing it is put into schools. It has been claimed that it is used for the civilization and education, and that there would be great suffering without it, but that \$185,000 was cut to \$125,000 and now down to \$70,000; it has been cut down and still there has not been suffering, as far as I know.



Mr. DEMPSEY. As far as I understand your argument, you first say there is no occasion for using it for Indian schools up there because the public schools of Minnesota are so located as to supply all needed facilities.

Mr. ELLSWORTH. Or would be very soon. I may be anticipating a little in the future. The best accounting I have ever been able to get that has been made for school purposes only was \$62,000. That is in the hearings on the 1920 bill. That only accounts for \$62,000 of it, which would leave \$13,000 of the interest still unused for the purposes which it is claimed to be used for.

Mr. DEMPSEY. Would you not be interested to have Mr. Meritt go into that while you are here?

Mr. ELLSWORTH. I expect that he can. I expect to hear the same explanation I have heard six times before.

Mr. ELSTON. Will you make a little statement now, Mr. Meritt, in connection with Congressman Ellsworth's testimony, or defer it until you get the hearings?

Mr. MERITT. We have submitted to Congress a report showing exactly how every dollar of this item is expended. The report is in the hands of the clerk of the House Committee on Indian Affairs. I have sent for it and it will be here in a few moments. In the meantime I would be glad for Mr. Ellsworth to finish his statement.

Mr. ELLSWORTH. I have finished, temporarily, anyway. I would just as soon you would make a statement. In the meantime, I will ask this question, to facilitate matters.

Mr. HASTINGS. I think you might read your justification, Mr. Meritt, in the presence of Mr. Ellsworth.

Mr. ELLSWORTH. I have not seen it.

Mr. MERITT. The justification for this item reads as follows—

Mr. DEMPSEY (interposing). We might turn to the analysis of expenditures.

Mr. MERITT. I will place that in the record at this point.

#### CHIPPEWA IN MINNESOTA FUND.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1921:

Amount authorized..... \$60,000.00

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920:

Amount authorized..... 100,000.00

Amount expended..... 100,000.00

#### ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURES.

Salaries, wages, etc.....	41,011.71
Traveling expenses.....	3,708.59
Transportation of supplies.....	1,691.02
Telegraph and telephone service.....	330.11
Stationery, printing, schoolroom supplies.....	186.32
Subsistence supplies.....	13,123.81
Dry goods, clothing, etc.....	752.14
Forage.....	2,858.89
Fuel, lubricants, power and light service.....	7,498.30
Medical supplies, etc.....	2,717.52
Equipment and miscellaneous material.....	3,277.90
Care and education of pupils in mission schools.....	17,820.00
Miscellaneous.....	1,754.58
Outstanding liabilities.....	3,269.00
	<hr/>
	100,000.00

Mr. MERITT (reading):

The amount of said principal sum for the 1921 estimate was approximately \$6,155.-\$16.28, 5 per cent of which would be \$307,765.81, whereas the appropriation asked for is only \$70,000, which is several times less than the maximum amount which could be appropriated by law.

Mr. DEMPSEY (interposing). What do you mean by that?

Mr. MERITT. I mean that, under what is known as the Nelson Act, Congress is given authority to appropriate not to exceed 5 per cent of the principal sum.

Mr. DEMPSEY. They have not the authority to appropriate the full \$307,000, but you are asking for the \$70,000.

Mr. MERITT. Depending on the amount of money that is in the Treasury at any given time to the credit of the Chippewa Indians.

Mr. ELLSWORTH. For civilization and support?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. ELLSWORTH. As enumerated under the agreement of 1889?

Mr. MERITT. There are about \$6,000,000 now in this fund.

There are about 12,000 Indians sharing in this fund belonging to six different reservations covering a territory of 1,089,637 acres.

This is the only fund available for general agency use as distinct from school purposes; that is, for the support and civilization of the Chippewa Indians of Minnesota residing on the reservations, and is heavily drawn upon each year for the necessary expenses of administration, salaries and wages, subsistence, clothing, medical supplies, etc. It is believed that the amount asked for will be absolutely necessary to provide for the ordinary and usual activities of the service having to do with the support and civilization of the Indians sharing in this fund.

During the present year about \$15,000 was necessary to meet the requests presented by the public-school districts for tuition for Indian children, but as there was only \$5,000 available it was prorated among the different districts and only paid about one-third of the tuition due them.

Mr. ELLSWORTH. This justification is almost the same as we have had before, year after year; there is not anything new in it.

Mr. DEMPSEY. Turn to the analysis and you will see the analysis shows this:

For salaries and wages, \$41,000; subsistence and supplies, \$13,000; for care and education of pupils in mission schools, \$17,000.

Those items make a total of \$71,000 out of that \$100,000.

Mr. ELLSWORTH. The \$41,000 is administrative expense. That has always been the contention here—administrative expenses. Administrative expenses are expenses that are only remotely incidental to the educational purposes, and even so far as their being used for educational purposes there is nothing under the agreement of 1889 that provides for it except they do not make any objection, if they are actually used for educational purposes, but there is only a small portion of it used for educational purposes, \$41,000, which, according to that justification, is administrative.

Mr. ELSTON. Are any of the activities that are paid for out of this appropriation unnecessary activities?

Mr. ELLSWORTH. Yes; the administrative expenses are top-heavy.

Mr. ELSTON. The effect of carrying out your suggestion would be that Congress has to appropriate the same amount out of the Treasury or discontinue the service.

Mr. ELLSWORTH. Not at all. I will answer that question this way: Just that same identical thing was said, with the same number of Indians, the same amount of territory, or practically the same, five



years ago, and they used almost the same language to justify the \$185,000 for the very same purpose for which they have covered it now with this \$60,000.

Mr. DEMPSEY. You are very lucky, then.

Mr. ELLSWORTH. That is true, but that does not make it true that they need \$60,000. My contention is that you can continue to reduce that until it reaches zero in two or three years and then they will have to close up a few of these agencies that are practically useless.

Mr. DEMPSEY. Let me have the record from which you are quoting. Does that show the agreement to which you referred?

Mr. ELLSWORTH. I am quoting the language in the debate on the bill in the House two years ago, showing what the purposes were for which this should be used. My contention is there that those items, admitting that they are justified, I say that \$75,000 would cover that. Outside of that it has not been accounted for.

Mr. DEMPSEY. Let us get back to our point of beginning. What you contend first is, as I understand, that there is some agreement between the United States and those Indians by which the United States has the right to use from this fund moneys only for certain purposes. Is that right?

Mr. ELLSWORTH. Exactly.

Mr. DEMPSEY. What are those purposes?

Mr. ELLSWORTH. As enumerated in the paragraph that I read.

Mr. DEMPSEY. It reads:

The portion of the principal could only be used for the following purposes, and the first bill introduced, carrying an appropriation under the provisions of this treaty contained the following language: "For the purpose of erecting houses, sawmills, and flour mills; for the purchase of agricultural implements, stock, and seed; for breaking and fencing land; for expenses of the delegation of the Chippewa Indians to visit the White Earth Reservation; for the erection and maintenance and aid of industrial schools, subsistence, and pay of employees, \$100,000; for surveys, appraisals, removals, and allotments, \$100,000."

Mr. ELLSWORTH. That \$100,000 just happens to be the amount. The agreement does not contain that. Only the words within quotations are in the agreement. The \$100,000 happens to be what was appropriated under that guise. Those words in quotations are the words of the agreement; the \$100,000 has nothing to do with the agreement; \$100,000 was the amount appropriated the year before.

Mr. DEMPSEY. There is not anything in the provision I have read except the following: "Erection and maintenance and aid of industrial schools, subsistence, and pay of employees." I take it that means subsistence and pay of employees engaged in carrying on these industrial schools. That is right, is it not?

Mr. ELLSWORTH. No; I do not think there were. They are employed in the general agency purposes, where there is an industrial school, and the small school is one of the insignificant activities of the agency.

Mr. DEMPSEY. These salaries and wages, as I take it, are in connection with this school work?

Mr. ELLSWORTH. If having a superintendent and agent and having an assistant engineer where there is a group of agency buildings among which there is a school, is for school purposes, it would be.

Mr. DEMPSEY. In other words, what you claim is that the salaries and wages items and those small items following it and the sub-

istence supplies, that none of those items are items within that agreement except the \$17,820.

Mr. ELLSWORTH. I think it could be so stated, but I will go further than that. I will say that the Chippewas, notwithstanding the letter of that agreement, still do not object to any amounts which they think are necessary to be taken off from the principal fund for the support of the indigent Indians or for education, if they are convinced that the \$75,000 or the one-fourth of the interest, is first used for school purposes, and that this accounting does not take into consideration that fact. Before you can justify one dollar of the expenditure for this purpose in this bill, either morally or under the agreement, by common consent or otherwise, you should first account for the \$75,000 expenditure for school purposes.

Mr. ELSTON. Is this \$75,000 an item transferred in the accounts to the Indian Bureau on which it does not have to ask a separate authorization each year?

Mr. ELLSWORTH. Exactly.

Mr. ELSTON. So that is covered into their hands by the provisions of this act which authorizes the segregation of that amount of interest to the bureau to be expended, and to that extent they have had it as an automatic continuing thing from that time?

Mr. ELLSWORTH. Exactly, but we contend it is sufficient to pay and that they are authorized to use it to pay the very things for which they ask under this bill an additional amount.

Mr. DEMPSEY. I do not understand it.

Mr. ELLSWORTH. I think Mr. Meritt has not specified the use of the \$75,000 interest. If so it will be new to me.

Mr. MERITT. We have submitted to Congress a report, showing every dollar of funds expended in the Chippewa country. This report is in the hands of the Indian Committee of the House. It shows that we have expended approximately \$70,000 for school purposes among the Chippewa Indians. So far as there being public school facilities for all of the Chippewas, I want to say I have been in the Chippewa country recently, and that statement is far from correct. We have Indians living on the Red Lake Reservation, for example, where there are no adequate public school facilities, except the facilities that are furnished by the boarding schools of the Government and by the mission schools.

That condition obtains on other reservations in the Chippewa country. I think that no Chippewa Indian that I know of has ever objected to the use of that \$70,000 for educational purposes.

As to this appropriation, this is what is known as the support and civilization appropriation, and is used for an entirely different purpose than the school appropriation. We have to maintain in the Chippewa country in order to administer the affairs of these Indians Indian agencies, the same as we maintain on other reservations in this country. Some of the Chippewa Indians, not all of them, and not many of them, object to this appropriation. What the few who do object to the appropriation want is that this money should not come out of their funds, that Congress should make gratuity appropriations for the support of these agencies. If it is the policy of the committees of Congress to make gratuity appropriations for Indians when they have large sums of money to their credit, we will interpose no objections but will follow that policy in making up our estimates.



But Congress has heretofore indicated clearly and plainly that it wanted the Indian Bureau to submit its estimates so that these expenses should be paid out of the tribal funds, when they have large funds to their credit, rather than out of gratuitous appropriations from the Treasury. The Chippewa Indians at this time have in the Treasury approximately \$6,000,000. This appropriation has been gradually reduced in the last few years, this support and civilization appropriation, from \$185,000 down to \$60,000. We have had to close hospitals in that country because of this limitation. We have also had to close schools in that country because we could not continue them out of this appropriation and there was not sufficient money in other appropriations to continue the schools. We closed a large boarding school on the White Earth Reservation. I visited that reservation last summer. They have a splendid school plant there and it is idle now except for the use of a room in the building for a public school, which we are now called upon to support out of the Chippewa funds and which we will be glad to do if Congress gives us the appropriation. There are a large number of White Earth Indians who are opposed to the closing of the school, and there will be a large number of White Earth children who will go without school facilities because of the closing of that school. Some of the White Earth Indians are now objecting to the continuation of the boarding schools on the Red Lake Reservation.

We have had two boarding schools there, and you will find the representative of the Chippewa Council, which is the dominant factor on the White Earth Reservation, fighting schools on the Red Lake Reservation. We have a Chippewa Indian in this room who is absolutely opposed to the Chippewa Council and everything that that council wants done. He will tell you that they do not represent a large number of Indians among the Chippewa. We have reduced the agencies in the Chippewa country from six down to three and have very materially reduced the activities of the Government in that country. I am personally in favor of the reduction of the activities to the limit and the sooner that we can get out of the Chippewa country the better pleased the Indian Bureau will be, but there are a large number of full-blood Indians among the Chippewa Indians on the Chippewa Reservation who absolutely need the support of the Government and they will be helpless without the Government's protection. This Chippewa matter is a very broad question and there are a lot of underlying factions and underlying interests involved and we are endeavoring to protect the interests of these full-blood Indians to the very best of our ability, but we can not do it without this appropriation.

MR. DEMPSEY. I can not understand one thing, Mr. Meritt. As I understand Congressman Ellsworth, he complains that what he calls a second appropriation is made. He says that you are granted the right to use one-fourth of the interest upon this \$6,000,000, which is, roughly, \$75,000, and that that is used and, as he states, not accounted for, and then he says there is a second appropriation of \$70,000. Is this \$70,000 in addition to that fourth of the interest or not?

MR. MERITT. Yes, sir; but Mr. Ellsworth is mistaken in his statement that we have not the authority to use this money.

Mr. ELLSWORTH. No; that is not my statement. My statement is that you do not use it for the purposes for which it is appropriated. That is my statement.

Mr. MERITT. It was contended by a representative of the council that Congress did not have the authority even to make this appropriation, and it was also contended that we did not have the authority to use the money after the appropriation was made, and that was fought out in the courts, and their contention was not sustained by the courts.

Mr. DEMPSEY. I want it perfectly plain in my mind, the basis of what we are arguing about. You are using \$75,000, or approximately that—one-fourth of the interest upon this \$6,000,000 fund?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. DEMPSEY. Without coming to Congress at all?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. DEMPSEY. And this \$70,000 is in addition to that \$75,000?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. DEMPSEY. There is a special appropriation for the \$75,000, but you feel that you need authority as to the \$70,000?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. HASTINGS. The other is a continuing appropriation, a continuing authority.

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir. The other appropriation is used for an entirely different purpose from this appropriation.

Mr. DEMPSEY. For what?

Mr. MERITT. The other appropriation is used for school purposes.

Mr. HASTINGS. Exclusively?

Mr. MERITT. Exclusively; and this appropriation is for agency purposes and for the support and civilization of these Indians. There are a large number of Indians up there who have to receive subsistence. They can not use the school appropriation for that purpose. We can only use this appropriation for support and civilization purposes. We can not use the school appropriation for maintaining our agency force up there. We must use this appropriation for that purpose.

Mr. DEMPSEY. The only thing I see to criticize in that analysis is this, that the \$40,000 for overhead is not an item for overhead, and there are a number of other items that would bring that up to, say, about \$40,000. It seems to me to be a very large overhead for the expenditure of \$40,000.

Mr. MERITT. Naturally, the way to civilize the Indians is not to give them gratuities, to issue rations to them, but to encourage them to become self-supporting, and the fewer rations we issue to the Indians the greater is the evidence that we are accomplishing the purposes desired by Congress. Our main purpose is to make the Indians self-supporting. We are issuing rations to a considerable extent on some few reservations, but we are trying to cut down those rations all the time. We are trying to use our administrative force to encourage the Indian to be self-supporting.

Mr. DEMPSEY. That is to teach them to farm and raise stock and engage in the various avocations which would fit them for the ownership and care of their property?

Mr. MERITT. To look after their property. For example, the Red Lake Indians have large timber interests, and we are now selling



that timber, and we also have a sawmill on that reservation, and from the sale of that timber we deposit the money to the credit of those Indians.

Mr. ELLSWORTH. I have been trying for five years to find a clear explanation of this. I want you to understand my contention. I want to admit that the \$75,000 is a continuing appropriation and that they could use it for a certain purpose; but what I am contending is that this committee has a right to know whether they did use it for that purpose and without, in addition to that, taking away from some amount for similar purposes—school purposes or help to indigent Indians.

Mr. ELSTON. Mr. Meritt says that they do not, and that he has the figures to show it.

Mr. ELLSWORTH. Mr. Meritt has repeatedly said that for five years. As I just told the committee, the only figures he has given show that in the aggregate \$62,000 was used two years ago. I contend that Mr. Meritt's justification this year should show an expenditure of \$145,000, and that the bureau has not shown that and never could show it.

Mr. ELSTON. It is past history. Would you say that the current use of \$75,000 has been made in accordance with that?

Mr. ELLSWORTH. It is not past history; it is a current condition up there, what they have used this money for. Taking it illegally in the past is no reason why they should in the future.

Mr. DEMPSEY. It has a very pertinent bearing in this way, on the justification for this year, that in order to justify the appropriation of that \$70,000 for this year they should show a clear slate for appropriations used in prior years.

Mr. ELLSWORTH. Exactly. If Mr. Meritt shows a \$70,000 justification for this year, my answer to that is that as far as schools are concerned that is all done on a continuing item which they have a right to use; but if they use the \$75,000, the one-fourth of the interest money, that they have not the right to take from that fund.

Mr. HASTINGS. Suppose we see what the report discloses.

Mr. MERITT. Right there is where Mr. Ellsworth is mistaken.

Mr. ELLSWORTH. You have never answered that in five years.

Mr. MERITT. We could not use the school fund for the work that we must necessarily do.

Mr. DEMPSEY. For this very work designated in your analysis here?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. ELLSWORTH. And you never have shown separately the administrative from the school purposes. You do not show that.

Mr. MERITT. We are giving you an analysis of every dollar of this money in the last year.

Mr. ELLSWORTH. On the face of it. Will you let me read again from the record of January 24, 1919, relative to two years ago. Mr. Hastings, in the hearings, asked you a question as to how much of this was spent for schools, and after 30 pages were consumed in the hearings, here is your answer:

We are maintaining a number of agencies in the Chippewa country, among which is the White Earth. Under each one of those superintendencies there is a system of schools.

That is as near as you ever came to answering the question.

Mr. MERITT. You are mistaken. We are furnishing committees of Congress full and detailed information of expenditures of every dollar in the Chippewa country, and I can produce the reports here.

Mr. ELLSWORTH. If you have ever shown this committee the details of that \$145,000, I would like to see it.

Mr. MERITT. This is a report we are required to submit under the law, a statement of the expenditures for the fiscal year 1920 of a tribal nature for the Chippewa Indians of Minnesota. Last year \$100,000 was appropriated and this year we are asking for \$75,000.

Mr. HASTINGS. Then this is not a school appropriation of \$75,000. That is what we are interested in.

Mr. MERITT. We will furnish that information to you.

Mr. ELLSWORTH. You have been trying to do it for five years and have promised it and never have done it. You have never shown the proportion of administrative and school expenses against that figure of \$75,000 and have never done it for that \$165,000.

Mr. MERITT. I will furnish this committee with a statement showing every dollar of expenditure out of the school funds.

Mr. ELLSWORTH. You have not furnished it.

Mr. MERITT. We have heretofore.

Mr. ELLSWORTH. You were going to furnish it for the \$185,000 appropriation, for the \$160,000 appropriation, for the \$125,000 appropriation, and for the \$85,000.

Mr. MERITT. We furnished it and got the appropriations.

Mr. ELLSWORTH. You can not produce it in the hearings out of your office to-day.

Mr. MERITT. I can show it in the hearings of the past.

Mr. ELLSWORTH. Let the committee see it.

Mr. MERITT. Not only that, but I furnished the detailed information this year.

Mr. ELLSWORTH. There is no such statement in existence now.

Mr. ELSTON. I understand the report you have in has an itemized statement of the expenditures of the \$70,000. If that is not exactly what Mr. Ellsworth wants you to show, you have at hand the other figures showing the use of the annual amount of \$75,000 that you get out of this authority to expend a certain amount of interest from the Chippewa funds for school purposes.

Mr. HASTINGS. For school purposes.

Mr. ELSTON. I suggest you furnish that to the committee and we will forward it to Mr. Ellsworth, if necessary, or he can have access to it when he returns. With that we will close the testimony on these items except for any additional questions by Mr. Ellsworth.

Mr. ELLSWORTH. I want to make the statement frankly now that this committee need not expect to be furnished any statement really showing that thing. I have been trying to get it for five years. We have gone through this same fiasco five times. If you furnish it that will dispute my statement effectively.

Mr. MERITT. If we do not furnish this committee with a statement showing the expenditure of every dollar of funds that we have expended the last fiscal year, I will not ask for a dollar of appropriations from the Chippewa funds.

Mr. ELLSWORTH. From the House committee.



Mr. MERITT. Either from the House committee or the Senate committee.

Mr. ELLSWORTH. I have heard that statement made before from the House committee, but it has gotten in in the Senate committee. This item has been put entirely out in the House twice, if not three times. This matter, I think, is one of the most important in Indian affairs, and it involves a principle. You will find that you will never be able to find a justification for the \$145,000 item: you will find that they can not justify the \$70,000 item: you will find that you will never be able to get any statement made or a report from the Indian Bureau that will justify a single dollar of this expense. It is the most extravagant, pure, unadulterated encroachment on the affairs of that tribe of Indians just simply for administrative expenses by the bureau that I believe exists under this Government to-day. It is a purely administrative expense, every dollar of it, and if those things are true, if there is any possible justification for it now, there is certainly no reason why it should have been reduced from \$185,000 to \$60,000, if the \$185,000 seemed as necessary then as the \$60,000 now.

Mr. DEMPSEY. In that connection, the bureau is reducing appropriations all along the line and diminishing its activities throughout the Indian country.

Mr. ELLSWORTH. I have heard that story before and we have fought this matter over before, in the committee and in the House, and it has been met with the most stubborn kind of resistance to get these appropriations down. Instead of going down they went up at one time. Five years ago they made it \$20,000 more than the year before. There has never been any movement there to reduce appropriations and agency expenses: agency expenses have increased as the Indians have become more civilized. There is absolutely no need now for a single dollar of this expenditure. I am willing to take the responsibility, so far as the 12,000 Chippewa Indians in Minnesota are concerned, to say there will not be a bit of hardship endured: there will not be a single bit of educational facilities that will not be afforded them if every dollar of this is wiped out, because I know they are not using that for school purposes and indigent Indians, outside of what they pay out of that \$75,000.

Mr. TINKHAM. Are there any vouchers for these amounts?

Mr. ELLSWORTH. I hope there are, but for five years I have been trying to get an accounting of that fund and have not been able to do it to this day.

Mr. TINKHAM. Have you tried to get vouchers for this and been unable to do so?

Mr. ELLSWORTH. To a person who comes in on this hearing it is rather misleading. There are two distinct funds. My contention is not that they must account for the \$70,000 to justify this particular item, but that another \$75,000 of expenditure for schools must first be accounted for out of the one-fourth of the interest fund on the principal fund, before this can be taken out of the principal fund.

Mr. TINKHAM. It is a question of determining that.

Mr. ELLSWORTH. That is my contention.

Mr. ELSTON. I think we understand your contention and we will get these figures in the record, and then I think you will be back before the bill is made up.

In answer to the statement of Mr. Ellsworth that we had not been furnishing information to Congress on this subject, I wish to invite the attention of the committee to reports that have been furnished to Congress in regard to the expenditure of the Chippewa funds, as required by the act of May 18, 1916, 39 Stat., 123, 135. These reports will be found in House Document No. 399, Sixty-fifth Congress, second session; House Document No. 1493, Sixty-fifth Congress, third session; and House Document No. 384, Sixty-sixth Congress, second session. We have also submitted to Congress this year, as required by law, a report showing the expenditure of this fund during the last fiscal year, and inasmuch as it has been claimed that this information has not been furnished to Congress and as these reports are short I would like to have them go into the record at this time.

Mr. ELSTON. If there is no objection, they will go into the record at this place.

(The reports referred to are as follows:)



## EXPENDITURES FROM TRIBAL FUNDS OF THE CHIPPEWA INDIANS OF MINNESOTA, 1917.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
Washington, December 3, 1917.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: In compliance with the provisions of the act approved May 18, 1916 (39 Stats., 123-135), I have the honor to transmit herewith a detailed statement of expenditures from the tribal funds of the Chippewa Indians of Minnesota for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917.

Respectfully,

FRANKLIN K. LANE, Secretary.

[House Document No. 399, Sixty-fifth Congress, second session.]

Statement of expenditures for the fiscal year 1917, from the tribal funds of the Chippewa Indians of Minnesota, as required by the act of May 18, 1916 (39 Stats. L., 135).

	Regular employees.	Irregular employees.	Repair and rent of buildings.	Traveling expenses.	Transportation of supplies.	Stationery, printing, and school supplies.	Telegraphing and telephoning.	Heat, light, and power (including fuel).	Dry goods, subsistence, and medical supplies.	Equipment.	Live stock.	Per capita and prorata payments to Indians.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Chippewa in Minnesota fund, promoting civilization and self-support (\$185,000 authorized in the act of May 18, 1916, 39 Stat. L., 134):														
Cass Lake.....	\$50.00	\$450.00	\$398.53	\$286.17	\$65.45	\$14.39	\$133.03	\$906.32	\$4,200.50	\$100.00				\$900.00
Fond du Lac.....	6,070.11	1,332.58	229.57	682.15	7.19	3.50	72.82	161.66	1,761.43	380.07			\$3,618.51	17,411.66
Grand Portage.....	1,000.00	1,114.12											673.81	6,243.82
Leech Lake.....	13,260.00	11.25	344.52	1,053.49	51.32	142.01	78.19	2,578.31	7,010.61	582.11			84.37	25,196.18
Neel Lake.....	3,786.94	1,530.73	36.40	254.87	337.82	59.98		326.06	2,457.11	1,421.52			76.25	10,297.68
Red Lake.....	12,612.16	814.62	2.50	78.55	431.69	222.97	187.04	3,880.83	7,598.25	1,326.74		(1)	11,247.66	38,403.01
Vermillion Lake.....			95.07		72.16			2,812.64	6,196.66	519.66			185.20	9,881.39
White Earth.....	19,255.64	2,725.99	23.81	962.02	3,578.18	279.00	356.36	8,344.45	28,338.62	3,110.22	\$270.00		876.83	68,121.12
Total.....	56,044.85	7,979.29	1,130.40	3,317.25	4,543.81	721.85	827.44	19,010.27	57,569.18	7,977.89	270.00		16,762.63	176,154.86
Chippewa in Minnesota fund, logging (\$25,000 authorized in the act of May 18, 1916, 39 Stats. L., 135):														
William O'Neil, superintendent of logging.....	3,560.33		270.00	1,177.03	1.21	479.23	7.91			13.50				5,509.21

[illegible]

Refunds of homestead entry payments.

<sup>2</sup> Celebration expenses.

Land.

Care and maintenance of pupils in mission schools \$11,025.39.



*Statement of expenditures for the fiscal year 1917, from the tribal funds of the Chippewa Indians of Minnesota, as required by the act of May 18, 1916 (39 Stats. L., 135)—Continued.*

	Regular employees.	Irregular employees.	Repair and rent of buildings.	Traveling expenses.	Transportation of supplies.	Stationery, printing, and school-room supplies.	Telegraphing and telephoning.	Heat, light, and power (including fuel).	Dry goods, subsistence, and medical supplies.	Equipment.	Live stock.	Per capita payments to Indians.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Interest on Chippewa in Minnesota fund:														
Cass Lake.....	\$3,745.00	\$145.30	\$23.13	\$84.07	485.00	\$71.09	\$22.55	\$776.00	\$3,481.79	\$389.84			\$159.94	\$9,243.71
Fond du Lac.....	3,355.80	21.00	270.81	16.27		63.74	.80	346.27	422.12	185.45			3.50	25,160.76
Grand Portage.....	2,270.00	17.25	2.25	37.85	1.07	80.54	1.50	127.75	1,016.22	125.86			8.55	10,034.34
Leech Lake.....	9,041.67	18.00		393.49				351.57	913.50	76.07			19.97	45,864.02
Neef Lake.....	2,830.00									2.10			72.55	14,432.95
Red Lake.....	11,346.82		153.27		3.00	3.23	28.00	41.95	19.75	163.26				41,129.37
Vermillion Lake.....	8,622.20	145.64	258.30			2.10			451.03	.14			4.00	9,770.58
White Earth.....	19,320.87	110.62									154.00			146,266.98
Total.....	60,532.36	457.81	706.76	531.68	49.07	220.70	52.85	1,643.54	6,304.41	1,242.72	181.50	229,739.80	268.51	301,932.71
Grand total.....	124,954.04	8,437.10	2,333.16	10,836.07	4,594.09	1,421.78	889.00	20,653.81	63,873.59	9,234.11	451.50	1,865,995.10	27,059.65	2,140,733.30

RECAPITULATION.

Chippewa in Minnesota fund:	
Civilization and self-support.....	\$176,154.86
Logging.....	11,302.06
Pro rata distribution.....	1,636,255.60
Burial ground.....	423.75
Annual celebration.....	1,000.00
Purchase of lands.....	8,253.96
Councils and delegations, 1915, 1916, 1917.....	2,868.14
Councils and delegations, 1917, 1918.....	2,196.42
Refunds.....	345.80
Interest on Chippewa in Minnesota fund.....	301,932.71
Total.....	2,140,733.30

## CHIPPEWA INDIANS OF MINNESOTA.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
Washington, December 2, 1918.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: In compliance with the provisions of the act approved May 18, 1916 (39 Stats., 123-135), I have the honor to transmit herewith a detailed statement of expenditures from the tribal funds of the Chippewa Indians of Minnesota for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1918.

Respectfully,

FRANKLIN K. LANE, Secretary.

Statement of expenditures for the fiscal year 1918 from the tribal funds of the Chippewa Indians of Minnesota, as required by the act of May 18, 1916 (39 Stats. L., 135).

	Salaries, wages, etc.	Travel- ing ex- penses.	Trans- portation of sup- plies.	Tele- graph and tele- phone service.	Subst- itence and clothing.	Forage.	Fuel, in- bricants, and power and light service.	Medical, educa- tional, station- ery, and office supplies.	Foun- dation and mis- cellane- ous ma- terial.	Repair and rents of build- ings.	Per capita and pro- rata pay- ments to Indians.	Miscella- neous.	Total.
<i>Chippewa in Minnesota fund, promoting civilization and self-support.</i>													
(\$115,000 authorized in the act of Mar. 2, 1917 (39 Stats. L., 977-978).)													
Fond du Lac Agency.....	\$185.97	\$89.10	\$72.75	\$106.06	\$2,309.55	\$839.32	\$1,004.92	\$510.00	\$652.45	\$406.08		\$191.46	\$8,497.66
Fond du Lac School.....		17.67			423.64	231.64	193.65	109.68	68.74	55.82			1,101.84
Grand Portage Agency.....	761.06	268.62	3.10	50.26	1,361.96	483.43	232.06	182.62	280.08	12.00		57.20	3,682.39
Leech Lake Agency.....	421.50	1,307.92	139.20	32.04	838.39	758.04	1,499.57	905.42	796.15			63.47	6,761.70
Leech Lake School.....		9.77			5,612.67	788.11	1,731.38	72.79	666.09	44.85			8,925.66
Nett Lake Agency.....	516.47	488.31	341.32	.72	612.97	334.29	336.76	101.37	621.06			355.33	3,744.30
Red Lake Agency.....	463.75	303.33	562.03	6.81	2,690.05	1,265.70	1,096.55	661.93	877.03			112.45	8,012.63
Red Lake School.....	115.13	23.47	87.16		4,992.65	1,109.49	1,776.30	49.74	298.85	227.10		679.11	9,269.00
Vermillion Lake School.....	259.50		47.25	20.85	6,400.44	894.41	2,290.71	329.61	710.26	109.53		137.95	11,199.91
White Earth Agency.....	298.00	315.55	3,343.78	301.14	9,690.50	1,206.37	2,326.68	1,643.92	1,101.59			50.65	20,261.18
White Earth School.....		42.95			15,629.82	2,138.53	5,805.71	174.29	943.52	424.24			25,139.06
Mission School (Red Lake).....												6,187.53	6,187.53
Total.....	3,021.38	2,866.69	4,596.59	517.28	50,592.64	10,049.33	18,293.99	4,777.40	6,931.82	1,279.62		8,115.15	111,011.89

<sup>1</sup> Care and education of pupils.



Statement of expenditures for the fiscal year 1918 from the tribal funds of the Chippewa Indians of Minnesota, as required by the act of May 18, 1916 (39 Stats. L., 435)—Continued.

	Salaries, wages, etc.	Travel- ing ex- penses.	Trans- portation of sup- plies.	Tele- graph and tele- phone service.	Subsist- ence and clothing.	Forage.	Fuel, lu- bricants, and power and light service.	Medical, educa- tional, station- ery, and office supplies.	Equip- ment and mis- cellane- ous ma- terial.	Repair and rents of build- ings.	Per capita and pro- rata pay- ments to Indians.	Miscella- neous.	Total.
<i>Chippewa in Minnesota fund, employees.</i>													
(\$60,000 authorized in the act of Mar. 2, 1917 (39 Stats. L., 978).)													
Fond du Lac Agency.....	\$6,059.18												6,059.18
Grand Portage Agency.....	866.66												866.66
Leech Lake Agency.....	11,738.33												11,738.33
Neotoma Agency.....	4,136.54												4,136.54
Red Lake Agency.....	12,032.90												12,032.90
White Earth Agency.....	20,122.59												20,122.59
Total.....	54,956.20												54,956.20
<i>Chippewa in Minnesota fund, roads.</i>													
(\$10,000 authorized in the act of Mar. 2, 1917 (39 Stats. L., 978).)													
Fond du Lac Agency.....	1,549.50								\$47.20				1,596.70
Leech Lake Agency.....	486.25												486.25
Red Lake Agency.....	1,300.00												1,300.00
White Earth Agency.....	5,999.35								30.00				6,029.35
Total.....	9,335.10								77.20				9,412.30
<i>Chippewa in Minnesota fund, annual cel- ebration.</i>													
(\$1,000 authorized in the act of Mar. 2, 1917 (39 Stats. L., 975).)													
White Earth Agency.....												\$1,000.00	1,000.00

(\$6,000 authorized in the act of Mar. 2, 1917 (39 Stats. L., 979).)									
Delegates, etc.	395.65	\$1,971.61						\$13.05	2,380.31
<i>Chippewa in Minnesota fund, councils and delegations.</i>									
(\$10,000 authorized in the act of May 25, 1918 (Public No. 159).)									
Delegates, etc.	3,900.00	2,550.98							6,649.23
<i>Chippewa in Minnesota fund, logging operations.</i>									
(Act of June 27, 1902 (32 Stats. L., 400).)									
Superintendent of logging.	5,237.67	2,023.27	\$0.46					59.13	2.67
Leech Lake Agency.	2,520.00							\$540.00	2,520.00
Total.	7,757.67	2,023.27	.46					59.13	2.67
<i>Chippewas in Minnesota fund, pro rata shares, refunds, etc.</i>									
Various persons.									7,275.37
<i>Interest on Chippewa in Minnesota fund.</i>									
Cass Lake.	4,023.68	46.44	31.85	\$2,536.91	\$740.61	\$1,242.26	82.92	651.10	9,454.18
Pond du Lac.	3,652.84	3.25	3.45	16.75	29.35	40.85		30.18	23,280.28
Grand Portage.	2,320.66			223.16	513.45	174.56	48.06	72.19	8,811.08
Leech Lake.	9,715.87	\$235.96		233.43	780.19	442.06	3.00	475.25	44,389.41
Nett Lake.	3,137.83	82.77	1.72	242.03		262.71	36.17	292.25	16,486.98
Red Lake.	13,194.73			208.66		28.78	470.60	49.50	41,977.57
Vermilion Lake.	9,829.38			67.38		561.40			9,946.26
White Earth.	19,194.17			415.94					136,660.68
Mission School (White Earth).									9,288.00
Total.	65,069.16	143.04	37.02	3,944.26	2,063.60	2,752.62	640.75	1,570.47	300,294.44
Grand total.	144,435.16	9,565.59	554.76	54,536.90	12,112.93	21,046.61	5,490.33	8,579.49	503,392.94

## 1 Care and education of pupils.

## 2 Celebration experience



## RECAPITULATION.

	Expended.
Chippewa in Minnesota fund, civilization and self-support (\$115,000).....	\$111,041.89
Chippewa in Minnesota fund, employees (\$60,000).....	54,956.20
Chippewa in Minnesota fund, roads (\$10,000).....	9,412.30
Chippewa in Minnesota fund, annual celebration (\$1,000).....	1,000.00
Chippewa in Minnesota fund, councils and delegations, act Mar. 2, 1917 (\$6,000).....	2,380.31
Chippewa in Minnesota fund, councils and delegations, act May 25, 1918 (\$10,000).....	6,649.23
Chippewa in Minnesota fund, councils and delegations, act June 27, 1902.....	10,382.20
Chippewa in Minnesota fund, logging operations, etc.....	7,275.37
Chippewa in Minnesota fund, pro rata shares, refunds, etc.....	\$203,098.50
Interest on Chippewa in Minnesota fund.....	300,294.44
Total.....	300,294.44
Interest on Chippewa in Minnesota fund.....	503,392.94
Total.....	503,392.49

Interest on Chippewa in Minnesota fund..... were for school purposes, excepting amounts for per capita payments.

Total.....

NOTE. - Expenditures from "Interest on Chippewa in Minnesota fund" were for school purposes, excepting amounts for per capita payments.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
Washington, December 1, 1919.

SIR: In compliance with the provisions of the act approved May 18, 1916 (39 Stat., 123-135), I have the honor to transmit herewith a detailed statement of expenditures from the tribal funds of the Chippewa Indians of Minnesota for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1919.

Respectfully,

ALEXANDER T. VOGELSANG,  
Acting Secretary.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

*Statement of expenditures for the fiscal year 1919 from the tribal funds of the Chippewa Indians of Minnesota, as required by the act of May 18, 1916 (39 Stat., 123-135).*

CHIPPEWA IN MINNESOTA FUND, PROMOTING CIVILIZATION AND SELF-SUPPORT, \$175,000 AUTHORIZED IN THE ACT OF MAY 25, 1918 (40 STAT. L., 573).

	Salaries, wages, etc.	Traveling expenses.	Trans- portation of sup- plies.	Telegraph and tele- phone service.	Station- ery and print- ing and med- ical and school- room supplies.	Subst- itence and clothing.	Forage.	Fuel, in- terials, etc.	Equip- ment and mis- cellane- ous ma- terial.	Repair and rent of build- ings.	Per capita and pro- rata pay- ments to Indians.	Miscella- neous.	Total.
Cass Lake School.....	\$24.00	\$27.58		\$8.60	\$91.88	\$2,957.08	\$454.45	\$315.17	\$363.48	\$87.84			\$4,510.08
Fond du Lac Agency.....	6,532.00	171.59	\$403.22	63.37	412.24	2,350.78	285.92	325.08	594.45	190.29		\$531.51	11,560.45
Fond du Lac Schools.....				.60	133.80	329.91		927.05	118.71	29.81			1,539.88
Grand Portage Agency.....	1,047.50	145.50	5.55	17.16	219.35	1,046.74	413.45	21.00	75.28	36.00		61.64	3,089.17
Grand Portage School.....					6.43	174.19		496.08	16.10				692.80
Leech Lake Agency.....	10,775.05	1,361.70	387.41	23.15	629.92	1,348.35	970.47	2,313.05	547.52			561.00	18,917.62
Leech Lake Schools.....		65.70		10.70	11.11	1,338.64	242.39	517.32	145.00	39.76		53.55	2,424.17
Neet Lake Agency.....	3,248.65	348.48	14.78	4.13	47.31	957.38	1,023.31	558.70	398.49	15.00		77.50	6,693.73
Neet Lake School.....					132.16	750.02		442.61	186.90				1,511.69
Red Lake Agency.....	11,489.55	62.35	333.61	2.98	681.16	1,420.14	2,514.46	1,337.40	1,109.07			391.33	19,342.05
Red Lake Schools.....		8.03	351.31		31.62	8,130.36	1,934.28	3,036.01	390.02	86.83		131.10	14,069.56
Red Lake Mission School.....												15,292.00	5,292.00
Vermilion Lake School.....	425.60	5.00	68.14	49.73	270.51	3,878.23	1,185.31	3,243.77	480.88	33.28		184.85	9,825.03
White Earth Agency.....	17,942.77	736.70	2,940.53	200.23	963.58	8,395.27	1,745.41	2,443.97	1,191.14			52.10	36,631.70
White Earth Schools.....	35.50	96.54	569.22	4.30	668.68	12,942.87	1,958.67	9,343.61	1,177.95	57.96		31.13	26,886.46
Delegates, etc.....		5,488.71											5,488.71
Total.....	51,700.62	8,517.88	4,813.77	384.95	4,249.75	46,019.96	12,698.15	25,320.85	6,794.69	576.77		7,367.71	168,495.10

<sup>1</sup> Care and education of pupils.



*Statement of expenditures for the fiscal year 1919 from the tribal funds of the Chippewa Indians of Minnesota, as required by the act of May 18, 1916 (39 Stats. L., 135)—Continued.*

CHIPPEWA IN MINNESOTA FUND, CASS LAKE ROAD, UNEXPENDED BALANCE OF \$5,000 AUTHORIZED IN THE ACT OF MAR. 2, 1917 (36 STAT. L., 978), FOR BRIDGE AUTHORIZED IN THE ACT OF MAY 25, 1918.

	Salaries, wages, etc.	Traveling expenses.	Trans- portation of sup- plies.	Telegraph and tele- phone service.	Station- ery and printing and med- ical and school- room supplies.	Subsist- ence and clothing.	Forage.	Fuel, lu- bricants, etc.	Equip- ment and mis- cellane- ous ma- terial.	Repair and rent of build- ings.	Per capita and pro- rata pay- ments to Indians.	Miscella- neous.	Total.
Cass Lake School.....	\$3,717.78								\$282.22				\$4,000.00

CHIPPEWA IN MINNESOTA FUND (INCREASE OF COMPENSATION).

Fond du Lac Agency.....	\$906.26												\$906.26
Grand Portage Agency.....	96.50												96.50
Leech Lake Agency.....	1,372.68												1,372.68
Neotoma Agency.....	438.99												438.99
Red Lake Agency.....	1,755.85												1,755.85
White Earth Agency.....	2,651.43												2,651.43
Total.....	7,221.71												7,221.71

CHIPPEWA IN MINNESOTA FUND, PURCHASE OF LAND FOR HOMELESS MILLE LAC INDIANS, \$40,000 AUTHORIZED IN THE ACT OF AUG. 1, 1914 (38 STAT. L., 591).

White Earth Agency.....												\$11,017.00	\$11,017.00
-------------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-------------	-------------

CHIPPEWA IN MINN. SCOTIA FUND, LOGGING OPERATIONS, ACT OF JUNE 27, 1902 (32 STAT. L., 400).

Leech Lake Agency.....	\$2,640.00												\$2,640.00
Subsistence, food, clothing.....	3,744.67	\$1,900.96			\$0.48				\$0.95	\$540.00			6,204.06
Total.....	6,384.67	1,900.96			.48				8.95	540.00			8,844.06

Council and delegations.....	\$850.00	\$1,430.16							\$31,000.00	\$3,280.16
------------------------------	----------	------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	-------------	------------

## CHIPPEWA IN MINNESOTA FUND, PER CAPITA PAYMENTS, REFUNDS, ETC.

Fond du Lac.....									\$143.07	\$143.07
Leech Lake.....									130.60	130.60
Neet Lake.....									65.30	65.30
White Earth.....									914.20	914.20
Various persons.....									\$210.92	210.92
Total.....									1,253.17	1,464.09

## INTEREST ON CHIPPEWA IN MINNESOTA FUND.

Cass Lake.....	\$1,580.33								\$10.56	\$39.47	\$20,148.00	\$1,590.89
Fond du Lac.....	2,382.17								4.61		5,994.00	22,916.02
Grand Portage.....	2,499.70								47.02	259.85	32,850.00	8,512.75
Leech Lake.....	11,555.74								\$154.13		44,866.74	44,866.74
Neet Lake.....	1,785.66								23.51		10,872.70	12,714.67
Red Lake.....	16,044.55								20.43	85.60	27,667.50	44,348.63
Vermillion Lake.....	11,646.19								799.30	5.80	12,711.14	12,711.14
White Earth.....	19,719.05								10.02		119,809.20	139,538.27
White Earth Mission School.....											16,523.24	9,523.24
Total.....	67,213.39	99.25	3.73	2.20	65.75	281.32	178.83	245.82	915.45	390.72	277,641.40	296,722.35
Grand total.....	137,088.17	11,957.25	4,817.50	387.15	4,365.98	46,301.28	12,876.98	25,566.67	8,001.31	1,507.49	218,894.57	501,044.47

<sup>1</sup> Care and education of pupils.<sup>2</sup> Land.<sup>3</sup> Attorneys' fee.

## RECAPITULATION.

Chippewa in Minnesota fund:												
Civilization and self-support.....												\$168,495.10
Cass Lake Road.....												4,000.00
Increase of compensation.....												7,221.71
Purchase of land for homeless Mille Lacs.....												11,017.00
Logging operations.....												8,844.06
Per capita payments, refunds, etc.....												1,464.09
Council and delegations.....												3,280.16
Interest on Chippewa in Minnesota fund.....												296,722.35
Total.....												501,044.47

NOTE.—Expenditures from "Interest on Chippewa in Minnesota fund" were for school purposes, excepting amounts for per capita payments.



*Statement of expenditures for the fiscal year 1920, from the tribal funds of the Chippewa Indians of Minnesota, as required by the act May 18, 1916 (39 Stats. L., 135). Chippewa in Minnesota fund, promoting civilization and self-support, \$100,000, authorized in the act of June 30, 1919 (41 Stats. L., 14).*

	Salaries, wages, etc.	Travel- ing ex- penses.	Transport- ation of supplies	Telegraph and telephone service.	Sta- tionery, printing, and school- room supplies.	Sub- sistence supplies.	Dry goods, clothing, etc.	Forage.	Fuel, lubri- cants, and power and light service.	Medical supplies.	Equip- ment and miscel- laneous matters.	Repairs and rent of buildings.	Miscel- laneous.	Total.
Fond du Lac Agency.....	\$8,721.67	\$345.78	\$183.37	\$164.26	\$9.13	\$4,308.36	\$35.20	\$972.49	\$2,160.56	\$589.56	\$368.16		\$425.83	\$18,254.37
Fond du Lac schools.....	8,831.85	65.66		3.25		16.77	44.87		19.00	40.68				199.13
Leech Lake Agency.....	501.53	1,348.84	298.47	51.11	125.03	1,588.98	116.85	725.92	1,448.78	681.78	936.34		80.50	16,234.45
Leech Lake schools.....		11.28		5.55		4.73								326.09
Red Lake Agency.....	6,536.51	52.51	213.07	5.42	13.61	1,238.62	113.26	62.10	796.63	856.99	669.71		662.25	11,236.21
Red Lake schools.....		26.80		1.62		298.80			245.78		69.74		18,333.75	9,032.52
White Earth Agency.....	16,420.15	1,859.49	996.11	98.97	38.52	5,667.55	441.96	994.38	2,811.66	548.51	1,198.74		271.82	31,347.79
White Earth schools.....		25.23						104.00	15.95	35.21			29,720.00	9,900.39
Total.....	41,011.71	3,708.59	1,691.02	330.11	186.32	13,123.81	752.14	2,838.89	7,498.36	2,752.73	3,242.69	80.43	19,494.15	96,730.95
Chippewa in Minnesota fund (increase in compensation)														
Fond du Lac Agency.....	2,417.38													2,417.38
Leech Lake Agency.....	2,026.42													2,026.42
Red Lake Agency.....	2,036.68													2,036.68
White Earth Agency.....	4,896.34													4,896.34
Total.....	11,376.82													11,376.82
Chippewa in Minnesota fund, roads (\$20,000 authorized in act of June 30, 1919, 41 Stats. L., 15)														
Fond du Lac Agency.....	8,386.00													8,386.00
Leech Lake Agency.....	7,372.00	4.00									267.48			7,445.50
Leech Lake schools.....											119.50			3,304.48
White Earth Agency.....	3,304.48													3,304.48
Total.....	19,062.48	4.00									386.98			19,453.46
Chippewa in Minnesota fund, councils and delegations (act of June 30, 1919) (41 Stats. L., 15)														
Total.....	2,770.00	2,171.70											32,914.70	7,856.40

	<sup>1</sup> Education and care of pupils.	<sup>2</sup> Education and care of pupils.	<sup>3</sup> Attorneys' fees.	<sup>4</sup> Construction of buildings.	<sup>5</sup> Houses and lot.
homes for Indians (\$65,000 authorized in act of June 30, 1919) (41 Stats. L., 15):					
Fond du Lac Agency.....					
Chippewa in Minnesota fund, purchase of land for homeless Mollie Laes (\$40,000 authorized in act of Aug. 1, 1914) (38 Stats., 591):					
White Earth Agency.....					135,516.93
					3,960.95
					39,477.88
Chippewa in Minnesota fund, logging operations (act of June 27, 1902) (32 Stats. L., 400):					
Leech Lake Agency.....	2,400.00				2,400.00
Superintendent of logging.....	6,279.08	165.83	1.50		540.00
					1.50
Total.....	8,679.08	165.83	1.50		540.00
					1.50
					9,445.47

### Education and care of pupils.

Education and care of pupils.

3 Attornys' fees.

#### 4. Construction of buildings.

Houses and, 10.

1901



*Chippewa in Minnesota fund, per capita payments.*

	Salaries, wages, etc.	Trav- eling ex- penses.	Trans- porta- tion of sup- plies.	Stationery, printing, binding, and school- room sup- plies.	Subsist- ence supplies.	Dry goods, clothing, etc.	Forage.	Fuel, lu- bricants, and pow- er and light service.	Med- ical sup- plies.	Equip- ment and mis- cella- neous material.	Re- pairs of build- ings.	Per capita and pro- rata pay- ments to Indians.	Mis- cella- neous.	Total.
Fond du Lac.....												\$130.60		\$130.60
Leech Lake.....												261.20		261.20
Red Lake.....												130.60		130.60
White Earth.....												4,179.20		4,179.20
Total.....												4,701.60		4,701.60
Interest on Chippewa in Minnesota fund: <sup>1</sup>														
Fond du Lac.....	\$4,587.95	\$133.04	\$2.50	\$112.26	\$431.64	\$224.07	\$11.19	\$998.15	\$177.11	\$183.75	\$67.61	37,283.60	\$11.45	44,174.32
Leech Lake.....	11,273.57				35.88				22.64		128.50	32,233.20		43,713.79
Red Lake.....	19,592.89	12.00	323.56	52.56	5,274.21	3,494.40	1,253.76	2,152.36		323.77	59.15	27,523.80		60,062.46
Vermilion Lake.....	1,522.39	7.52	.25		85.19	7.00	41.50	3.35	3.00	105.56	18.54		6.08	1,800.38
White Earth.....	8,899.71	1.50		37.92	49.98	471.59	41.00	652.00		16.85		127,745.14		137,915.69
Total.....	45,876.51	151.06	326.31	202.74	5,876.90	4,197.06	1,347.45	3,805.86	202.75	629.93	273.80	224,755.74	17.53	287,666.64

<sup>1</sup> Expenditures from "Interest on Chippewa in Minnesota fund" were for school purposes, mission school, \$8,100; and mission school, \$2,506.

## RECAPITULATION.

Chippewa in Minnesota fund:		Chippewa in Minnesota fund—Continued.	
Civilization and self-support.....	\$96,730.95	Per capita payments.....	\$4,701.60
Increase of compensation.....	11,376.82	Councils and delegations.....	7,856.40
Roads.....	19,453.46	Interest on Chippewa in Minnesota fund.....	287,666.64
Homes for Indians.....	39,477.88	Total.....	476,944.22
Purchase of lands for homeless Mille Lac.....	235.00		
Logging operations.....	9,445.47		

Mr. MERITT. In addition to this information we have furnished to the Congress in the various hearings on the Indian bill each year considerable information. For example, you will find in the hearings before the Indian appropriation committee of the House on December 4 to 11, 1918, beginning with page 407, a detailed report on expenditures in the Chippewa country. It goes from page 407 to 422. Also before the House Indian committee during this last year we have had extensive hearings on the entire Chippewa situation, and that may be found in the hearings, entitled "Chippewas in Minnesota," consisting of 431 pages. I might add that there is hardly an Indian tribe in the country that has had more publicity during the last few years and about which more information has been furnished to Congress. The office is now preparing a detailed statement as to the expenditure of both the administrative funds and the school fund, in addition to the regular statement that we furnish Congress, and I would like to have permission to place that in the record when it is finished. It will be prepared within the next day or two.

Mr. ELSTON. That may go in.

(The statement referred to is as follows:)

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1920, FROM THE TRIBAL FUNDS OF THE CHIPPEWA INDIANS OF MINNESOTA, AS REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF MAY 18, 1916 (39 STATS. L., 135).

[Chippewa in Minnesota fund, \$100,000, authorized in the act of June 30, 1919 (41 Stat. L., 14).]

FOND DU LAC AGENCY.

*Analysis of expenditures.*

Salaries, wages, etc.....	\$8,721.67
Traveling expenses.....	315.78
Transportation of supplies.....	183.37
Telegraph and telephone service.....	164.26
Stationery, printing, schoolroom supplies.....	9.13
Subsistence supplies.....	4,308.36
Dry goods, clothing, etc.....	35.20
Forage.....	972.49
Fuel, lubricants, power and light service.....	2,160.56
Medical supplies, etc.....	589.56
Equipment and miscellaneous material.....	368.16
Miscellaneous.....	425.83
Total.....	18,254.37

["Chippewa in Minnesota fund" (Increase in Compensation).]

FOND DU LAC AGENCY.

*Analysis of expenditures.*

Salaries, wages, etc.....	\$2,417.38
---------------------------	------------

[“Chippewa in Minnesota fund” Roads, \$20,000 authorized in Act of June 30, 1919 (41 Stat. L. 15).]

FOND DU LAC AGENCY.

*Analysis of expenditures.*

Salaries, wages, etc.....	\$8,386.00
Equipment and miscellaneous material.....	267.48
	8,653.48



[“Chippewa in Minnesota fund” Homes for Indians, \$60,000 authorized in act of June 30, 1919 (41 Stat. L. 15).]

## FOND DU LAC AGENCY.

*Analysis of expenditures.*

Micellaneous building material and purchase of homes for Indians.....	\$29. 152. 00
Salaries and wages constructing homes for Indians.....	10. 325. 88
Total.....	39, 477. 88

[Chippewa in Minnesota fund, per capita payments.]

## FOND DU LAC AGENCY.

*Analysis of expenditures.*

Per capita and pro rata payments to Indians.....	\$130 60
--	----------

[Chippewas in Minnesota fund, \$100,000, authorized in the act of June 30, 1919 (41 Stat. L. 14).]

## FOND DU LAC SCHOOLS.

*Analysis of expenditures.*

Traveling expenses.....	\$65. 66
Telegraph and telephone service.....	3. 25
Subsistence supplies.....	16. 77
Dry goods, clothing, etc.....	44. 87
Fuel, lubricants, power and light service.....	19. 00
Medical supplies, etc.....	40. 68
Repair of buildings.....	8. 96
Total.....	199. 13

[Chippewa in Minnesota fund, \$100,000, authorized in the act of June 30, 1919 (41 Stat. L. 14).]

## LEECH LAKE AGENCY.

*Analysis of expenditures.*

Salaries, wages, etc.....	\$8, 831. 85
Traveling expenses.....	1, 348. 84
Transportation of supplies.....	298. 47
Telegraph and telephone service.....	51. 11
Stationery, printing, schoolroom supplies.....	125. 03
Subsistence supplies.....	1, 588. 98
Dry goods, clothing, etc.....	116. 85
Forage.....	725. 92
Fuel, lubricants, power and light service.....	1, 448. 78
Medical supplies, etc.....	681. 78
Equipment and miscellaneous material.....	936. 34
Miscellaneous.....	80. 50
Total.....	16, 234. 45

[Chippewa in Minnesota fund (increase in compensation).]

## LEECH LAKE AGENCY.

*Analysis of expenditures.*

Salaries, wages, etc.....	\$2, 026. 41
---------------------------	--------------

[Chippewa in Minnesota fund, roads, \$20,000, act of June 30, 1919 (41 Stat. L., 15).]

## LEECH LAKE AGENCY.

*Analysis of expenditures.*

Salaries, wages, etc.....	\$7,372.00
Traveling expenses.....	4.00
Equipment and miscellaneous material.....	119.50
Total.....	7,495.50

[Chippewa in Minnesota fund, logging operations, act of June 27, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 400).]

## LEECH LAKE AGENCY.

*Analysis of expenditures.*

Salaries, wages, etc.....	\$2,400.00
---------------------------	------------

[Chippewa in Minnesota fund, per capita payments.]

## LEECH LAKE AGENCY.

*Analysis of expenditures.*

Per capita and pro rata payments to Indians.....	\$261.20
--	----------

[Chippewa in Minnesota fund, \$100,000, authorized in the act of June 31, 1919 (41 Stat. L., 14).]

## LEECH LAKE SCHOOLS.

*Analysis of expenditures.*

Salaries, wages, etc.....	\$501.53
Traveling expenses.....	14.28
Telegraph and telephone service.....	5.55
Subsistence supplies.....	4.73
Total.....	526.09

[Chippewa in Minnesota fund, \$100,000 authorized in the act of June 30, 1919 (41 Stat. L. 14).]

## RED LAKE.

*Analysis of expenditures.*

Salaries, wages, etc.....	\$6,536.51
Traveling expenses.....	52.51
Transportation of supplies.....	213.07
Telegraph and telephone service.....	5.42
Stationery, printing, schoolroom supplies.....	13.64
Subsistence supplies.....	1,238.62
Dry goods, clothing, etc.....	113.26
Forage.....	62.10
Fuel, lubricants, power and light service.....	796.63
Medical supplies, etc.....	856.99
Equipment and miscellaneous material.....	669.71
Repair of buildings.....	15.50
Miscellaneous.....	662.25
Total.....	11,236.21

[Chippewa in Minnesota fund (increase in compensation).]

## RED LAKE AGENCY.

*Analysis of expenditures.*

Salaries, wages, etc.....	\$2,036.68
---------------------------	------------



[Chippewa in Minnesota fund (per capita payments).]

## RED LAKE.

*Analysis of expenditures.*

Per capita and prorata payments to Indians..... \$130.70

[Chippewa in Minnesota fund, \$100,000; authorized in the act of June 30, 1919 (41 Stat. L., 14).]

## RED LAKE SCHOOLS.

*Analysis of expenditures.*

Traveling expenses.....	\$26.80
Telegraph and telephone service.....	1.62
Subsistence supplies.....	298.80
Fuel, lubricants, power and light service.....	245.78
Equipment and miscellaneous material.....	69.74
Repair of building.....	56.03
Miscellaneous (education and care of pupils, \$8,100).....	8,333.75
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>9,032.52</b>

[Chippewa in Minnesota fund, \$100,000; authorized in the act of June 30, 1919 (41 Stat. L., 14).]

## WHITE EARTH AGENCY.

*Analysis of expenditures.*

Salaries, wages, etc.....	\$16,420.15
Traveling expenses.....	1,859.49
Transportation of supplies.....	996.11
Telegraph and telephone service.....	98.90
Stationery, printing, schoolroom supplies.....	38.52
Subsistence supplies.....	5,667.55
Dry goods, clothing, etc.....	441.96
Forage.....	994.38
Fuel, lubricant, power and light service.....	2,811.66
Medical supplies, etc.....	548.51
Equipment and miscellaneous material.....	1,198.74
Miscellaneous.....	271.82
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>31,347.79</b>

[Chippewa in Minnesota fund (increase in compensation).]

## WHITE EARTH AGENCY.

*Analysis of expenditures.*

Salaries, wages, etc..... \$4,896.34

[Chippewa in Minnesota fund, roads, \$20,000 authorized in act of June 30, 1919 (41 Stat. L., 15).]

## WHITE EARTH AGENCY.

*Analysis of expenditures.*

Salaries, wages, etc..... \$3,304.45

[Chippewa in Minnesota fund, per capita payments.]

## WHITE EARTH AGENCY.

*Analysis of expenditures.*

Per capita and pro rata payments to Indians..... \$4,179.21

Chippewa in Minnesota fund, purchase of land for homeless Mille Lacs, \$40,000 in act of Aug. 1, 1914  
(38 Stat. L., 591).]

## WHITE EARTH AGENCY.

*Analysis of expenditures.*

Home for Indians..... \$235. 00

[Chippewa in Minnesota fund, \$100,000 authorized in the act of June 30, 1919 (41 Stat. L., 14).]

## WHITE EARTH SCHOOL.

*Analysis of expenditures.*

Traveling expenses.....	\$25. 23
Storage.....	104. 00
Fuel, lubricants, power, and light service.....	15. 95
Medical supplies, etc.....	35. 21
Miscellaneous (education and care of pupils, \$9,720).....	9, 720. 00
Total.....	9, 900. 39

[Interest on Chippewa in Minnesota fund.]

## FOND DU LAC SCHOOL.

*Analysis of expenditures.*

Salaries, wages, etc.....	\$4, 587. 95
Traveling expenses.....	133. 04
Transportation of supplies.....	2. 50
Stationery, printing, schoolroom supplies.....	112. 26
Subsistence supplies.....	431. 64
Dry goods, clothing, etc.....	224. 07
Storage.....	11. 19
Fuel, lubricants, power, and light service.....	998. 15
Medical supplies, etc.....	177. 11
Equipment and miscellaneous material.....	183. 75
Repair of buildings.....	67. 61
Miscellaneous.....	11. 45
Total school.....	6, 940. 72
Per capita and pro rata payments to Indians.....	37, 233. 60
Grand total.....	44, 174. 32

[Interest on Chippewa in Minnesota fund.]

## LEECH LAKE SCHOOL.

*Analysis of expenditures.*

Salaries, wages, etc.....	\$11, 273. 57
Subsistence supplies.....	35. 88
Medical supplies, etc.....	22. 64
Repair of buildings.....	128. 50
Total, schools.....	11, 460. 59
Per capita and pro rata payments to Indians.....	32, 253. 20
Grand total.....	43, 713. 79



## [Interest on Chippewa in Minnesota fund.]

## RED LAKE SCHOOL.

*Analysis of expenditures.*

Salaries, wages, etc.....	\$19,592.80
Traveling expenses.....	12.00
Transportation of supplies.....	323.10
Stationery, printing, schoolroom supplies.....	52.50
Subsistence supplies.....	5,274.20
Dry goods, clothing, etc.....	3,494.40
Forage.....	1,253.70
Fuel, lubricants, power and light service.....	2,152.30
Equipment and miscellaneous material.....	323.70
Repair of buildings.....	59.10
Total school.....	32,538.60
Per capita and pro rata payments to Indians.....	27,523.80
Grand total.....	60,062.40

## [Interest on Chippewa in Minnesota fund.]

## WHITE EARTH SCHOOL.

*Analysis of expenditures.*

Salaries, wages, etc.....	\$8,899.70
Traveling expenses.....	1.50
Stationery, printing, schoolroom supplies.....	37.90
Subsistence supplies.....	49.90
Dry goods, clothing, etc.....	471.50
Forage.....	41.00
Fuel, lubricants, power and light service.....	652.00
Equipment and miscellaneous material.....	16.80
Total school.....	10,170.30
Per capita and pro rata payments to Indians.....	127,745.00
Grand total.....	137,915.30

## [Interest on Chippewa in Minnesota fund.]

## VERMILLION LAKE SCHOOL.

*Analysis of expenditures.*

Salaries, wages, etc.....	\$1,522.00
Traveling expenses.....	7.00
Transportation of supplies.....	85.00
Subsistence supplies.....	7.00
Dry goods, clothing, etc.....	41.00
Forage.....	3.00
Fuel, lubricants, power and light service.....	3.00
Medical supplies, etc.....	105.00
Equipment and miscellaneous material.....	18.00
Repair of buildings.....	6.00
Miscellaneous.....	
Total.....	1,800.00

*Recapitulation.*

## Chippewa in Minnesota fund—Civilization and support:

Fond du Lac—		
Agency.....	\$18,254.37	
School.....	199.13	
		\$18,453.50
Leech Lake—		
Agency.....	16,234.45	
Schools.....	526.09	
		16,760.54
Red Lake—		
Agency.....	11,236.21	
Schools.....	932.52	
Mission School.....	8,100.00	
		20,268.73
White Earth—		
Agency.....	31,347.79	
School.....	180.39	
Mission School.....	9,720.00	
		41,248.18
Total.....		96,730.95
Chippewa in Minnesota fund—Increase of compensation:		
Fond du Lac agency.....		2,417.38
Leech Lake agency.....		2,026.42
Red Lake agency.....		2,036.68
White Earth agency.....		4,896.34
Total.....		11,376.82
Chippewa in Minnesota fund—Roads:		
Fond du Lac agency.....		8,653.48
Leech Lake agency.....		7,495.50
White Earth agency.....		3,304.48
Total.....		19,453.46
Chippewa in Minnesota fund, homes for Indians:		
Fond du Lac Agency.....		39,477.88
Chippewa in Minnesota fund, purchase of land for homeless Mille Lacs:		
White Earth Agency.....		235.00
Chippewa in Minnesota fund, logging operations:		
Leech Lake Agency.....		2,400.00
General supervision (superintendent of logging operations).....		7,045.47
Total.....		9,445.47
Chippewa in Minnesota fund, per capita and pro rata payments to Indians:		
Fond du Lac Agency.....		130.60
Leech Lake Agency.....		261.20
Red Lake Agency.....		130.60
White Earth Agency.....		4,179.20
Total.....		4,701.60
Chippewa in Minnesota fund, councils and delegations.....		7,856.40

*Interest on Chippewa in Minnesota fund.*

	School.	Per capita.	Total.
Fond du Lac.....	\$6,940.72	\$37,233.60	\$44,174.32
Leech Lake.....	11,460.59	32,253.20	43,713.79
Red Lake.....	32,538.66	27,523.80	60,062.46
Million Lake.....	1,800.38		1,800.38
White Earth.....	10,170.55	127,745.14	137,915.69
Total.....	62,910.90	224,755.74	287,666.64

Grand total, \$476,944.22.



Mr. HASTINGS. When was the last report which you submitted made?

Mr. MERITT. It was made within the last 15 days.

Mr. HASTINGS. It has not been printed yet?

Mr. MERITT. You have the report which we have submitted to Congress, and the committee, I understand, has directed that none of these reports be printed at this session in order to save money on printing.

Mr. HASTINGS. Hurriedly looking over this report, I do not find any report of expenditures for schools except, for instance, on this report that you have, Fond du Lac schools, \$65.66; Leech Lake schools, \$14.28; Red Lake schools, \$26.80; White Earth schools, \$25.23.

Mr. MERITT. You will notice, Mr. Hastings, on this table that I am reading from, we have a large number of columns, showing exactly how much money was expended at each school. For example for salaries and wages we expended so much; for traveling expense we spent so much, and for transportation of supplies we expended so much.

Mr. HASTINGS. The total shown by your report expended at Fond du Lac schools is \$199.13; Leech Lake schools, \$526.09; Red Lake schools, \$9,032.52, and for White Earth schools, \$9,900.39.

Mr. MERITT. That is the amount we expended out of the \$100,000 appropriation allowed for support and civilization. On the next page you will find the money expended from the interest on the Chippewa in Minnesota fund, and at the various schools and agencies we indicate the amount that was used for school purposes.

Mr. HASTINGS. I understand from Congressman Ellsworth's criticism that you have not made a report showing the amount expended exclusively for schools out of any of these funds, and, to be frank with you, I do not see it from this. Can you point out how I can find out or Mr. Ellsworth or any one else can find out how much was expended for schools out of these funds?

Mr. MERITT. It is indicated in the analysis of interest on the Chippewa in Minnesota fund. For the Fond du Lac school there was expended \$44,174.33, in addition to the amount that was paid out from the regular support fund; for the Leech Lake school, \$43,713.75 in addition to the amount expended out of the regular Chippewa fund.

Mr. HASTINGS. The amounts under this item, interest on Chippewa in Minnesota fund, were all expended at the schools?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; according to section 7 of the act of January 14, 1889, and in order to make that perfectly plain, I would like to read section 7. Part of it is not applicable now, but in order to get the whole matter before the committee, I will read from that section (25 Stat. L., 642), as follows:

SEC. 7. That all money accruing from the disposal of said lands in conformity with the provisions of this act shall, after deducting all the expenses of making the cession, of obtaining the cession and relinquishment, of making the removal and allotment, and of completing the surveys and appraisals, in this act provided, be placed in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of all the Chippewa Indians in the State of Minnesota as a permanent fund, which shall draw interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum, payable annually for the period of 50 years, after the allotments provided for in this act have been made, and which interest and permanent fund shall be expended for the benefit of said Indians in manner following: One-half of said interest shall, during the said period of 50 years, except in the cases hereinafter

otherwise provided, be annually paid in cash in equal shares to the heads of families and guardians of orphan minors for their use; and one-fourth of said interest shall, during the same period and with the like exception, be annually paid in cash in equal shares per capita to all other classes of said Indians; and the remaining one-fourth of said interest shall, during the said period of 50 years, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, be devoted exclusively to the establishment and maintenance of a system of free schools among said Indians, in their midst and for their benefit; and at the expiration of the said 50 years, the said permanent fund shall be divided and paid to all of said Chippewa Indians and their issue then living, in cash, in equal shares: *Provided*, That Congress may, in its discretion, from time to time, during the said period of 50 years, appropriate, for the purpose of promoting civilization and self-support among the said Indians, a portion of said principal sum, not exceeding 5 per cent thereof. The United States shall, for the benefit of said Indians, advance to them as such interest as aforesaid the sum of \$90,000 annually, counting from the time when the removal and allotments provided for in this act shall have been made, until such time as said permanent fund, exclusive of the deductions hereinbefore provided for, shall equal or exceed the sum of \$3,000,000, less any actual interest that may in the meantime accrue from accumulations of said permanent fund; the payments of such interest to be made yearly in advance, and, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, may, as to three-fourths thereof, during the first 5 years be expended in procuring live stock, teams, farming implements, and seed for such of the Indians to the extent of their shares as are fit and desirous to engage in farming, but as to the rest, in cash; and whenever said permanent fund shall exceed the sum of \$3,000,000 the United States shall be fully reimbursed out of such excess for all the advances of interest made as herein contemplated and their expenses hereunder.

Now, Mr. Chairman, the Government has been reimbursed for all expenses heretofore advanced to the Chippewa Indians because the principal fund has exceeded \$3,000,000. They have in the Treasury at this time approximately \$6,000,000. You will note the specific authority in this section for the use of the Chippewa funds for educational purposes, and it is stated specifically that Congress may have authority to appropriate Chippewa funds for civilization and support of these Indians. Under section 7 of the act of January 14, 1889, we are asking Congress to appropriate \$70,000 for the civilization and support of the Chippewa Indians, as contemplated by what is known as the Nelson Act. It was contended by the mixed-blood faction of the Chippewa Indians and contested in the courts that Congress did not have authority to appropriate their funds for this purpose. That litigation was dropped, however, after the Supreme Court rendered its decision on this subject; and I would like to place in the record this decision of the Supreme Court where it is clearly held that Congress has the authority.

Mr. ELSTON. You might make a reference to the volume and page. I do not believe that Mr. Ellsworth contends that there is wanting any authority in Congress to make an appropriation out of the principal sum within the limitations prescribed in the treaty.

Mr. MERITT. The decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in this case is found in 246 U. S. Reports, 214, and I would like to read just one paragraph from that decision, as follows:

It seems clear "that civilization and self-support" among the Indians can not be promoted effectively by disconnected efforts, but must be accomplished, if at all, by definite, permanent plans operating through many years. And in view of the long-continued practice of Congress to provide funds for such continuous efforts by annual appropriations, the circumstances under which the joint resolution became law, and the studied incorporation therein of the language of former appropriation acts, we think the purpose was to authorize expenditure of \$160,000 during 1916, as had been done for 1915. A different construction might have occasioned disruption of well-ordered arrangements for advancing the Nation's wards, to the great detriment of all concerned; and to such unfortunate consequences experienced legislators probably were not oblivious.



Mr. HASTINGS. Upon a close examination of this last report I find a note at the bottom of it, as follows:

Expenditures from interest on Chippewa in Minnesota funds were for school purposes excepting amounts for per capita payments.

Do you show from this report the amounts expended for per capita payments?

Mr. MERITT. The heading is per capita payments and pro rata payments to Indians. You will notice that amount to be \$224,755.74.

Mr. HASTINGS. Then that should be deducted from this total of \$287,666.64.

Mr. MERITT. That is correct.

Mr. ELSTON. The distribution of per capita payments is under the authority of the treaty, which stated that a certain proportion of the interest should be devoted to that purpose.

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir. We are making those distributions according to law.

Mr. HASTINGS. Under the heading of salaries and wages you seem to have paid \$45,876.51. Would you say that those salaries and wages under that column were all for salaries and wages in connection with the schools?

Mr. MERITT. They were in connection with the schools. The superintendents, of course, had other duties to perform besides supervising the schools.

Mr. HASTINGS. The point that I am trying to develop is that Congressman Ellsworth stated that from those reports he could not find how much was expended for schools and how much for other purposes. In other words, it was not itemized sufficiently, and, to be frank with you, I could not tell from this report how much was expended for schools and how much for other purposes.

Mr. MERITT. The report could be made more clear, but this is the form of report which has been submitted for a number of years.

Mr. ELSTON. This supplemental report you expect to put in which you mentioned a few moments ago will supply more detail and give the information Mr. Hastings wishes.

Mr. MERITT. Realizing that this report is somewhat technical to a person that does not thoroughly understand the Chippewa situation, I have directed that reports be prepared showing the expenditures under the school funds and also under the support fund, so that there can be no question about the expenditure of their money.

Mr. ELSTON. Mr. Carss, of Minnesota, is here and wishes to be heard on this item.

---

MONDAY DECEMBER 20, 1920.

**STATEMENT OF HON. WILLIAM L. CARSS, A REPRESENTATIVE  
IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF MINNESOTA.**

Mr. CARSS. I would like to be heard with regard to this appropriation of \$70,000 of the principal sum on deposit to the credit of the Chippewa Indians in Minnesota, for the purpose of education and civilization of the Indians.

It is very necessary that we should have, I think, much more than \$70,000. I do not believe \$70,000 will be sufficient. I want to call our attention to one agency school that was discontinued because of insufficient funds. That is the school that is located at Vermilion Lake. I made a visit to that school, a special trip up there, for the purpose of looking it over. I went through the building from cellar to garret, and I have had some experience in the heating business. I understand that there was a recommendation made for the allowance of eight or nine thousand dollars to be made for the purpose of putting in a new heating plant. I made a thorough examination of the plant and, in my judgment, \$5,000 would rebuild that plant and make the necessary repairs to the building.

The building is a good building with a stone foundation and with the exception of a few leaks in the roof the building is in a fair state of preservation. This building has been closed up and left in charge of a caretaker who is a farmer living near by. There is a great deal of stock up there, sheep, hogs, cattle, and the whole thing is going to rack and ruin just for the want of an appropriation. In the meantime, the children who attended school there, some 135 in number, have been taken away and sent over to what is known as the Bois Fort Reservation at Nett Lake.

If the object of the Government under this act is to educate and civilize the Indians, it was a mistake to send these children away back into the wilderness where they never come into contact with the white man. I do not believe you can educate an Indian by putting him off in an isolated place where he will never come in contact with the whites to adopt their methods and ways of living. I simply state this as one case to show the importance and necessity of having liberal appropriation.

Mr. ELSTON. Are you, from your information and investigation, satisfied with the course of the bureau in the use of the interest funds for school purposes and the appropriation out of the principal fund for the purposes they have been using it for?

Mr. CARSS. So far, yes; but I think even the bureau has leaned backward in this, in that they have not asked for sufficient amounts out of the principal fund.

Mr. ELSTON. The amounts they get out of the interest fund are defined by the treaty.

Mr. CARSS. Yes.

Mr. ELSTON. You do not agree that this item of \$70,000 should be dropped?

Mr. CARSS. Absolutely not. I think this item should be carried. I would like to see it increased to about \$100,000.

Mr. HASTINGS. In order to increase civilization and for schools. This is for administrative purposes.

Mr. ELSTON. I understand, Mr. Hastings, that while the \$75,000 interest is to be used for schools and there is a limitation to its use in the act, that there is no limitation under the authority to appropriate out of the principal sum confining it to any definite purpose, but simply to support and education of the tribe that part of the amounts out of the principal fund which Congress may use to supplement the interest for school purposes.

Mr. HASTINGS. But it is my understanding that this was actually used except that which is mentioned in the proviso for administrative purposes. I may be mistaken about it.



Mr. MERITT. Before this appropriation was cut down we were using a considerable portion of this appropriation to supplement the other interest money for school purposes among the Chippewa Indians.

Mr. HASTINGS. How much was used last year?

Mr. MERITT. Out of the \$100,000 we used on the Fond du Lac Reservation for school purposes \$199.13; Leech Lake, for school \$526.09; Red Lake, school purposes, \$9,032.52; White Earth, for school purposes, \$9,900.39.

Mr. HASTINGS. Those amounts were out of the \$100,000 appropriation?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; because the general tribal council up there insisted that this appropriation should be eliminated from the bill it was finally reduced from \$185,000 down to \$165,000, then to \$100,000, and then to \$60,000, and we necessarily have had to close up some of our institutions, to close the schools and the hospitals.

Mr. HASTINGS. Then, as a matter of fact, from this reduced appropriation but little could be used for school purposes.

Mr. MERITT. That is true, and we will have to cut down our agency work very materially.

Mr. ELSTON. Have you consulted with other members of the Minnesota delegation with regard to their attitude toward this item?

Mr. CARSS. I have spoken to a number.

Mr. ELSTON. Mr. Ballinger, attorney for certain interests among the Chippewas, has submitted to this subcommittee a proposed amendment to be inserted at the end of this item, and if there is no objection, I will put in the record at this place the proposed amendment with the explanation which he submits.

(The statement referred to is as follows:)

At the end of page 451 insert the following as a new item:

"That the sum of \$20,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of the principal fund of the Chippewa Indians of Minnesota arising under section 7 of the agreement of 1889, for the support of the Indian hospitals at Fond du Lac, White Earth and Red Lake, Minn., during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to, as soon as practicable, turn over to the proper authorities of the State of Minnesota all buildings and equipment now or previously used in connection with the Chippewa Indian Service, the use of which is, or may hereafter become, unnecessary in connection with said service, conditioned upon said State first giving satisfactory assurances that said property will at all times be maintained and used by said State for public purposes, and that the Chippewa Indians shall at all times be admitted to all State institutions upon the same terms as other citizens of said State."

#### EXPLANATION.

There are many valuable buildings formerly used for boarding schools, hospitals, and agency purposes that are to-day lying idle and rapidly deteriorating which are costing the Indians more than \$20,000 per annum for guards, watchmen, etc. The State stands ready to take over these buildings and to use them in connection with the public school system of the State, the public health service of the State, the State orphanage system, and other like public service. The transfer of a part of the buildings to the public school system of the State will immediately provide public school facilities for more than half of the Indian children now being educated in Government boarding schools at a cost of \$250 per annum per child. The transfer of the remainder of the buildings to the State for use in connection with the public health, orphanage, and other State service will provide accommodations for the Indians who will be admitted on the same terms as other citizens of the State. The Indians will be the principal beneficiaries, as the buildings are located in Indian communities.

Mr. ELSTON. Have you any comment to make on that, Mr. Meritt? The principal purpose is to turn over to the State of Minnesota the unused school buildings and hospitals on the promise of the Minnesota State authorities that they will take them over and administer or help administer them for the benefit of the Indians.

Mr. MERITT. We would have no objection to the State of Minnesota taking over these closed hospitals and running them for the benefit of the Chippewa Indians of Minnesota, provided the Chippewa Indians would give their consent to their property being thus used.

Mr. ELSTON. So far as you know, there has been no preliminary consent to the use of this appropriation by the Chippewa Indians?

Mr. MERITT. I know of no formal expression by the Chippewa Indians on this subject.

Mr. ELSTON. It seems to me this is a strictly legislative item and probably should be considered by the Indian Affairs Committee.

Mr. HASTINGS. I think you are right.

#### FOR PAYMENT OF TUITION TO SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 6, ITASCA COUNTY.

Mr. ELSTON. The next item is on page 70 of the estimates, authorization of \$2,293.30 for Itasca County school district No. 6:

That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to withdraw from the Treasury of the United States, at his discretion, the sum of \$2,293.30, or so much thereof as may be necessary, from the principal sum on deposit to the credit of the Chippewa Indians in the State of Minnesota arising under section 7 of the act of January 14, 1889, and to use the same for payment to school district No. 6, Itasca County, Minn., for tuition of Chippewa Indian children attending school in said district during the fiscal years ended June 30, 1919, and June 30, 1920.

Mr. MERITT. We offer for the record the following justification:

#### PUBLIC SCHOOL TUITION, ITASCA COUNTY, MINN.

Chippewa Indian children were received in four schools of district No. 6, Itasca County, Minn., during the school year 1918-19, with the understanding these schools were to receive Federal aid. In two of them the attendance was wholly Indian, and one of them, that of Inger, was established by the district for the benefit of Indian children living in the vicinity in the fall of 1918, upon some encouragement by the Indian Office that the Government would be in a position to help support the school. When claims were presented by the district for the four schools, it was found there were no available funds. The public school officials submit figures showing \$693.30 is due this district for tuition for the four schools during the year ended June 30, 1919.

Application was made for contracts for tuition for these schools for the year ending June 30, 1920, but contracts were not approved, because there were still no funds which could be used for this purpose. It is estimated the tuition due this district for the year ending June 30, 1920, is approximately \$1,600. When it was found Federal aid could not be secured, the district officials found themselves unable to open one school and another was conducted only part of the year.

It is believed this school district is entitled to reimbursement for tuition for these Chippewa Indian children, inasmuch as the children were received and expenses for their education incurred with a reasonable expectation of payment for their tuition in accordance with the prevailing plan.

Mr. MERITT. It seems there were obligations incurred prior to the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919. I would like to offer a substitute for this item, to read as follows:

That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to withdraw from the Treasury of the United States, in his discretion, the sum of \$5,200, or so much thereof as may be necessary, from the principal sum on deposit to the credit of the Chippewa



Indians in the State of Minnesota, arising under section 7 of the act of January 14, 1889, and to use the same for payment to school district No. 6, Itasca County, Minn., for tuition of Chippewa Indian children attending school in said district during the fiscal year commencing with the year ended June 30, 1914, and ending June 30, 1920, inclusive.

Mr. ELSTON. The appropriation here sought to be authorized is under the same section of the act of January, 1889, as the authority which you asked for an appropriation in the preceding item of \$70,000, is it not?

Mr. MERRITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. ELSTON. Why could not you lump the two together and make a request for \$74,000, instead of segregating them into two items?

Mr. MERRITT. For the reason that these amounts are for fiscal years prior to this time and we are asking that this appropriation of \$70,000 shall be used during the next fiscal year, and this appropriation for Itasca County is for the purpose of meeting obligations already incurred.

Mr. ELSTON. Do you mean by that you are limited in the use of moneys appropriated in this way to the obligations incurred during the fiscal year for which the appropriation is made, and that you can not pay back funds in any way?

Mr. MERRITT. We would have to have specific authority from Congress in order to pay this bill.

Mr. HASTINGS. This would be a specific authority if you put that in?

Mr. ELSTON. Do you approve this item?

Mr. MERRITT. I approve the substitute item. It is very much cheaper for the Government and for the Chippewa Indians to educate the Indian children in the public schools than in the boarding schools, and inasmuch as the public-school authorities have complied with their obligation it seems only fair that it should be paid.

Mr. ELSTON. You know of this item, Mr. Carss.

Mr. CARSS. I would like to make a brief statement regarding this item.

Mr. HASTINGS. Are you speaking now for the substitute item?

Mr. CARSS. Yes. The school board No. 6, of Itasca County, has been at considerable expense for educating the Indian wards of the Government, and they estimate that the expenditures for the last three years up to June 30, 1919, inclusive, are \$5,200. I went up to that county and made a personal inspection of the conditions there, and I found in one of the schools they established they provided a means of transportation for the Indian scholars, which the district assumed, at an expense of \$60 a month, in addition to the other cost of keeping up the school, and due to the low appraised valuation of the lands and property in this district the school board finds itself very much embarrassed for funds.

They have already raised the school levy to 69 mills for educational purposes, and that is the limit to which they are permitted to go by the law in Minnesota. The people comprising this district are for the most part settlers who have gone into these cut-over lands endeavoring to clear them up and make homes, and many of them are comparatively poor people. The commissioners find themselves faced with a very serious proposition here. They will either have to discontinue some of the schools or the Government will have to reim-

urse them for the amount of expense they have been to. It is fully natural to suppose that the commissioners, the school board, if they live to close any school, will close the Indian school, as there are only four Indians in the district who are taxpayers, and in justice to the people who are taxpayers they will have to close up the Indian schools first. I have talked to a great many people in this region, and I find the statements made by Mr. Wolf, who is superintendent of schools for district No. 6, are absolutely correct, and unless something is done the Government will either have to establish schools here or the Indian scholars will be unable to attend school and get an education. So I wish to urge the committee to act favorably on this item. I thank you gentlemen for permitting me to appear before you. With the permission of the chairman, I would like to submit for the record a letter from the superintendent of that district.

Mr. ELSTON. If there is no objection, the letter may go in at this point.

SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 6, ITASCA COUNTY,  
Deer River, Minn., December 17, 1920.

FR. W. L. CARSS,

*Representative Eighth Minnesota District, Washington, D. C.*

MY DEAR MR. CARSS: My delay in responding to your telegrams is due to the fact that I have just returned from an extended conference at the state department in St. Paul.

I have just wired you recommending the sum of \$5,200 as an item in the Indian appropriation bill for reimbursing school district No. 6, of Itasca County, for instruction of Indian children of one-fourth blood or more during the fiscal years beginning July 1, 1913, and closing June 30, 1920. We consider this a conservative amount for the 7-year period. I am sure it is less than one-third of the actual expenditures for Indian children alone during that time.

This district held contracts with the Indian Bureau for years previous to July 1, 1913. The contracts for 1912 and 1913 were upon the basis of 48 Indian children. The old duplicate contracts are still on file at my office. The number of children educated has gradually increased until it was 59 in 1919, 64 in 1920, and 70 this year. I think I am not exaggerating the situation when I state that a factor in this increase has been the advantages offered in educating Indian children, which has stimulated interest among the Indians in this district. It is interesting to note that in the November reports for this district from 31 rural schools, a school where the entire enrollment is Indian, a per cent of attendance of 91 is reported, and that school had the largest number of pupils neither absent nor tardy of any school in the district. It is one of the best decorated schools in the district, and we are getting splendid results there.

Two years ago when the influenza epidemic was rampant in this section, there was in this school district attendance on the part of Indian pupils totaling 4,622 days. That year the district expended in the four schools, for which contracts with the Indian Bureau were asked, a total of \$3,477.72. Last year in these same schools there was a total attendance on the part of Indian pupils of 6,418 days. In these same schools we last year expended over \$4,000. We built and equipped a building for Indians only at Inger. Two of the schools I am citing here are for Indian pupils only, and a third is nearly three-fourths Indian, while the remaining one is about evenly divided.

At the rate per day cited in the original correspondence from Mr. Meritt, dating back to February, 1919, these schools for that year had earned Federal aid amounting to \$693.30. At the same rate last year these schools earned Federal aid for Indian attendance amounting to \$962.78. This year we have sent for signature contracts with the Indian Bureau on these four schools. These have been signed and returned to the bureau for their signature. The maximum amounts permitted by these contracts is \$1,787.60. The contracts are written at the rate of 20 cents per day. At that rate these four schools had earned during the past two years Federal aid for Indian attendance amounting to \$2,208.

These figures show that our amount of \$5,200 for the seven-year period is a conservative one. It is based, not on actual expenditure, but on what would have been earned by Federal aid for the period. This is always considerably less than



actual expenditure. Nor have we included in this item anything for interest on back payments, which should have been made. With an average of 50 Indians for the seven-year period it can be seen that we have asked approximately \$15 per Indian pupil per year.

I hope the reasonableness of this claim will at once commend itself to the committee, and that you will have no difficulty in getting the item granted. I shall be pleased at any time to give you any additional information desired. No more just claim was ever asked of the Appropriations Committee. I have given you only a meager part of the facts, which can be offered in support of the extreme reasonableness of this item. Command me at any time.

Yours, very truly,

H. E. WOLFE,  
*District Superintendent.*

Mr. COFFEY. I happen to be acquainted with that particular section up there. What Mr. Carss has said in relation to that matter is perfectly true. The school board has established schools among the Indians there. There are a great many Indian children from 20 to 35 in each of these schools where there are very few white children, and the board is maintaining these schools principally for the benefit of the Indian children. There is one at Ball Club, 6 miles away, and another one at Jackson School, about 15 miles farther, and one at Inger, 20 miles farther in the interior. The one at Inger is exclusively Indians; there are no white children. The one at Ball Club is the same way. The white people have established these schools and they went into the work there with considerable zeal with the idea of instructing and putting the Indian children on an equal basis there with the white children, and it was a very good idea to reimburse them for their expenditure there.

#### MISSISSIPPI—FOR RELIEF OF CHOCTAWS.

Mr. ELSTON. The next item is for Indians in Mississippi, page 71 of the estimates.

#### MISSISSIPPI.

SEC. 9. For the relief of distress among the full-blood Choctaw Indians of Mississippi, including the pay of one special agent, who shall be a physician, one farmer, and one field matron, and other necessary administration expenses, \$10,000; for their education by establishing, equipping, and maintaining day schools, including the purchase of land and the construction of necessary buildings, and their equipment, \$30,000; for the purchase of lands, including improvements thereon, not exceeding eighty acres for any one family, for the use and occupancy of said Indians, to be expended under conditions to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, for its repayment to the United States under such rules and regulations as he may direct, \$15,000; for the purpose of encouraging industry and self-support among said Indians and to aid them in building homes, in the culture of fruits, grains, cotton, and other crops, \$10,000 which sum may be used for the purchase of seed, animals, machinery, tools, implements, and other equipment necessary, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, to enable said Indians to become self-supporting, to be expended under conditions to be prescribed by the said Secretary for its repayment to the United States on or before June 30, 1925; in all, \$65,000.

Mr. MERITT. We offer for the record the following justification:

## RELIEF OF CHOCTAWS IN MISSISSIPPI.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1921:

Amount appropriated..... \$65,000.00

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920:

Unexpended balance from 1919 reappropriated..... 59,521.41

Amount expended..... 39,598.03

Unexpended balance..... 19,923.38

*Analysis of expenditures.*

Salaries, wages, etc.....	\$5,566.68
Traveling expenses.....	662.42
Transportation of supplies.....	260.55
Telegraph and telephone service.....	23.55
Dry goods, clothing, etc.....	88.05
Forage.....	509.15
Fuel, lubricants, power and light service.....	314.44
Live stock.....	8,196.25
Equipment and miscellaneous material.....	9,515.41
Construction of buildings.....	13,265.13
Seed, trees, and fertilizer.....	1,096.05
Miscellaneous.....	100.35
Total.....	39,598.03

Indian appropriation act for the fiscal year 1921 provides for the sum of \$10,000 for the relief of distress among the full-blood Choctaw Indians in Mississippi and the pay of specified employees; \$30,000 for the establishing, equipping, and maintaining day schools; \$15,000 for the purchase of land for individual Indians, to be reimbursed; and \$10,000 for the purchase of seed, animals, machinery, tools, implements, and other equipment necessary, to be reimbursed. The estimate for the 1922 bill contains the same items and amounts.

The item for \$10,000 for relief and distress is necessary, to pay the salaries of the positions authorized and to afford relief to the old and indigent Indians.

These Indians live in settlements among the white farmers and are distributed over five or six counties. At present there are only one or two schools maintained for the benefit of the Indians by the county authorities. The children are growing up without any education whatever, and it is essential that schools be provided wherever there are a sufficient number of Indian children to justify. At least 8, and possibly 10, schools will be required to meet the needs of these Indians. Two Government schools are now in operation and another will be ready early in January.

The item of \$15,000 is needed to assist the Indians in purchasing lands to provide themselves with permanent homes.

The item of \$10,000 will be of material benefit to the Indians in assisting them in farming on the share-crop basis.

These Indians are law-abiding and good workers, and with some assistance to enable them to engage in industrial activities and with school facilities for their children they will in a reasonable time be in a position where no further Government assistance will be necessary. It is hoped that after school buildings have been provided for them the several counties will gradually take them over and bear the expense of their maintenance and operation.

There are about 1,400 Indians in Mississippi and over 95 per cent of these Indians are full bloods. They are without lands and have inadequate school facilities, are very poor, indeed, and need assistance from the Government to become self-supporting.

Mr. ELSTON. When did the appropriations for this purpose commence?

Mr. MERITT. In the Indian appropriation act approved May 25, 1918.

Mr. ELSTON. So that there has been appropriated for these Indians something over \$300,000 in the past two years.

Mr. MERITT. There have been appropriated \$75,000 and \$65,000.



Mr. ELSTON. How many schools have been established and are now in operation at the present time?

Mr. MERITT. We have two schools established and one other school will be in operation by January 1.

Mr. ELSTON. What have you to show for that expenditure of \$140,000 already made?

Mr. MERITT. We have constructed three school plants. We have furnished Indians with farming equipment. We have relieved the distress of a number of Indians and have done considerable relief work among those Indians. There has been no great amount of overhead expense in connection with this work.

Mr. ELSTON. I notice that you expect to spend practically the whole of this amount for subsistence and for construction purposes and that the overhead is rather low.

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. HASTINGS. You might add, Mr. Meritt, that the amount of the appropriation for one year would be appropriated for the next year, so that it was reappropriated and it was not expended the first year.

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; that is correct.

Mr. ELSTON. Do you keep a check on the Indians who have been given assistance, so that you feel the obligation as to that particular Indian is extinguished and gradually worked off the list so that you are reaching the place where you are finishing the job.

Mr. MERITT. That is being done by our local representative, Dr. McKinley, a fine gentleman, who has had large experience in the Indian country. He is devoted to this work and rendering splendid service.

Mr. ELSTON. Why should not this appropriation become a diminishing one?

Mr. MERITT. I think it can become a diminishing appropriation after we have got a sufficient number of schools established.

Mr. ELSTON. Do you not think that practically the whole of the appropriation should be devoted to permanent construction of schools, etc., rather than to the temporary matter of piling up subsistences?

Mr. MERITT. Some of those Indians are in need of subsistence. We favor keeping subsistence down to the lowest possible point. It does not work to the interests of the Indians to issue them rations gratuitously, but in some cases it is necessary to relieve immediate distress.

Mr. ELSTON. How much does each school plant cost? You are going to establish eight schools.

Mr. MERITT. Around \$10,000.

Mr. ELSTON. What does the plant consist of?

Mr. MERITT. School building and equipment, and in this building quarters for the teacher are supplied.

Mr. ELSTON. Who pays the teacher?

Mr. MERITT. The Federal Government. We also have a housekeeper who supplies a midday meal for the children.

Mr. ELSTON. I notice in your detailed estimate of the proposed expenditure of this appropriation you allow for two special agents and for one teacher. Is that correct?

Mr. MERITT. There are two teachers. We have two schools in operation and there are two teachers and a housekeeper.

Mr. ELSTON. Do you think you are making rapid enough progress in the matter of installations of schools? Out of the appropriation of \$140,000 you have established only two schools at the estimated total cost of \$20,000, while the balance of the total which the Government has appropriated for these Indians, amounting to about \$120,000, was spent for other purposes.

Mr. MERITT. We would have spent more for schools if conditions had been normal in recent years. We had the greatest difficulty in getting those plants constructed. Hereafter, now that conditions are more nearly normal, we can spend more money for actual construction work and spend it more rapidly and get the buildings up for the Indian school children.

Mr. DEMPSEY. Are those school buildings shown in your analysis of expenditures?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. ELSTON. When you purchase the land, about how much land do you purchase for each family?

Mr. MERITT. About 40 acres.

Mr. ELSTON. Costing about how much?

Mr. MERITT. Land can be bought for \$20 to \$30 an acre.

Mr. ELSTON. Then it will be an average of about \$1,000 to each family for purchase of land?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. ELSTON. Do you expect to spend anything more than just purchasing the land? Do you put the buildings on the land?

Mr. MERITT. We usually buy land that has cabins on it and it may be necessary to advance money out of reimbursable appropriations so that they will have farming equipment and also a horse.

Mr. ELSTON. Have you made an estimate of the number of families among these Indians there?

Mr. MERITT. Probably between two and three hundred families; around 300.

Mr. ELSTON. Your detail here of \$15,000 to be applicable to the purchase of land will take care of how many families then?

Mr. MERITT. It will take care of about 15 to 20 families.

Mr. ELSTON. How many families were supplied out of previous appropriations?

Mr. MERITT. I think we have been a little bit slow in purchasing land because of the difficulty in getting the land titles, but that money will be available until the 1st of July and we will probably be able to make a better showing by that time.

Mr. ELSTON. Is the land taken under trust patents so that those Indians can not dispose of them?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; we do not issue fee patents to those Indians but hold their lands in trust, otherwise they would not have land very long.

Mr. DEMPSEY. I notice you say here on page 66 that it is hoped that after the school buildings have been provided that the several counties will actually take them over and bear the expense of their maintenance and operation.

Mr. MERITT. That is our hope, that after the Government has provided these school buildings, that we can persuade the counties to take over the school buildings and conduct the schools.



Mr. DEMPSEY. Are the schools attended by anyone but Indians? I see the Indians are distributed over several counties among the whites. Do whites attend these schools at all?

Mr. MERITT. We have the Indians in the white schools but they attend very irregularly and they are not encouraged to attend.

Mr. DEMPSEY. Here is what I have in mind. Will not the likelihood of their being taken over by the State depend very largely on whether or not it may be exclusively for the use of the Indians and attended by the Indians and whether the white inhabitants of this State who have the vote attend them as well?

Mr. MERITT. It is probable that in those communities there are a few white children permitted to attend with the Indian children.

Mr. DEMPSEY. Do those Indians have the right to vote? Are they citizens?

Mr. MERITT. They are supposed to be citizens but they do not exercise that right of voting to any great extent.

---

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1920.

Mr. DEMPSEY. Judge Venable, former member of the Indian Affairs Committee, is interested in one of the appropriations. He saw me this morning and said that he was engaged on his own committee of Naval Affairs, but that he would like to be present when an item affecting his State was heard. I suggested to him that if he came in the chairman might be willing to return to that item and take it out of order in order to accommodate him and allow him to get back to his committee, which is having hearings.

Mr. ELSTON. Is this the most convenient time to take it up Judge?

Mr. VENABLE. I do not know, sir. I am appointed on a subcommittee to go to Norfolk and Boston on some naval affairs business, and I might be away at the time you take up this matter.

Mr. ELSTON. I think we had better take your statement and put it in the proper place. Turn to page 71 of the estimates.

#### STATEMENT OF HON. WILLIAM W. VENABLE, REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM MISSISSIPPI.

Mr. VENABLE. I notice, Mr. Chairman, that the item carried for the relief of the Mississippi Choctaw Indians is in the same form in which it has been heretofore put in.

Several members of this committee are familiar with the history of this item. When I came to Congress, five years ago, I came already interested more or less in the condition of the full-blood Choctaw Indians of Mississippi, about 1,200 of whom live in my district. I had seen them for many years. Their economic condition was very bad. They had no schools, they lived back in the interior along the little creeks and rivers, and their lands, if they had ever owned any, they had practically lost. What lands they owned that remained to them were of very poor quality, and their future was hopeless.

At various times in the past the Government had made an effort, an apparent effort, to afford them some relief. They reserved certain land to themselves when the Choctaw Tribe moved to Oklahoma. But they were relieved of all restrictions. They were people who had never had any experience in the handling of individualistic property. As far as the land was concerned, the lands were all held in common. The result of that thing was what anyone could have expected, that knowing nothing of the value of the land, and having had no experience in the handling of land, in the course of time they practically lost their lands and parted with them for a song. Their condition was, as I say, hopeless, so far as any improvement was concerned. At various times they were ought to be placed upon the roll. On various occasions the Government sent men there, agents, to place them on the rolls. The Government was exceedingly unfortunate in the selection of agents. Without exception, they turned out to be scoundrels and blacklegs. A man would make up a roll and then use the roll for shaving paper. The result is that the Indians, without any fault on their own part, and we will say without any fault on the part of the Government as such—we will say they were unfortunate in their agents—never received any substantial relief at all.

Now, in view of that situation, I felt that there was a moral obligation on the part of the Federal Government at least to make some appropriation so that these Indians might become self-sustaining and be fitted to take their place in a white man's society. I did not feel that it was an answer to say that these Indians at one time had certain lands, because the way the Government let them handle those lands produced the result that was inevitable. I do not think it was an answer to say that on certain occasions script had been issued to these Indians, because the result was what could have been expected of men of that type and education, with their environment and traditions. Pretty soon they had nothing. So I did not feel that what had been done in the past had worked an estoppel against the Indians which prevented them from asking for substantial relief in the future. So when I came to Congress I interested myself in their behalf in order to get some appropriation to establish schools so that the young Indian might be equipped to take his place in the white man's society, and for such moneys for material relief of a temporary character as would put the Indians in the position to send the Indian children to school.

I realized that the hope of the Indians—and I believe that is the correct position—lies with the young Indian, but to get the young Indian you have got to fix him more or less so that he can have sufficient food. You have got to do something for the old Indians, too, which I think is right.

Now, there was some opposition to this item, though we have carried it every time, because certain gentlemen were opposed to taking on any further Indian work or including any new Indians within the beneficent care of the Government. I personally have never been able to feel the force of this argument, because all the Indians have been so taken in. From time to time the Government has taken in others, and I think properly so.



Now, since the Indian Bureau with its appropriation has gone to work down there, they have built, I think, two schools. Is not that right, Mr. Meritt?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. VENABLE. They have built two schools, and I think they are going to build one or two others. They have a man down there who seems to be an efficient man—Mr. McKinley—who has been of invaluable aid to these Indians in many ways. He told me that these full-blood Mississippi Choctaws were as fine a type of Indian as he had ever worked with, and he has had experience in Florida and with some of the western tribes.

They are getting Indian children into the schools. This agent is seeing that the Indians are safeguarded in the contracts that they make, and he is also looking after their affairs. When they get money from Oklahoma it is properly cared for and the rights of the Indians safeguarded. Formerly, sometimes money was sent back to a supposed friend, and when the friend got through with it the Indian had none.

So that I think, so far as my observation is concerned, that the Government is getting the worth out of its expenditures among the Mississippi Choctaw Indians. I should regret very much to see the aid withdrawn or lessened. I do not want the Government to take over these Indians forever. I think that is the worst thing for the Indians. I do want the Government to give these young Indians—the older ones are possibly too old—a chance to qualify themselves to earn their own living and become self-respecting.

Now, I am going out of Congress. I have no personal interest. I retire at the end of this session. The appropriation has no significance to me personally, so far as any personal interests that I have are concerned. This has been one item in which I feel because I knew the facts, or thought I did, that we are doing a real good in trying to do something for these people, and it is to urge a consideration of the appropriation that I have come before this committee. I think the Government is getting its money's worth. I think these items can be justified on every equitable and rightful consideration, and I am frank to say to you that if the Government does withdraw from the field, and does not carry on this work, I see no hope for these Mississippi full-blood Choctaw Indians at all.

Mr. ELSTON. Judge, has any survey been made to determine the number of full-blooded adult male Indians in this territory?

Mr. VENABLE. Yes, sir.

Mr. ELSTON. Has that disclosed the fact that there are sufficient numbers of such full-blooded men to provide a living for the families if they took advantage of the opportunities for work down there? What appear to be rather high prices for labor?

Mr. VENABLE. A year or two ago they really suffered on account of crop failure and other things. That condition has been bettered so far as food is concerned. I do not think that there is any doubt, so far as the matter of getting enough to eat is concerned, but what the able-bodied Indian can provide enough food for himself and his family, of course of a coarse character of food, such as he can raise around there. I think that an able-bodied man down there can do that.

Mr. HASTINGS. Mr. Venable, as a matter of fact the Indians that you appear for are practically all pure blood?

Mr. VENABLE. Absolutely. There is no doubt.

Mr. HASTINGS. Nearly all of them speak the Indian language and a very few speak the English language?

Mr. VENABLE. That is true.

Mr. HASTINGS. I want to ask you also to describe how they have been living heretofore, the character of their homes in which they live.

Mr. VENABLE. Well, they live in cabins. We will take an illustration. Here is a full-grown Choctaw man. He does not speak any English, or if he does, just a few words, not enough to transact any business. He has lived long in the interior along the creeks. He is an Indian. So he likes to hunt and fish. What knowledge of farming he has he has learned from observation, working as a day laborer for others. Now that man is not in a position to make contracts. He is not in a position to find out what his work is worth. He is not in a position to take care of himself in the smallest business transactions.

Mr. HASTINGS. Now they are employed at practically no wages at all, Mr. Venable?

Mr. VENABLE. Yes, just as an illustration, go down and look at their cabins that they live in. I was in several of their homes. It will usually be a one-room house. I think two of them were 1-room houses and one 2-room house and a shed. That house was built up simply of planks nailed against the studding, with cracks everywhere between the planks. They had dirt and stick chimneys. This Indian had a sick child. It was lying on a heap of blankets in a corner. He had a bedstead in one corner that he had made himself by nailing up four posts with cross-pieces, no springs or anything of that sort, with just blankets and quilts thrown on them. Of course, a man who can not speak the English language does not know what his work is worth, does not have any experience or information. There isn't any doubt that in many cases advantage has been taken of him. I mean people have gotten him to work for them as cheap as they could get him.

Mr. TINKHAM. Have you stated the number of full-blooded Choctaw Indians in Mississippi?

Mr. VENABLE. About 1,200 or 1,300 live in that district, and nearly all the Choctaws in Mississippi are in that district. They stayed around there because one place that they had there was rather a favorite place for the original Choctaw Tribes, those that remained grouped around that place.

Now the chairman asked me if an able-bodied Indian could not provide enough food, and I said yes. But he will go on forever just able to provide simply food unless he is helped.

Mr. ELSTON. What facilities does the State give to its citizens down there in the way of schooling and other facilities that are asked for in this appropriation? Is there any application to the State to take care of that situation?

Mr. VENABLE. Our experience in the interior counties by virtue of a lack of money—Mississippi is not a rich State—was that the white schools up to a few years ago only ran four or five months a



year. They undertook to erect certain schools for the Indians, with this experience: The Indian would not go to school. In the first place, the Indians were more or less scattered. In the second place there was no one there to encourage the Indian to send the children to school. There was no one there particularly whose business was to get the children into school, and the school ran for a few months, and then that would be all. So the Indian school as conducted by the State did not meet the bill, did not accomplish anything.

Mr. ELSTON. Now, Judge, this appropriation has been running for several years, has it not?

Mr. VENABLE. Yes, sir.

Mr. ELSTON. Do you feel that by getting this band of Indian dependent upon the Government it will induce them to feel that this is permanent assistance that they will receive for all time?

Mr. VENABLE. No, I do not think so, because, so far as I am concerned, I have told them that it would not.

Mr. ELSTON. What is your idea of the limitation of time on this?

Mr. VENABLE. Well, I have not set any time.

Mr. ELSTON. Well, do you feel that the appropriation can be made a decreasing one from year to year?

Mr. VENABLE. I do not know about that. I think this, this is my theory: The Government is under an obligation to take the poor Indian and give him a fair chance to qualify to fit in with the white man's civilization; to teach him some practical things about farming so that he will be a more or less self-sustaining citizen according to a decent plan, so that in turn he will give his children a chance through his own efforts. That is the general idea in my mind. How long it is going to take to work that out I do not know. The greatest mistake in the world would be to put them on crutches for all time to come. I think the greatest mistake would be to encourage them to think that they were going to be taken care of forever.

Mr. ELSTON. Of course, there has to be a sort of policy outlined in advance so that Congress can contemplate some period when this assistance game shall be ended. We are supposed now to be in process of liquidation of Indian affairs instead of taking on new charges, and we are supposed to be less concerned about those Indians that by force of circumstances or their own choice separated from their bands and put themselves in condition where they are more or less spread among the whites, and where they are then in the game of survival of the fittest, just as ordinary citizens are.

Mr. VENABLE. As far as that is concerned, say that the Mississippi Choctaws stayed in Mississippi and occupied lands there, and others went to Oklahoma and occupied lands there. The Oklahoma Indians for a long time governed their own affairs. Is that true, Mr. Hastings?

Mr. HASTINGS. That is true.

Mr. VENABLE. After a while the Government takes them over completely, and I will venture to say that 75 per cent of the money carried in the appropriation bills for Oklahoma Choctaws is gratuitous.

Mr. ELSTON. Judge, you were on the Indian Affairs Committee or quite a while?

Mr. VENABLE. Yes.

Mr. ELSTON. As a comparative thing, you would say that this is pressing a case for gratuity as is presented by a great many other cases which the Government appropriates for?

Mr. VENABLE. I say it is the same thing. Ninety per cent, I suppose, of the Indian appropriations, are gratuitous—possibly I am too high in my figures. They are not things that we are under any legal obligation to pay. They are things that we believe we ought to pay because they are a moral obligation, resting basically, as I understand it, upon this idea, which I think is correct, and which is the reason why I voted for these bills: The white man came to the North American continent, where he found a people more primitive than himself, and he brought that primitive people in contact with more complex civilization.

Now, one of two things had to take place. Either the primitive people have to qualify or establish a proper correspondence with the white man's civilization in that environment, or die out and go down. So, since the white man had put him in that situation where he had either to qualify or become extinct, there rested upon the white man, since his action was what caused the situation, a moral obligation to help the primitive people conform. It is not a thing that lay in contract. It is not a thing that lay in legal obligation at all. It lies in moral obligation purely, and it is just as true of the Mississippi Choctaw as it is true of any other Indian in the United States, that unless he is enabled to conform to the white man's civilization he must go down. So I personally have never been able to see any reason—and that is the basis and the justification of nearly all of the items that were carried in our bills—why a distinction should be made between the Mississippi Choctaws, the Seminoles of Florida, the lost bands of Texas, or any other place. My attitude toward it is this, if what I have stated be the correct basis and justification for the items carried in this bill, most of which are gratuitous, then we ought to take care of every Indian that needs it.

Mr. ELSTON. Now, Judge, I think you have tied this case to a rather broad principle underlying Indian policy.

Mr. VENABLE. I was just simply tying that to what I conceive to be the correct justification for the items that you carry in all your bills. In response to your suggestion that we ought to get rid of Indians and close the Indian affairs, I grant you that. I favor that policy. As soon as an Indian is capable of taking care of himself I think that he ought to do it.

Mr. ELSTON. Have you taken any personal observation of the use of the appropriations made before?

Mr. VENABLE. As best I could.

Mr. ELSTON. And do you think it was a wise use?

Mr. VENABLE. I think so, so far as I have been able to observe.

Mr. DEMPSEY. I understood you to say that two schoolhouses had already been erected and two others are in contemplation.

Mr. VENABLE. Yes, sir.

Mr. ELSTON. Suppose the committee felt itself forced to select out of the various objects for which this appropriation is made the paramount object that you believe to be basic. Would you say that to be schools?

Mr. VENABLE. I am hardly prepared to answer that.



Mr. ELSTON. There are a great many different items that are appropriated for—subsistence, supervision in the matter of farming, purchase of homes, etc. Another is the matter of schools.

Mr. VENABLE. Let me put this situation: Here is an Indian who has, say, two children. We go out and find that the man has no horse, no tools—he has nothing with which to work, he has no way by which to earn a living with sufficient ease to relieve his children. He has an economic situation that he and his children both have to work for what they can get in order to live. I say it would be absolutely essential to give him certain relief, buy him a horse, make an allotment so that he can make a living on a plot of ground, so that his children can go to school. That is necessary in order to get the children in school.

Mr. ELSTON. Would you say that his failure to do that heretofore is by reason of anything inherent in him or by reason of adverse circumstances? If it is inherent, you can not by these aids ever bring him to a position where he can take care of himself.

Mr. VENABLE. It depends on what you mean by inherent. If you mean that possibly being an Indian he instinctively tries to go to the woods to get his living, I should think it may be inherent. I think you have to take hold of him and finally show him or his children that that kind of life in America has passed away. I think it is a combination of the fact that he is an Indian and his economic environment. The Choctaw Indian of Mississippi is no different in characteristics and tendencies from Indians everywhere else. He is an Indian and not a white man.

Mr. ELSTON. Judge, I think you have made a very good presentation of that situation, and if you have nothing further to submit we will have this placed in the record under this item when we reach it.

Mr. VENABLE. I thank you very much for your courtesy, gentlemen, in letting me come here at this time.

#### MONTANA.

##### FORT BELKNAP AGENCY.

Mr. ELSTON. We come now to the Montana items. Have you a justification for the first item?

#### MONTANA.

SEC. 10. For support and civilization of the Indians at Fort Belknap Agency, Mont., including pay of employees, \$20,000.

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir. I offer for the record the following justification for the support of Indians at Fort Belknap, Mont.

##### SUPPORT OF INDIANS, FORT BELKNAP AGENCY, MONT.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1921:

Amount appropriated.....	\$20,000.00
--------------------------	-------------

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920:

Amount appropriated.....	20,000.00
Amount expended.....	20,000.00

*Analysis of expenditures.*

Salaries, wages, etc.....	\$10,348.02
Traveling expenses.....	118.77
Transportation of supplies.....	332.31
Telegraph and telephone service.....	47.40
Subsistence supplies.....	1,750.75
Forage.....	757.05
Fuel, lubricants, power and light service.....	1,687.12
Medical supplies, etc.....	494.63
Equipment and miscellaneous material.....	3,911.60
Medical service.....	162.50
Miscellaneous.....	22.12
Outstanding liabilities.....	367.73
	<hr/>
	20,000.00

This item is in the same amount as was allowed for the support and civilization of the Indians during the fiscal year 1921.

The amount estimated is required for the purchase of subsistence, etc., for issue to the needy, fuel and illuminants, equipment, forage, medical supplies, pay of necessary employees, and general miscellaneous expenses.

There are 1,217 on the Fort Belknap Reservation.

Mr. ELSTON. What is the financial condition of the tribe?

Mr. MERITT. They have in the Treasury at this time \$19,036.

Mr. ELSTON. Is any of that money paid out per capita each year?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir. There is legislation pending before Congress to authorize the allotment of this entire reservation to the Fort Belknap Indians, and when that is done it is expected that these Indians will immediately improve their condition. I think that legislation should be enacted at the earliest possible date.

Mr. ELSTON. Would it be possible to decrease this appropriation for the present year by reason of the expected reduction in commodity prices?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir. Congress has allowed us this appropriation for 1913.

Mr. ELSTON. During the two or three years of the war, when prices went up, you evidently kept within the appropriation of previous years, when prices were down. Is that proof that it is possible now to reduce that appropriation?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir; because we were not able to do for those Indians during the war what should have been done for them. Our reports indicate that a number of those Indians are in bad condition and need help, and we are now required to supplement this appropriation from the relief-of-distress appropriation in order to give them the desired assistance, of which they are so urgently in need in winter.

Mr. HASTINGS. Did you give the number of Indians on this reservation?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; 1,217.

Mr. HASTINGS. And what is the area of this reservation?

Mr. MERITT. There are 622,917 acres, all unallotted.

Mr. HASTINGS. None of it allotted?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir.

Mr. HASTINGS. And none declared competent?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir. As soon as the reservation is allotted there is a number of Indians on that reservation who will be declared competent.

Mr. HASTINGS. I understand you to say that legislation has already been enacted, or that you are applying for legislation, for the purpose of allotting the land?



Mr. MERITT. We are applying for legislation, and it is pending before the House and Senate Committees on Indian Affairs.

Mr. HASTINGS. No legislation along that line has been enacted?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir. The House bill is H. R. 13225, this Congress.

#### FLATHEAD AGENCY.

Mr. ELSTON. The next is a gratuity item for the support and civilization of Indians at the Flathead Agency, Mont.

For support and civilization of Indians at Flathead Agency, Mont., including pay of employees, \$20,000.

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification:

#### SUPPORT OF INDIANS, FLATHEAD AGENCY, MONT.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1921:

Amount appropriated.....	\$20,000.
--------------------------	-----------

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920:

Amount appropriated.....	20,000.
Amount expended.....	10,408

Unexpended balance.....	9,091.
-------------------------	--------

#### *Analysis of expenditures.*

Salaries, wages, etc.....	\$3,300.
Traveling expenses.....	95.
Transportation of supplies.....	31
Telegraph and telephone service.....	37.
Stationery, printing, schoolroom supplies.....	16.
Subsistence supplies.....	1,164
Forage.....	559
Fuel, lubricants, power and light service.....	1,630
Medical supplies, etc.....	30
Equipment and miscellaneous material.....	2,499
Outstanding liabilities.....	1,542
	10,908

(Expenditures for first three quarters only.)

This fund is required for the administration of the affairs of the Indians of the Flathead Reservation, and is in the same amount as heretofore appropriated.

The analysis of expenditures shows that the appropriation was used in the fiscal year 1920 for salaries of necessary employees, the purchase of subsistence supplies for issue to the needy, forage, fuel, and illuminants, medical supplies, equipment, materials, and miscellaneous expenses.

The full amount requested will be required during the fiscal year 1922.

There are on this reservation 2,544 Indians.

#### FORT PECK AGENCY.

Mr. ELSTON. The next item is a gratuity item for the support and civilization of Indians at the Fort Peck Agency, Mont.

For support and civilization of Indians at Fort Peck Agency, Mont., including pay of employees, \$30,000.

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification:

#### SUPPORT OF INDIANS, FORT PECK AGENCY, MONT.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1921:

Amount appropriated.....	\$30,000.
--------------------------	-----------

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920:

Amount appropriated.....	30,000.
Amount expended.....	30,000.

*Analysis of expenditures.*

Salaries, wages, etc.....	\$17,584.04
Traveling expenses.....	1,171.45
Transportation of supplies.....	126.17
Telegraph and telephone service.....	76.75
Stationery, printing, schoolroom supplies.....	49.55
Subsistence supplies.....	2,749.82
Forage.....	1,123.05
Fuel, lubricants, power and light service.....	2,270.07
Medical supplies, etc.....	544.49
Equipment and miscellaneous material.....	3,057.90
Miscellaneous.....	95.55
Outstanding liabilities.....	1,151.16
	<hr/>
	30,000.00

This fund is required for the administration of the affairs of the Indians of the Fort Peck Agency and is in the same amount as heretofore allowed.

This agency has jurisdiction over 2,000 Indians, only a small number of whom have received patents in fee to their allotments. Until such time as the Indians of this reservation are fully competent to care for their property, it will be necessary for the Government to continue its guardianship over their affairs.

The fund is used for the pay of necessary employees, including a physician, blacksmith, farmers, engineers, general mechanic, herders, and laborers, the purchase of subsistence, medical supplies, fuel and illuminants, equipment, and miscellaneous materials, and traveling expenses, etc.

You will observe that we expended out of the appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920, the entire amount appropriated by Congress. There are 2,067 Indians on the Fort Peck Indian Reservation. The Indians on this reservation have been allotted, but they live in a semiarid country, and the crops have been exceedingly poor in the last three years.

Mr. HASTINGS. Is there just one tribe of Indians on this reservation?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir; there are the Assiniboin and Yankton Tribes.

## BLACKFEET AGENCY.

Mr. ELSTON. The next item is a gratuity item for the support and civilization of Indians at the Blackfeet Agency, Montana.

For support and civilization of Indians at Blackfeet Agency, Montana, including pay of employees, \$75,000, of which sum \$25,000 shall be immediately available.

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification:

## SUPPORT OF INDIANS, BLACKFEET AGENCY, MONT.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1921:	
Amount appropriated.....	<u>\$50,000.00</u>
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920:	
Amount appropriated.....	50,000.00
Amount expended.....	<u>48,916.07</u>
Unexpended balance.....	1,083.93

*Analysis of expenditures.*

Salaries, wages, etc.....	\$8,986.67
Traveling expenses.....	124.40
Transportation of supplies.....	1,637.40
Subsistence supplies.....	24,047.88
Dry goods, clothing, etc.....	1,190.18
Forage.....	5,270.25



Fuel, lubricants, power and light service.....	\$3, 030. 48
Medical supplies, etc.....	513. 87
Equipment and miscellaneous material.....	3, 133. 15
Miscellaneous.....	20. 73
Outstanding liabilities.....	961. 06
Total.....	48, 916. 07

This is the regular annual appropriation for the support and civilization of the 2,883 Indians on the Blackfeet Reservation, Mont. This reservation is contiguous to the Canadian border and the winters are long and extremely severe. Owing to the climatic conditions mentioned, the agricultural possibilities of the reservation are very limited even under the most favorable circumstances. Owing to three successive crop failures, the situation of the Indians this year is such that additional help will be absolutely necessary in the way of food and clothing in order to carry them through the winter without distress or suffering. An exhaustive house to house investigation was recently made with the view of determining just what would be necessary along this line which brought out the fact that at least \$25,000 additional will be required for this purpose, and that the money should be made immediately available. This explains why the item now calls for \$75,000 instead of \$50,000, the amount appropriated for the fiscal year 1921, or an increase of \$25,000.

The remainder of the appropriation (\$50,000) will be required for general purposes connected with the administration of the affairs of the Indians of this reservation, such as pay of necessary employees, the purchase of forage, fuel, and illuminants, and medical supplies; the transportation of supplies; and various miscellaneous expenses. The amount actually expended for such purposes during the fiscal year 1919 was \$49,958.15.

You will observe that we are asking that \$25,000 of this appropriation be immediately available. As is shown in the foregoing justification, there has been a severe drought on this reservation during the the last three years, and in view of the crop failures and the exceeding cold and long winter in that country, it will be necessary for the Indian Bureau to have additional funds to meet the urgent needs of those Indians. During this winter we have found the conditions on that reservation exceedingly unfavorable. They are not altogether the fault of the Indians, but are because of the drought and the exceedingly cold climate.

Mr. ELSTON. Did you make the estimate of this additional \$25,000 requirement on the basis of detailed reports made to you by superintendents?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir. We have a report from one of our field officials who made a house-to-house canvass of the reservation, and the conditions among those Indians were found to be very bad indeed.

Mr. ELSTON. In what way would you expect to expend the additional \$25,000?

Mr. MERITT. We will issue to them rations, clothing, and blankets and see that there is no suffering on the reservation if this money is allowed. We have already done what we could with the appropriations available. This is an urgent case, and unless the appropriation is made immediately available there may be considerable suffering on that reservation this winter.

#### IRRIGATION, FORT BELKNAP RESERVATION.

Mr. ELSTON. The next item is a reimbursable item, for the maintenance and operation of the irrigation systems on the Fort Belknap Reservation, in Montana:

For maintenance and operation, including repairs, of the irrigation systems on the Fort Belknap Reservation, in Montana, \$30,000, reimbursable in accordance with the provisions of the act of April 4, 1910.

Mr. MERITT. The following justification is offered for the record:

MAINTENANCE AND OPERATION OF IRRIGATION SYSTEM, FORT BELKNAP RESERVATION,  
MONT. (REIMBURSABLE).

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1921:

Amount appropriated..... \$30,000.00

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920:

Amount appropriated..... 30,000.00

Amount expended..... 29,254.60

Unexpended balance..... 745.40

*Analysis of expenditures.*

Salaries, wages, etc.....	\$23,306.02
Traveling expenses.....	156.86
Forage.....	212.43
Fuel, lubricants, power and light service.....	737.95
Equipment and miscellaneous material.....	3,423.22
Miscellaneous.....	117.05
Outstanding liabilities.....	1,301.07
	<hr/>
	29,254.60

Tribes, Gros Ventre, population.....	1,217
Area of reservation..... acres.....	536,960
Irrigable under project..... do.....	38,259
Under constructed works..... do.....	20,288
Actually irrigated..... do.....	17,158
Cultivated by Indians..... do.....	17,028
Cultivated by white owners..... do.....	130
Cultivated by white lessees..... do.....	0
Number of Indians engaged.....	358
Number of whites engaged (owners).....	3
Number of whites engaged (lessees).....	0
Construction costs for fiscal year.....	\$13,778.44
Construction costs to June 30, 1920.....	\$273,843.90
Do. and M. for fiscal year <sup>1</sup> .....	\$15,081.29
Do. and M. to June 30, 1920 <sup>1</sup> .....	\$120,220.23
Do. and M. charges are not collected from water users <sup>1</sup> .....	
Estimated additional cost to complete.....	\$80,000.00
Estimated cost per acre when completed.....	\$15.00
Average value of irrigable land per acre.....	\$50-\$100
Irrigation project started, 1896.	
Work done by force account, Indian labor being principally used.	
Average annual precipitation, 13 inches.	
Source of water supply, Milk River.	
Crops produced, grain, hay, and vegetables.	
Market for products, local.	
Distance from railroad, 4 miles.	

This sum is required largely for operation and maintenance of this system, which comprises six units with a total of 104 miles of canals and laterals. Structures of wood, as they deteriorate, are being replaced with concrete in order to maintain the efficiency of this system. This is being done annually as the former wooden structures become useless, and forms a considerable part of the maintenance charges. Some slight extension of the canals and laterals may be necessary in order to reach adjacent lands, but no considerable enlargement of this system is contemplated at present.

This appropriation is largely for maintenance and operation of the system which is practically completed.

Mr. ELSTON. This is a reimbursable item?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; and the Indians have ample property to secure the money advanced by Congress. You will observe that the Indians are making a splendid showing under this irrigation project in the amount of land cultivated by the Indians—17,028 acres out of 7,158 being actually irrigated.

<sup>1</sup> Operation and maintenance charges.



Mr. ELSTON. Are you going about reimbursement as directed under the new legislation passed last year?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. ELSTON. And you have no doubt that the expenditures you ask for this year in the way of maintenance and operation will eventually be collected and returned to the Treasury?

Mr. MERITT. There will be no doubt about that. The construction cost is only \$15, and irrigation makes the land worth anywhere from \$50 to \$100 an acre.

Mr. ELSTON. Has that land been allotted to the individual Indians?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir. There is legislation pending before Congress to authorize allotments, but the Indians have taken what are known as tentative selections or allotments. Of course, in making the allotments we will give the Indians the lands which they have already improved.

#### FOR FULFILLING TREATIES WITH CROWS.

Mr. ELSTON. The next is a treaty item—for fulfilling treaties with the Crows, Montana:

For fulfilling treaties with Crows, Montana: For pay of physician, \$1,200; and for pay of carpenter, miller, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith (art. 10, treaty of May 7, 1868), \$2,580; for pay of second blacksmith (art. 8, same treaty), \$720; in all, \$4,500.

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification:

#### FULFILLING TREATIES WITH CROWS, MONTANA.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1921:

Amount appropriated.....	\$4,500.00
--------------------------	------------

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920:

Amount appropriated.....	5,500.00
Amount expended.....	5,224.67

Unexpended balance.....	275.33
-------------------------	--------

#### *Analysis of expenditures.*

Salaries, wages, etc.....	\$5,224.67
---------------------------	------------

This is a treaty item and is required for the purpose of fulfilling the obligations of the United States under the treaty of May 7, 1868, ratified July 25, 1868 (15 Stats. L., 649) whereby the Government agreed to furnish the Crow Indians certain employees, to wit: For pay of physician, \$1,200; and for pay of carpenter, miller, engineer, farmer and blacksmith (art. 10, treaty of May 7, 1868), \$2,580; for pay of second blacksmith (art. 8, same treaty): in all, \$4,500.

During the last fiscal year the appropriation has been used in the employment of physician and the necessary industrial employees required by the aforesaid treaty.

There appears to be no limitation in time, and said provision continues in force.

Mr. ELSTON. What is the financial ability of the Crows?

Mr. MERITT. The Crows pay their own administrative expenses and have been doing so for a number of years, including the cost of their irrigation project. They have in the Treasury at this time \$443,334.

Mr. ELSTON. Have you obtained a construction of this treaty in such a way as to ascertain whether it is a perpetual obligation?

Mr. MERITT. It is deemed an obligation which should be carried out as long as the Indians need this assistance, and inasmuch as the Indians have not progressed to a point where they are independent of the Government, it seems only proper that the Government should make the appropriations required by the treaty.

Mr. ELSTON. That may be true, but it is not evident from the facts you have given that the Crows are not financially able to take care of the needs covered by this appropriation.

Mr. MERITT. The Crows are amply able to pay for this out of their own fund, but it would hardly seem the right thing to do to require them to do so inasmuch as the Government is under treaty obligations to the Crows for this help.

Mr. ELSTON. That brings up this same question, Mr. Meritt, as to when the obligations under treaties such as this one should terminate. I invite your attention to this particular case and ask you to consider whether the time has not been reached when the Government may be considered as having fulfilled its obligations.

Mr. MERITT. The Crows have already received allotments, and there was legislation enacted last June authorizing the prorating of all the lands on the Crow Reservation, and these Indians will receive additional allotments, and those Indians who were born subsequent to the closing of the allotment roll, when the previous allotments were made on the Crow Reservation, will also participate in the distribution of the lands on that reservation. It is only a question of a few years when a number of those Indians shall have received their patents and will no longer be under the jurisdiction of the Government; at that time I think Congress might well consider discontinuing this treaty appropriation.

Mr. ELSTON. Will you put into the record at this point that part of the treaty which covers this obligation?

Mr. MERITT. The treaty provisions read as follows:

ART. VIII. When the head of a family or lodge shall have selected lands and received his certificate as above directed, and the agent shall be satisfied that he intends in good faith to commence cultivating the soil for a living, he shall be entitled to receive seeds and agricultural implements for the first year in value \$100; and for each succeeding year he shall continue to farm, for a period of three years more, he shall be entitled to receive seeds and implements as aforesaid in value \$25 dollars per annum.

And it is further stipulated that such persons as commence farming shall receive instructions from the farmer herein provided for, and whenever more than 100 persons shall enter upon the cultivation of the soil, a second blacksmith shall be provided with such iron, steel, and other material as may be required.

ART. X. The United States hereby agrees to furnish annually to the Indians the physician, teachers, carpenter, miller, engineer, farmer, and blacksmiths as herein contemplated, and that such appropriations shall be made from time to time, on the estimates of the Secretary of the Interior, as will be sufficient to employ such persons. (Act May 7, 1868, 15 Stat., 651-652.)

Mr. HASTINGS. Mr. Meritt, as a matter of fact while this character of language is used in nearly all these items, you do not employ a carpenter, a miller, or a blacksmith? You use that money for administrative purposes, do you not?

Mr. MERITT. We have authority to use it for other purposes, but in this particular case we do employ a physician, a miller, assistant clerk, engineer, two blacksmiths, and a carpenter.

Mr. HASTINGS. If you did not employ them you could, under the law, use it for some other administrative purposes?

Mr. MERITT. We could divert it to other purposes.

#### FOR SUBSISTENCE AND CIVILIZATION OF NORTHERN CHEYENNES AND ARAPAHOS.

The CHAIRMAN. The next is a treaty item, for subsistence and civilization of Northern Cheyennes and Arapahoes.

For subsistence and civilization of the Northern Cheyennes and Arapahoes (agreement with the Sioux Indians, approved Feb. 28, 1877), including Northern Cheyennes



removed from Pine Ridge Agency to Tongue River, Mont., and for pay of physician, two teachers, two carpenters, one miller, two farmers, a blacksmith, and engineer (art. 7, treaty of May 10, 1868), \$75,000.

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification:

SUPPORT OF NORTHERN CHEYENNES AND ARAPAHOES, MONTANA.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1921:

Amount appropriated..... \$75, 000. 00

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920:

Amount appropriated..... 80, 000. 00

Amount expended..... 80, 000. 00

*Analysis of expenditures.*

Salaries, wages, etc.....	\$24, 425. 99
Traveling expenses.....	600. 64
Transportation of supplies.....	5, 358. 12
Telegraph and telephone service.....	47. 21
Subsistence supplies.....	16, 914. 53
Dry goods, clothing, etc.....	2, 770. 49
Forage.....	498. 58
Fuel, lubricants, power and light service.....	436. 86
Live stock.....	100. 00
Equipment and miscellaneous material.....	5, 449. 77
Care and education of pupils in mission schools.....	17, 699. 12
Miscellaneous.....	384. 22
Outstanding liabilities.....	5, 314. 47
	<hr/>
	80, 000. 00

The amount requested is the same as appropriated for the fiscal year 1921 and is for the purpose of fulfilling obligations assumed by the United States under the treaty of May 10, 1863 (15 Stats. L., 655), and agreement of February 28, 1877 (19 Stats. L., 254). Article 7, treaty of May 10, 1868, reads as follows:

"United States hereby agrees to furnish annually to the Indians who settle upon the reservation a physician, teachers, carpenter, miller, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith, as herein contemplated, and that such appropriations shall be made from time to time on the estimates of the Secretary of the Interior as will be sufficient to employ such persons."

In the fifth article of the agreement of February 28, 1877, the United States agreed to provide all necessary aid to assist the Indians in the work of civilization and to furnish subsistence and certain specified rations. As will be seen, no amount is mentioned or specific period fixed.

Article 5 of the aforesaid agreement of February 28, 1877 (19 Stats. L., 254), reads as follows:

"In consideration of the foregoing cession of territory and rights, and upon full compliance with each and every obligation assumed by the said Indians, the United States does agree to provide all necessary aid to assist the said Indians in the work of civilization, to furnish to them schools and instruction in mechanical and agricultural arts, as provided for by the treaty of 1868. Also to provide said Indians with subsistence, consisting of a ration for each individual of a pound and a half of beef (or in lieu thereof one-half pound of bacon), one-half pound of flour, and one-half pound of corn; and for each 100 rations 4 pounds of coffee, 8 pounds of sugar, and 3 pounds of beans, or in lieu of said articles the equivalent thereof in the discretion of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

"Such rations, or so much thereof as may be necessary, shall be continued until the Indians are able to support themselves. Rations, in all cases, shall be issued to the head of each separate family; and whenever schools shall have been provided by the Government for said Indians no rations shall be issued for children between the age of 6 and 14 years (the sick and infirm excepted), unless such children shall regularly attend school. Whenever the said Indians shall be located upon lands which are suitable for cultivation, rations shall be issued only to the persons and families of those persons who labor (the aged, sick, and infirm excepted), and as an incentive to industrial habits the Commissioner of Indian Affairs may provide that such persons be furnished in payment for their labor such other necessary articles as are requisite

or civilized life. The Government will aid said Indians as far as possible in finding market for their surplus production and in finding employment and will purchase such surplus as far as may be required for supplying food for those Indians, parties to this agreement, who are unable to assist themselves; and will also employ Indians so far as practicable in the performance of Government work upon their reservation."

The appropriation, as the analysis shows, was used in the fiscal year 1920 for the employment of necessary employees contemplated by the aforesaid treaty, in the purchase and transportation of subsistence supplies for issue to the Indians in accordance with article 5 of the agreement of February 28, 1877, with the Indians, the purchase of forage, fuel and illuminants, medical supplies, live stock, the care and education of Indian children in mission schools, and the miscellaneous expenses in the administration of the two agencies having supervision over these Indians.

This appropriation is used for the subsistence and civilization of the Northern Cheyenne Indians of the Tongue River Agency, Mont., and the Arapaho Indians of the Shoshone Agency, Wyo.

There are 1,412 Northern Cheyenne Indians, 868 Arapahoes, and 80 Shoshones.

Mr. ELSTON. What is the condition of those Indians with regard to their self-support?

Mr. MERITT. The Northern Cheyenne Indians live in Montana and adjoin the Crow Indian Reservation; those Indians are not all self-supporting; a number of them are raising stock and are growing grain; they are making a manful effort to become self-supporting, but there is a large number of Indians who are in need of assistance from the Government.

Mr. ELSTON. Are their lands producing revenues and have they any funds in the Treasury to their credit?

Mr. MERITT. The lands have not been allotted; they have \$9,539 in the Treasury, and we get an income from leasing a part of the land.

Mr. ELSTON. What has been the basis on which you have decided to decrease the amount appropriated under this treaty obligation?

Mr. MERITT. We have been cutting down the rations wherever we could, with a view of making the Indians self-supporting.

Mr. ELSTON. Have appropriations under this treaty been made ever since it was consummated in 1877?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. ELSTON. That is a long time, and it looks as though considerable progress should have been made up to this time in the way of releasing the Government from the obligation of paying for a good many things under the treaty.

Mr. MERITT. Those Indians are progressing and we have a number of Indians who are self-supporting, but a large number of those old Indians have to rely upon the Government for rations and for assistance of various kinds.

Mr. ELSTON. What is the Government doing for these Indians outside of what it is permitted to do under this appropriation?

Mr. MERITT. We are encouraging them to farm, we are trying to teach them to grow grain, and also to raise cattle. I was on the Tongue River Reservation two years ago and I found a number of those Indians who were growing grain, and they were making a fairly good showing; they also had considerable cattle; they were making a splendid showing in growing cattle, and they have a very fine reservation for that purpose.

Mr. ELSTON. Could you estimate in dollars how much is expended annually for the benefit of these Indians from other appropriations?

Mr. MERITT. The following table sets out in detail expenditures from other appropriations at Tongue River, Mont., and Shoshone, Wyo., for the Northern Cheyennes and Arapahoes.



## Statement of expenditures from all funds except "Support of Northern Cheyenne and Arapahoes," for fiscal year 1920 at Tongue River Agency.

Fund.	Salaries, wages, etc.	Travel- ing ex- penses.	Transport- ation of supplies.	Telegraph and tele- phone service.	Station- ery, print- ing and school- room supplies.	Subsist- ence supplies.	Dry goods, clothing, etc.	Forage.
Pure. & Trans. of Ind. Sup.	\$3,968.17		\$408.40			\$208.58	\$175.98	\$391.45
Pay of Ind. police	168.00							
Pay of judges								
Ind. W. & C. of timber (A. & S.)	3,008.17	\$9.85						
Ind. W. & C. of timber (F. M.)	1,274.06					15.28		273.75
I. M. P. & L. T. R. Ind. Sup., 1920.	14,736.80	425.46	896.95	\$5.45	\$27.87	722.46		3,494.89
I. M. P. & L. T. R. Ind. Agency	488.75							
Line riders Nor. Chev. Res., 1920.	1,500.00							
Ind. Among. Inds. Reimb.			174.57					
Ind. Among. Inds., 1919 & 1920.	15.00		636.97					10,632.36
Expense Acct. cattle round-up.		19.10	1,861.82			1.50		4,681.18
Ind. W. & C. of timber, 1920. For								90.00
I. M. P. of L. Inc. of Comp., 1920.	1,485.32							
Inc. of Comp. I. S., 1920.	6,873.19							
Total	34,597.94	454.41	3,981.71	5.45	27.87	947.82	175.98	19,563.63

Fund.	Fuel, lubri- cants, and power and light. service.	Medical supplies.	Live stock.	Equipment and mis- cellaneous material.	Repairs of buildings.	Miscella- neous.	Total.
Pure. & Trans. of Ind. Sup.							\$408.40
Ind. reh. & Aggr. Bldg., 1920.							1,504.40
Pay of Ind. police					\$1,504.40		3,845.28
Pay of judges				\$1.10			168.00
Ind. W. & C. of timber (A. & S.)							3,108.02
Ind. W. & C. of timber (F. M.)							1,508.19
I. M. P. & L. T. R. Ind. Sup., 1920.			\$40.00	5.16			23,739.32
I. M. P. & L. T. R. Ind. Agency	\$309.39	\$52.90		2,158.50		\$868.65	993.00
Line Riders Nor. Chev. Res., 1920.				178.48	325.77		1,500.00
Ind. Among. Inds. Reimb.							174.57
Ind. Among. Inds., 1919 & 1920.				222.40		1,456.10	16,067.74

	1920	1921	1922	1923	Total
Expense Acct. cattle round-up					
I. M. P. of L. (Inc. of Comp.), 1920.....					1,485.32
Inc. of Comp. I. S., 1920.....					6,873.19
Total.....	309.39	52.90	40.00	1,830.17	69,985.57

1 Seed.

## RECAPITULATION.

Pur. & Trans. Ind. supplies.....	\$408.40
Ind. Sch. & Agency Bldgs., 1920.....	1,504.40
Pay of Indian police.....	3,845.28
Pay of judges Indian courts.....	168.02
Ind. Wk. & C. of Timber (A. & S.), 1920.....	3,108.02
Ind. Wk. & C. of Timber (F. M.), 1920.....	1,568.19
I. M. P. of L. Tongue River Inds. (Sup.), 1920.....	23,739.32
I. M. P. of L. Tongue River Inds. Agency, 1920.....	993.00
Line Riders Nor. Cheyenne Res., 1920.....	1,500.00
Industry among Indians (Reimb.).....	174.57
Industry among Indians, 1919 & 1920.....	16,067.74
Expense account cattle round-up.....	8,460.14
I. Wk. & C. of Timber (Forestry), 1920.....	90.00
I. M. P. of L. (Inc. of Comp.), 1920.....	1,485.32
Inc. of Comp. Ind. Sec., 1920.....	6,873.19
Grand total.....	69,985.57



## Statement of expenditures from all funds except "Support of Northern Cheyenne and Arapahoes" for fiscal year 1920 at Shoshone Agency.

Fund.	Salaries, wages, etc.	Traveling expenses.	Transportation of supplies.	Telegraph and telephone service.	Stationery, printing, binding, and school-room supplies.	Subsistence supplies.	Dry goods, clothing, etc.	Forage.
Sup. of Shoshonis in Wyo. 1920.	\$3,258.46	\$153.17	\$565.70	\$114.99	\$1.35	\$76.50	\$49.51	\$4,013.07
Pur. & Trans. of I. S. 1920.			1,082.94				272.20	
Pay of Ind. police. 1920.	2,111.67							
I. Wk. & C. of Tim. (A&S), 1920.	5,500.00							
I. Wk. & C. of Tim. (For.), 1920.	1,487.50					178.93		
Proceeds of oil & gas W. R. Res. Act, Aug. 21, 1916.								
Proceeds W. R. Res. Sup. 1920.	371.00		144.62		19.90	580.37		
Rel. Dis. & Prev. of Dis. among Ind., 1920.			27.76		8.50		217.17	
Sup. of Shoshonis (Emp.) Wyo., 1920.	4,627.38							
Roads and Bridges S. Res. 1920 (Reimb.).	12,169.00							
Expense Act. cattle.	300.74							
M. P. of L. S. Arap. Ind. Sup. 1920.	15,868.76	216.08	2,908.57		89.84			
Proceeds W. R. Res. I. M. P. of L. (Inc. of Comp.) 1920.	1,496.67				24.37	1,066.87		41,883.93
Inc. of Comp. I. S. 1920.	6,547.28							
Total.	53,738.46	369.25	4,729.59	114.99	133.96	1,902.67	538.88	45,897.00

Fund.	Fuel, lubricants, and power and light. service.	Medical supplies.	Live stock.	Equipment and miscellaneous material.	Repairs of buildings.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Sup. of Shoshonis in Wyo., 1920.	\$919.94	\$58.34		\$3,741.96		\$15.40	\$12,968.39
Pur. & Trans. of I. S. 1920.							1,082.94
Ind. chl. & Agcy. Bldg., 1920.					\$839.49		839.49
Pay of Ind. Police. 1920.							2,383.87
I. Wk. & C. of Tim. (A&S), 1920.							5,500.00
I. Wk. & C. of Tim. (For.), 1920.							1,668.43
Proceeds of oil & gas W. R. Res. Act, Aug. 21, 1916.				2.00			9.90
Proceeds W. R. Res. Sup., 1920.							1,497.58
Rel. Dis. & Prev. of Dis. among Ind., 1920.		164.52		1.40		10.00	27.76
Sup. of Shoshonis (Emp.) Wyo., 1920.							4,627.38
Roads and Bridges S. Res. 1920 (Reimb.).							12,932.12
Total.				763.12			

69,300.70  
183.91  
1,496.67  
6,547.28  
118,787.06

1.50  
2183.91

2,412.43

8673.00

248.01

1,105.21

2,115.15

470.90

675.00

7,050.91

839.49

210.81

2 Refund homestead entry.

\$12,968.39  
1,082.94  
1,839.49  
2,383.87  
5,500.00  
1,668.43  
9.90  
1,497.58  
27.76  
4,627.38  
12,932.12  
520.58  
66,500.76  
183.91  
1,496.67  
6,547.28  
118,787.06

RECAPITULATION.

1 Newspaper advertising.

Total.

Support of Shoshones in Wyo., 1920.  
Pur. & Trans. of Ind. supplies, 1920.  
Ind. School and Agency Bldg., 1920.  
Pay of Indian police, 1920.  
Ind. Wk. & C. of Timber, (A. & S.), 1920.  
Ind. Wk. & C. of Timber (forestry), 1920.  
Ind. Wk. & C. of Timber River Res. act Aug. 21, 1916.  
Proceeds of oil & gas Wind River Res., 1920.  
Proceeds Wind River Res. support, 1920.  
Rel. Distress & Preven., etc., of Dis. Amg. Ind., 1920.  
Support of Shoshones (employees), Wyo., 1920.  
Support of Shoshones, Sho. Res., 1920 (reimb.).  
Roads and bridges.  
Expense account cattle.  
I. M. P. of L. Sho. & Arap. Inds. (Sup.), 1920.  
Proceeds Wind River Res.  
I. M. P. of L. (Inc. of Comp.), 1920.  
Inc. of Comp. Ind. Sec., 1920.

Grand total.



Mr. ELSTON. Do you regard those expenditures as being in fulfillment of the treaty obligations?

Mr. MERITT. Some of the expenditures are not required by the treaty, but they are required by the necessities of the Indians if we are to make them eventually self-supporting.

Mr. ELSTON. You would feel that it would be fulfilling this treaty if you would constitute it out of other appropriations that were being used for the whole Indian system and applied in part to this reservation would you not?

Mr. MERITT. We are doing some things for them, probably, that are not specifically required by the provisions of the treaty. We have a school on the reservation and are endeavoring to educate the children; in addition we are trying to persuade them to become self-supporting by their own efforts.

Mr. ELSTON. Does the fact that a treaty of this kind was consummated with these Indians invite you to spend more on the particular Indians who made the treaty than would be spent by you if no treaty had been made, but where you felt an obligation to educate and take care of them, as you are doing with other tribes with whom the Government made no treaty?

Mr. MERITT. We would probably expend just as much for those Indians if we did not have this treaty appropriation, and it would be necessary to ask Congress for gratuity appropriations.

Mr. ELSTON. If that is your answer, it is obvious that what you would do under those circumstances could be taken as fulfilling the treaty obligation.

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. ELSTON. Why do you feel you have to include those items under this lump sum and under this treaty provision rather than supplementing other appropriations and carrying it into your general account?

Mr. MERITT. For the reason that these treaties are on the books and they have been carried in the Indian bill for a number of years and the needs of the Indians are such that the provisions of the treaty should be continued. Of course, we lessen the gratuity appropriations in the bill when we ask for these appropriations under treaty provisions.

Mr. ELSTON. I invite your attention to this treaty matter again. I think in view of what you have said it would be a better policy to cover all the items you feel obligated to cover under the head of general appropriations made for the service generally, rather than to continue the practice of making larger appropriations under the treaties, because it gives the appearance of a larger obligation on the part of the Government than it probably owes to the Indians under the treaty. I should think it would be better to reduce the amount under the treaty to the minimum of the specific things that the treaty covers and supplement your other appropriations.

FOR LINE RIDERS, NORTHERN CHEYENNE RESERVATION.

Mr. ELSTON. The next is a gratuity item for the Northern Cheyenne Indians.

For the employment of "line riders" along the southern and eastern boundaries of the Northern Cheyenne Indian Reservation in the State of Montana, \$1,500.

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification:

## LINE RIDERS, NORTHERN CHEYENNE RESERVATION, MONT.

fiscal year ending June 30, 1921:

Amount appropriated..... \$1,500

fiscal year ended June 30, 1920:

Amount appropriated..... 1,500

Amount expended..... 1,500

## ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURES.

Salaries, wages, etc..... 1,500

Indians have heretofore been employed in these two positions under this appropriation, and as many of the Indians of the Northern Cheyenne Reservation are competent stockmen, it is contemplated to continue their employment in this capacity. Their work consists principally in riding the boundaries of the reservation to protect the live stock interests of the Indians, to prevent their stock straying from the reservation and trespassing on the adjoining lands of white settlers, and to prevent outside stock trespassing on the reservation. They have also been used for other work in connection with the handling of the Indian stock on the reservation and the apprehension of persons stealing and killing stock on the reservation. The amount asked for is the same as that appropriated last year.

Mr. ELSTON. This appropriation is just as necessary now as it ever has been?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. ELSTON. And there is a need for the services of these line riders?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; we have considerable stock on that reservation, and we need these line riders. We have stock to the value of \$485,060 on that reservation.

## FOR SUPPORT OF ROCKY BOY BAND.

Mr. ELSTON. The next is a gratuity item for the support and civilization of the Rocky Boy Band of Chippewas.

For the support and civilization of the Rocky Boy Band of Chippewas, and other indigent and homeless Indians in the State of Montana, including pay of employees, \$1,000.

Mr. MERITT. I offer the following justification for the record:

## SUPPORT OF ROCKY BOY BAND, CHIPPEWAS, AND OTHER INDIANS, MONTANA.

fiscal year ending June 30, 1921:

Amount appropriated..... \$9,000.00

fiscal year ended June 30, 1920:

Amount appropriated..... 10,000.00

Amount expended..... 10,000.00

## ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURES.

Salaries, wages, etc.....	2,802.25
Traveling expenses.....	47.75
Transportation of supplies.....	211.68
Subsistence supplies.....	5,386.33
Hirage.....	429.19
Oil, lubricants, power, and light service.....	152.81
Medical supplies, etc.....	43.22
Equipment and miscellaneous material.....	593.16
Miscellaneous.....	26.55
Outstanding liabilities.....	307.06
	<hr/>
	10,000.00



This appropriation is required for the support and civilization of Indians of the old Rocky Boy's Band of Chippewas, who until recent years led a nomadic life with no fixed place of abode.

The majority of these Indians since their establishment on a reservation set apart for their use, are making an effort to become self-supporting by selecting farms, fencing and putting in crops, and a number of them are building houses on lands selected by them and availing themselves of the reimbursable plan for acquiring stock and implements necessary on their farms.

The analysis of expenditure shows that a large part of the appropriation was used during the fiscal year 1920 in the purchase of subsistence supplies for issue to the old and indigent Indians of this band and for labor performed by able-bodied Indians in lieu of rations. Until these Indians have accustomed themselves to their present mode of living and have advanced in their industries, it will be necessary for the Government to aid them as far as possible, as they have no tribal funds to their credit.

The balance of appropriation is used for the pay of necessary employees and the purchase of miscellaneous supplies required in the administration of the agency.

I might add that until recent years those Indians traveled from one town to another and were a nuisance to the white people of the State. We have finally gotten them located on this tract of land and they are making an effort to become self-supporting.

Mr. ELSTON. An appropriation for this band has been made for many years. Do you not think we could begin to gradually reduce it? The appropriation was made to enable them to get on their feet and I think the appropriation ought to be decreased as the years go by.

Mr. MERITT. I would suggest that the appropriation be decreased gradually, and it is possible that a cut of \$1,000 in that appropriation might be made.

#### IRRIGATION SYSTEM, FLATHEAD RESERVATION.

Mr. ELSTON. The next item is a reimbursable item, for continuing construction, maintenance, and operation of the irrigation systems on the Flathead Indian Reservation, in Montana.

For continuing construction, maintenance, and operation of the irrigation system on the Flathead Indian Reservation, in Montana, \$300,000 (reimbursable), to remain available until expended.

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification for the Flathead irrigation project:

#### IRRIGATION SYSTEM, FLATHEAD RESERVATION, MONT. (REIMBURSABLE).

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1921:

Amount appropriated.....	\$200,000.
--------------------------	------------

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920:

Unexpended balance.....	5,967.
-------------------------	--------

Amount appropriated.....	375,000.
--------------------------	----------

	380,967.
Amount expended.....	337,001.

Unexpended balance.....	43,966.
-------------------------	---------

#### ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURES.

Salaries, wages, etc.....	172,661.
Traveling expenses.....	1,515.
Transportation of supplies.....	2,142.
Telegraph and telephone service.....	148.
Stationery, printing.....	127.

subsistence supplies.....	\$39,974.61
dry goods, clothing, etc.....	4,412.21
irrigation.....	26,064.73
fuel, lubricants, power and light service.....	7,590.04
medical supplies, etc.....	247.28
equipment and miscellaneous material.....	49,723.19
Washington, Denver, and field expenses.....	23,078.14
hospital expenses.....	2,522.16
team hire.....	5,456.80
miscellaneous.....	1,336.42

---

337,001.57

Tribe, Confederated Flathead:

Population.....	2,544
Area of reservation.....acres..	228,408
Irrigable under project.....do..	138,150
Under constructed works.....do..	94,650
Actually irrigated.....do..	40,788
Cultivated by Indians.....do..	4,200
Cultivated by white owners.....do..	17,000
Cultivated by white lessees.....do..	19,588
Number of Indians engaged.....	155
Number of whites engaged (owners).....	390
Number of whites engaged (lessees).....	402
Construction costs for fiscal year.....	\$431,036.25
Construction costs to June 30, 1920.....	\$3,859,290.09
Operation and maintenance for fiscal year.....	\$27,435.26
Operation and maintenance to June 30, 1920.....	\$236,135.96
Estimated additional cost to complete.....	\$2,475,000.00
Estimated cost per acre when completed.....	\$51.50
Average value of irrigable land per acre.....	\$100.00

Operation and maintenance charges are collected from water users.

Irrigation project started 1908.

Work done by Reclamation Service.

Average annual precipitation, 16 inches.

Source of water supply, various streams.

Crops produced, alfalfa, grain, potatoes, and other vegetables.

Market for products, local and general; good.

Railroad through project.

Successive development looking to the ultimate completion of this project has been greatly retarded during recent years owing to a lack of sufficient appropriations to carry on the work.

The reservation has been allotted and the surplus land previously opened to settlement and entry. Many of the white landowners greatly desire extension of the main ditches and laterals so as to bring their land under irrigation, and have repeatedly urged larger annual appropriations with this end in view. Of the amount asked for, the Reclamation Service reports that \$125,000 will be used for extension of main ditches; \$58,000 for lateral construction; \$80,000 for operation and maintenance; and \$7,000 for permanent improvements and miscellaneous expenses, such as stream gauging, surveys, etc.

Mr. ELSTON. I believe the committee is pretty well advised as to this reservation and the irrigation systems on it, and there is a great deal of material in the hearings before the Committee on Indian Affairs to which we can refer, so that I think we will pass to the next item.

Mr. MERITT. I might add that I was on that Indian reservation during the past summer, and I believe it will ultimately be a successful irrigation project. The Indians have been slow to take advantage of the irrigation on that reservation, but the white owners and lessees are making comparatively good use of the irrigated land.

Mr. ELSTON. How did there come to be so many white owners and lessees? Were allotments made to the Indians and then leases made to white people?



Mr. MERITT. The reservation was allotted to the Indians under the act of April 23, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 302), and the surplus land thrown open to settlement; the white owners went in there and paid the appraised price for the land, and there was an implied promise that an irrigation project would be constructed and that they would be required to pay their pro rata share of the cost.

#### IRRIGATION, FORT PECK RESERVATION.

Mr. ELSTON. The next is a reimbursable item, for continuing construction, maintenance, and operation of the irrigation systems on the Fort Peck Indian Reservation in Montana.

For continuing construction, maintenance, and operation of the irrigation system on the Fort Peck Indian Reservation, in Montana, \$40,000 (reimbursable).

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification:

#### IRRIGATION SYSTEM, FORT PECK RESERVATION, MONT. (REIMBURSABLE).

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1921:

Amount appropriated.....	\$40,000.00
--------------------------	-------------

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920:

Unexpended balance.....	33,350.00
Amount appropriated.....	100,000.00

133,350.00

Amount expended.....	81,221.50
----------------------	-----------

Unexpended balance.....	52,129.50
-------------------------	-----------

#### ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURES.

Salaries, wages, etc.....	\$45,754.00
Traveling expenses.....	1,626.00
Transportation of supplies.....	716.00
Telegraph and telephone service.....	171.00
Subsistence supplies.....	4,872.00
Dry goods, clothing, etc.....	138.00
Forage.....	4,469.00
Fuel, lubricants, power and light service.....	1,275.00
Stream gauging.....	329.00
Equipment and miscellaneous material.....	14,923.00
Washington, Denver, and field expense.....	6,358.00
Medical service.....	228.00
Rent of buildings.....	236.00
Miscellaneous.....	121.00

Total.....	81,221.50
------------	-----------

Tribes, Fort Peck Sioux, population.....	2,000
Area of reservation..... acres.....	722,400
Irrigable under project..... do.....	152,000
Under constructed works..... do.....	16,600
Actually irrigated..... do.....	1,000
Cultivated by Indians..... do.....	1,000
Number of Indians engaged.....	1
Construction costs for fiscal year.....	\$88,496.00
Construction costs to June 30, 1920.....	\$755,434.00
Operation and maintenance charges for fiscal year <sup>1</sup> .....	\$3,852.00
Operation and maintenance charges to June 30, 1920 <sup>1</sup> .....	\$39,897.00

<sup>1</sup> Operation and maintenance charges are not collected from water users.

Estimated additional cost to complete.....	\$5,177,000.00
Estimated cost per acre when completed.....	\$40. 00
Average value of irrigable land per acre.....	\$50. 00

Irrigation project started, 1908.

Work done by Reclamation Service.

Average annual precipitation, 14 inches.

Source of water supply, Missouri River and big Muddy and Porcupine Creeks.

Crops produced, alfalfa, grain, potatoes, and other vegetables.

Market for products, local and general, fair.

Railroad through project.

This sum is desired for operation and maintenance of constructed works, for the extension of canals and laterals so as to bring additional lands under irrigation, and for miscellaneous expenses.

You will notice that we have under constructed works 60,628 acres, and actually irrigated by Indians 1,047 acres. The Indians on that reservation have protested against the expenditure of large amounts of their funds for irrigation purposes.

Mr. ELSTON. How much of this estimate of \$40,000 is to be applied to the necessary operation and maintenance of the project as it now exists and how much for new construction?

Mr. MERITT. Practically all of it will be required for maintenance and operation.

Mr. ELSTON. You mentioned something about an increased amount for laterals and distribution system.

Mr. MERITT. Only a small amount will be used for the extension of laterals.

Mr. ELSTON. How much?

Mr. MERITT. Probably not to exceed \$10,000.

Mr. ELSTON. It appears that there are 16,000 acres under constructed works and capable of irrigation and only 1,000 acres being used by the Indians, and it seems to be desired to still further extend this unused area.

Mr. MERITT. My personal judgment is that Congress should not make additional appropriations for construction on this project until the Indians make a larger beneficial use of the lands now under irrigation.

Mr. ELSTON. I would like to have a careful segregation of the exact amount necessary for operation and maintenance to be taken out of this estimate of \$40,000.

Mr. MERITT. Figures furnished by the Reclamation Service show the following:

Examinations and surveys.....	\$2, 000
Permanent improvements.....	10, 000
Operation and maintenance.....	21, 000
Reimbursable operations.....	5, 000
Indirect charges.....	2, 000
Total.....	40, 000

#### IRRIGATION, BLACKFEET RESERVATION.

Mr. ELSTON. The next is a reimbursable item, for continuing construction, maintenance, and operation of the irrigation systems on the Blackfeet Indian Reservation, in Montana.

For continuing construction, maintenance, and operation of the irrigation systems on the Blackfeet Indian Reservation, in Montana, \$125,000 (reimbursable): *Provided*, that not to exceed \$15,000 of applicable appropriations made for the Flathead, Black-



feet, and Fort Peck irrigation projects shall be available for the maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled and horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles for official use upon the aforesaid irrigation project. *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$3,500 may be used for the purchase of horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles, and that not to exceed \$4,000 may be used for the purchase of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles.

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification:

IRRIGATION SYSTEM, BLACKFEET RESERVATION, MONT. (REIMBURSABLE).

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1921:

Amount appropriated.....	\$25,000.00
--------------------------	-------------

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920:

Unexpended balance.....	27,374.07
Amount appropriated.....	50,000.00

	77,374.07
Amount expended.....	65,159.72

Unexpended balance.....	12,214.35
-------------------------	-----------

ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURES.

Salaries, wages, etc.....	\$15,853.33
Traveling expenses.....	534.44
Transportation of supplies.....	1,162.12
Subsistence supplies.....	6,481.11
Dry goods, clothing, etc.....	264.15
Forage.....	4,584.26
Fuel, lubricants, power and light service.....	2,147.27
Equipment and miscellaneous material.....	20,693.60
Stream gauging.....	430.92
Washington, Denver, and field expenses.....	4,906.04
Miscellaneous.....	8,102.48
	65,159.72

Tribe, Blackfeet:

Population.....	2,957
Area of reservation.....	1,493.38 acres.
Irrigable under project.....	107.50 do.
Under constructed works.....	47.60 do.
Actually irrigated.....	11.77 do.
Cultivated by Indians.....	2.00 do.
Cultivated by white lessees.....	9.76 do.
Number of Indians engaged.....	5
Number of whites engaged (lessees).....	21
Construction costs for fiscal year.....	\$33,631.44
Construction costs to June 30, 1920.....	\$1,019,837.0
O. and M. for fiscal year <sup>1</sup> .....	\$30,726.6
O. and M. to June 30, 1920 <sup>1</sup> .....	\$89,786.7
O. and M. charges are not collected from water users. <sup>1</sup>	
Estimated additional cost to complete.....	\$2,330,000.0
Estimated cost per acre when completed.....	\$29.5
Average value of irrigable land per acre.....	\$40.0

Irrigation project started, 1907.

Work done by Reclamation Service.

Average annual precipitation, 12 inches.

Source of water supply, Two Medicine River and several creeks.

Crops produced, alfalfa, wheat, oats, potatoes.

Market for products, local; fair.

Railroad through project.

Operation and maintenance of constructed works require approximately \$30.00 annually. These Indians are exceedingly poor, and, there being no white land

<sup>1</sup> Operation and maintenance charges.

owners under the system. operation and maintenance charges have not been collected from water users. Some of the lands are now under lease, which, after a few years, should at least be in a position to pay the annual operation and maintenance charges. For the past two years appropriations in behalf of this project have been so small as to practically permit of only operation and maintenance of the project so as to avoid deterioration. The Reclamation Service advises that it expects to expend \$89,000 of the appropriation requested on improvements to the canal system alone. Adding this to the estimated expenditures for operation and maintenance leaves less than 10,000 for other improvements.

I might add that this reservation is being completely allotted to all the Indians on that reservation. The commissioner recently visited the Blackfeet Reservation and he endeavored to encourage those Indians to make use of this project and it was his desire that we get a larger appropriation for this next fiscal year so as to construct laterals and get as many Indians as possible working on the irrigable lands. Heretofore the Government has had to expend a large amount of money for gratuity supplies, and it is the desire of the bureau that this be cut down as much as possible. The land will be increased in value by reason of irrigation, and if we can get those Indians to place the land under cultivation it will make a number of them self-supporting.

Mr. ELSTON. The construction work is being done under the supervision of the Reclamation Service?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. ELSTON. What system of cooperation have you by which you are able to make these estimates?

Mr. MERITT. We get our figures from the Reclamation Service.

Mr. ELSTON. And then you put them in the estimates accordingly?

Mr. MERITT. We very frequently cut down the estimates of the Reclamation Service. For example, they wanted about \$1,000,000 for the Flathead project this year, and we cut it down to \$300,000, so as to keep down the totals of our estimates.

Mr. ELSTON. Mr. Reed, have you anything to add to what Mr. Meritt has said with regard to this item of \$125,000 for the Blackfeet irrigation system?

Mr. REED. There is a desperate effort being made now on the part of the Indian Service to increase the acreage under that project. The construction of the project at the beginning was a little peculiar inasmuch as they built the canals to part capacity, and now, when it becomes necessary to increase the acreage, it also becomes necessary to increase the capacity of already constructed canals, and if the hopes of the Indian Service for getting an increased area are realized they will need this amount of money in order to increase the capacity of those canals.

Mr. ELSTON. When you speak of increased capacity for the canals to serve a larger acreage you are speaking of efforts to complete the project whether for the benefit of the Indians themselves or whether for the benefit of those who have located upon it?

Mr. REED. There are no white men on it.

Mr. ELSTON. So far as relates to furnishing proper homes and irrigable farms for the Indians who are on the reservation, you have reached that point and passed it long ago?

Mr. REED. No.



Mr. ELSTON. It says here that under constructed works you have 47,000 acres, and there are actually irrigated and cultivated by the Indians only 2,000 acres.

Mr. REED. But that does not mean that those works have the capacity to irrigate that land. The canals are there in a small form, and it will be necessary to have, in order to reach the land that is already said to be under constructed works, an enlargement of those canals, which were originally built from one-third to half capacity.

Mr. ELSTON. Are the canals sufficiently large now to serve the acreage actually being irrigated?

Mr. REED. The Reclamation Service in their justification, as I remember, said no, they were not; that it would require additional works to serve what is under cultivation and what is already under contract to be placed under cultivation.

Mr. ELSTON. The committee last year went rather extensively into all of these irrigation projects, and I am quite sure we have sufficient data available to check up on this whole matter.

#### IRRIGATION, CROW RESERVATION, MONT.

The next is a tribal fund item for the Crow Reservation, in Montana.

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized to withdraw from the Treasury of the United States the sum of \$200,000 of any tribal funds or deposit to the credit of the Crow Indians in the State of Montana, and to expend the same for improvement, maintenance, and operation of the irrigating systems on the Crow Reservation, Mont., including maintenance assessments payable to the Two Leggings Water Users' Association, and including the proportionate part of the cost of constructing the Bozeman trail ditch on the Crow Reservation, Mont., properly assessable against lands allotted to the Indians irrigable thereunder, said sum, or such part thereof as may be used for the purpose indicated, to be reimbursed to the tribe under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior.

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification:

#### PROCEEDS CROW CEDED LANDS (MISCELLANEOUS) IRRIGATION.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1921:

Amount authorized.....	\$100,000.00
------------------------	--------------

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920:

Amount authorized.....	150,000.00
Amount expended.....	137,010.68

Unexpended balance.....	13,989.32
-------------------------	-----------

#### ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURES.

Salaries, wages, etc.....	\$95,087.88
Traveling expenses.....	132.90
Transportation of supplies.....	1,504.75
Stationery, printing, schoolroom supplies.....	112.50
Forage.....	7,719.00
Fuel, lubricants, power and light service.....	2,795.90
Equipment and miscellaneous material.....	20,765.90
Stream gauging.....	1,394.00
Maintenance assessment.....	3,379.90
Miscellaneous.....	307.00
Outstanding liabilities.....	2,811.00
Total.....	136,010.00

Tribe, Crow, population.....	\$1,719
Area of reservation.....acres.....	1,183,877
Irrigable under project.....do.....	73,686
Under constructed works.....do.....	53,000
Actually irrigated.....do.....	36,720
Cultivated by Indians.....do.....	11,244
Cultivated by white owners.....do.....	5,272
Cultivated by white lessees.....do.....	20,204
Number of Indians engaged.....	280
Number of whites engaged (owners).....	131
Number of whites engaged (lessees).....	37
Construction costs for fiscal year.....	\$54,828.88
Construction costs to June 30, 1920.....	\$1,367,059.14
Operation and maintenance for fiscal year.....	\$130,273.72
Operation and maintenance to June 30, 1920.....	\$682,839.08
Estimated additional cost to complete.....	\$500,000.00

Operation and maintenance charges are collected from white water users.

Estimated cost per acre when completed.....	\$30.00
Average value of irrigable land per acre.....	75.00

Irrigation project started, 1891; work done by force account, Indian labor being principally used. Average annual precipitation, 13 inches; source of water supply, Big Horn River, Pryor and Soap Creeks; crops produced, alfalfa, grain, and sugar beets; market for products, local, good; railroad through project.

The extreme shortage of water reduced the normal flow of the streams available for irrigation purposes on this reservation to such an extent as to necessitate the construction of diversion dams in order to control and divert, at times, the entire flow of the streams, if necessary. The amount requested is needed for continuing construction of a permanent concrete diversion dam across the Big Horn River, estimated to cost \$200,000. Work has begun on this dam under the item authorized in the last Indian appropriation act.

It is desired further to enlarge and extend the present systems on this reservation so as to provide water for additional land, which can be leased as rapidly as the irrigation system is extended to supply water thereto. Funds are desired also to replace wooden structures, as they deteriorate, with permanent concrete works, such as headgates, drops, turnouts, etc.

These Indians are beginning to make good use of the water furnished for irrigation purposes, some 11,244 acres of irrigable land being now cultivated by members of this tribe. Operation and maintenance charges are collected from white water users, but as payment for the irrigation systems on this reservation is being advanced out of tribal funds, efforts have not heretofore been made to collect operation and maintenance charges from individual Indian water users.

On the ceded part of the Crow Reservation a number of Indian allottees are obtaining water through systems constructed for the irrigation of lands in private ownership, such as the Two Leggins Canal and the Bozeman Trail Ditch, and a part of the appropriation requested in behalf of the Crow Indians is desired for use in meeting the proportionate part of the irrigation charges under these systems, properly chargeable against the Indian lands served thereunder.

You will note that we are proposing to appropriate \$200,000 out of the tribal funds and we are not asking for an advance of a reimbursable appropriation from the Government.

Mr. ELSTON. Have any expenditures been made by the Government direct in the nature of reimbursables, or has the whole project been paid out of tribal funds?

Mr. MERITT. The project has been paid for out of tribal funds.

Mr. ELSTON. This is a very successful operation and it will bring great return to the Indians, will it not?

Mr. MERITT. It will; we have leased quite a large acreage of land on this reservation, and by making this extension we can get still further lands under cultivation.

Mr. ELSTON. And it will make still more valuable the holdings of the Indians?



Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir. We consider this a very successful irrigation project and the Indians are beginning to make good use of it.

Mr. ELSTON. I notice that \$100,000 was carried in the last Indian bill under this head and that your estimate last year was \$150,000. Is any part of the \$200,000 you now ask for to cover the acceleration of work that can well be deferred without entailing loss?

Mr. MERITT. We need the entire appropriation, but, of course if Congress should cut the estimate we would necessarily have to confine ourselves to the amount of work that could be done with the appropriation made available by Congress.

#### SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS, LANDS IN BITTER ROOT VALLEY, MONT.

Mr. ELSTON. The next is a gratuity item.

For the purpose of enabling the Secretary of the Interior to settle all unpaid claims against the United States Government to funds derived from sale of patented Indian lands in the Bitter Root Valley, Mont., under the provisions of the act of March 2 1889 (25 Stats. L., p. 871), entitled "An act to provide for the sale of lands patented to certain members of the Flathead Band of Indians in Montana Territory, and for other purposes," \$1,124.67, the same to be immediately available.

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification:

Section 1 of the act of March 2, 1889 (25 Stats., 871), provided for the sale of land patented to certain Indians in the Bitter Root Valley, Montana Territory. Section 3 of said act provided: "That the net proceeds derived from the sale of the land herein authorized shall be placed in the Treasury to the credit of the Indians severally entitled thereto, and the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to pay the same in cash to original allottees and patentees, or the heirs at law of such, or expend the same for their benefit in such manner as he may deem for their best interest."

The sum of \$74,200.18 was received by this department from the Treasury for disbursement to the original allottees and their heirs, in accordance with said act. Of this sum, \$71,831.94 has been paid out, leaving a balance of \$2,368.24 unexpended and now available for payment. There are unsettled obligations in the sum of \$3,493.91 making a deficit of \$1,124.67. This deficit was brought about by making reimbursement to the Government from this fund for various expenses in connection with the sales, which expenses were not made reimbursable by law, and it is necessary that an appropriation be made to cover same. The unsettled obligations consist of one payment in the sum of \$131.41, due Neil Brooks or his heirs on tract No. 1 originally patented to Widow Theresa Brooks; the sum of \$118.50, due the heirs of Charles Qualchinee, this being a forfeited payment made by Edward S. Hathaway on tract No. 9 originally allotted to Charles Qualchinee; also the following sums which have been withheld since the sales were made to cover certain "liens" originally set up in favor of certain individuals for improvements etc., on certain tracts:

Tract No.	Original patentee.	Amount of lien.
2.....	Joseph Colluyer.....	\$3
7.....	Baptiste Mouchelle.....	1
12.....	Stephen James.....	5
18.....	Esuk Red Wolf.....	6
22.....	Westimine James.....	2
27.....	Widow Nine Pipes.....	1
39.....	Baptiste Matt.....	5
40.....	Joseph Matte.....	4
49.....	Shawnee Jake.....	3
Total.....		3,4

As to these "liens," a decision by the Comptroller of the Treasury, dated June 26, 1896, disallowed the claim of Louis Pielie for \$100, claimed to be due him from the proceeds of the sale of land covered by patent No. 7, which claim was approved by this office on June 5, 1896. In his decision the comptroller held that the authority for making any use of the money derived from the sale was under section 3 of the act of March 2, 1889, supra; that the Secretary of the Interior having issued an order on January 16, 1893, directing that the net proceeds be paid in cash, there was no authority for making any other disposition of the money, such as paying the claim of Louis Pielie.

As this decision would apply with equal force to all the other liens mentioned, it is apparent that the money withheld belongs to the original patentees or their heirs. Heirship proceedings have been instituted in each of these cases and the money asked for in this item will be needed to settle these claims as submitted. The \$2,368.24 now available will settle only a portion of said claims.

## NEBRASKA.

## INDIAN SCHOOL, GENOA, NEBR.

Mr. ELSTON. We come now to the Nebraska items.

SEC. 11. For support and education of 400 Indian pupils at the Indian school at Genoa, Nebraska, including pay of superintendent, \$82,000; for general repairs and improvements, \$10,000; for commissary building, \$6,000; in all, \$98,000.

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification for the school at Genoa, Nebr.

## INDIAN SCHOOL, GENOA, NEBR.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1921:	
Amount appropriated.....	\$82,000.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920:	
Amount appropriated.....	82,000.00
Amount expended.....	82,000.00

## ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURES.

Salaries, wages, etc.....	\$27,226.61
Transportation of supplies.....	1,220.94
Stationery, printing, schoolroom supplies.....	277.28
Subsistence supplies.....	20,093.66
Dry goods, clothing, etc.....	13,131.60
Forage.....	2,644.69
Fuel, lubricants, power and light service.....	8,019.81
Medical supplies, etc.....	646.25
Equipment and miscellaneous material.....	5,252.14
Thrashing.....	140.00
Dental service.....	436.25
Seed.....	376.42
Miscellaneous.....	8.25
Outstanding liabilities.....	2,526.10
Total.....	82,000.00

## REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1921:	
Amount appropriated.....	\$10,000.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920:	
Amount appropriated.....	10,000.00
Amount expended.....	10,000.00



## ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURES.

Repair of buildings.....	\$0, 958. 52
Outstanding liabilities.....	41. 48
Total.....	10, 000. 00

## WATER TANK.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, no appropriation.

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920:

Amount appropriated.....	\$5, 400. 00
Amount expended.....	5, 391. 00
Unexpended balance.....	9. 00

## ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURES.

Construction.....	\$5, 391. 48
-------------------	--------------

*Statistical statement for year ending June 30, 1920.*

Value of school plant (real property).....	\$319, 165
Number of buildings.....	44
Number of employees.....	39
Total salaries.....	\$29, 990
Average attendance of pupils.....	311
Average enrollment.....	390
Capacity.....	400
Cost per capita based on enrollment.....	\$191
Cost per capita based on average attendance.....	\$240
Area of school land (acres).....	305
Area of school land (acres cultivated).....	178
Value of agricultural products.....	\$12, 761
Value of other school products.....	\$3, 294
Indian money, proceeds of labor (school earnings) expended.....	\$10, 993
Superintendent's estimate of absolute needs for 1922:	
Support.....	\$92, 000
Repairs and improvements.....	10, 000
New buildings, commissary.....	6, 000
Total.....	108, 000

## Requested in proposed bill for 1922:

Support and education of 400 Indian pupils at the Indian School, and superintendent's salary.....	\$82, 000
Repairs and improvements.....	10, 000
New buildings.....	6, 000
Total.....	98, 000

*Salaries and positions, 1920.*

Superintendent.....	\$2, 000
Clerk.....	1, 000
Assistant clerk.....	780
Do.....	720
Do.....	680
Physician (contract).....	720
Disciplinarian and physical director.....	1, 200
Assistant disciplinarian and band leader.....	840
Principal teacher.....	1, 200
Teacher.....	780
Do.....	750
Do.....	720
Do.....	630
Do.....	630
Do.....	600
Do.....	600

Musical teacher.....	\$600
Matron.....	720
Assistant matron.....	600
Do.....	600
Do.....	540
Do.....	540
Teacher of housekeeping.....	720
Nurse.....	840
Sanitary stress.....	600
Cook.....	600
Assistant cook.....	500
Baker.....	540
Laundress.....	500
Engineer.....	1,000
Assistant engineer.....	720
Ironer.....	900
Carpenter.....	880
Sickman.....	840
Orderer.....	840
Wrightman.....	780
Blacksmith.....	780
Saddle and harness maker.....	780
Boiler.....	720
	<hr/>
	29,990

The item of \$82,000 is for support and education of 400 Indian pupils.

This is one of the oldest schools in the service and is in need of considerable repairs.

A commissary or storehouse, where school supplies can be properly stored, should be provided. At present they are distributed in several different buildings and one small commissary, which arrangement is not satisfactory.

We are asking for a very small increase at this school. The superintendent at this school, Mr. Davis, has been doing splendid work for a number of years.

Mr. ELSTON. What is the attendance there?

Mr. MERITT. We have an average enrollment of 390 and an average attendance of pupils of 311; the capacity is 400. There really should be a larger attendance there.

Mr. ELSTON. Where do the Indians come from who go to this school?

Mr. MERITT. They come from Nebraska and South Dakota, generally.

Mr. ELSTON. Is this school so situated that it might be regarded as permanent?

Mr. MERITT. This is not a permanent school but it can be run to advantage for 6, 8, or 10 years longer. By that time I think the school can be closed, on account of the Government being able to put a large number of the Indian children in the public schools.

Mr. ELSTON. Outside of this commissary building you are maintaining this school on the same appropriation received last year?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. ELSTON. Were you put to a great deal of stress and strain in maintaining the school under the appropriations made in 1920 and 1921?

Mr. MERITT. We were, indeed. It was almost impossible to keep the schools open and we did not furnish adequate food for the children.

Mr. ELSTON. Aside from your estimate of \$6,000 for the commissary building, your estimate of \$92,000 for the requirements of this school could well be cut 10 or 15 per cent by reason of the expected reduction in prices?



Mr. MERITT. We will have to ask Congress before the close of this session for a deficiency appropriation for our Indian schools; it will be impossible to continue the schools throughout the school year with the appropriations allowed by Congress.

Mr. ELSTON. You have already spoken of the depletion of reserve by reason of that condition?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. HASTINGS. That statement is true with reference to all of the Indian schools?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir. I sometimes marvel that these Indian school superintendents can conduct these schools on such a low per capita basis in view of the high costs of supplies.

#### NEVADA.

##### SUPPORT AND CIVILIZATION.

Mr. ELSTON. We now come to the Nevada items.

SEC. 12. For support and civilization of Indians in Nevada, including pay of employees, \$18,500.

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification for the support of Indians in Nevada.

##### *Support of Indians in Nevada.*

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1921:

Amount appropriated.....	\$18,500.
--------------------------	-----------

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920:

Amount appropriated.....	18,500.
Amount expended.....	18,073.

Unexpended balance.....	426.
-------------------------	------

##### Analysis of expenditures:

Salaries, wages, etc.....	8,786.
Traveling expenses.....	424.
Transportation of supplies.....	455.
Telegraph and telephone service.....	42.
Stationery, printing, schoolroom supplies.....	6.
Subsistence supplies.....	2,504.
Dry goods, clothing, etc.....	109.
Forage.....	186.
Fuel, lubricants, power and light service.....	932.
Medical supplies, etc.....	692.
Live stock.....	355.
Equipment and miscellaneous material.....	1,486.
Miscellaneous.....	576.
Outstanding liabilities.....	1,513.

18,073.

The amount requested is the same as appropriated for the fiscal year 1920 and is necessary for the payment of salaries of employees of the several agencies, the purchase and transportation of subsistence, forage, fuel, and illuminants, medical supplies, farming and miscellaneous equipment, traveling expenses, and incidental expenses arising in the conduct of the several agencies and the special agent's headquarters at Reno.

The Indian population of Nevada is approximately 6,000, exclusive of scattered tribes, etc., which it has been impracticable to enumerate. The enumerated population comes under the jurisdiction of the following: Carson, Fallon, Fort McDermitt, Moapa River, Nevada, Reno, Walker River, and Western Shoshone.

The Nevada Indians have no tribal moneys of any consequence, hence this appropriation is largely relied upon for the administration of their affairs, and the full amount asked for will be required for the proper conduct of the Nevada agencies.

The Indians in Nevada are exceedingly poor; a large number of them were roaming from one place to another until recent years, but they have now been able, through our administrative force, to procure lands for them and start them industrially; we hope that within a few years we will have a large number of these Indians in Nevada self-supporting.

## INDIAN SCHOOL, CARSON CITY, NEV.

Mr. ELSTON. The next item is for the Indian school at Carson City.

For support and education of 400 Indian pupils at the Indian school at Carson City, Nev., including pay of superintendent, \$82,000; for general repairs and improvements, \$5,000; for dining room and kitchen, \$24,000; for improvement of domestic water supply and irrigation system, \$5,000; in all, \$126,000.

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification:

## INDIAN SCHOOL, CARSON CITY, NEV.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1921:	
Amount appropriated.....	\$82,000.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920:	
Amount appropriated.....	75,750.00
Amount expended.....	75,750.00
<hr/>	
Analysis of expenditures:	
Salaries, wages, etc.....	22,074.07
Traveling expenses.....	283.97
Transportation of supplies.....	26.45
Telegraph and telephone service.....	21.14
Stationery, printing, schoolroom supplies.....	1,153.51
Subsistence supplies.....	19,038.44
Dry goods, clothing, etc.....	12,443.11
Forage.....	1,929.66
Fuel, lubricants, power and light service.....	4,073.00
Medical supplies, etc.....	129.12
Live stock.....	90.00
Equipment and miscellaneous material.....	7,655.71
Seed.....	642.75
Film rent.....	141.36
Miscellaneous.....	131.20
Outstanding liabilities.....	5,906.51
	<hr/>
	75,750.00
	<hr/>

*Repairs and improvements.*

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1921:	
Amount appropriated.....	\$12,000.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920:	
Amount appropriated.....	10,000.00
Amount expended.....	10,000.00
<hr/>	
Analysis of expenditures:	
Repair of buildings.....	9,960.00
Outstanding liabilities.....	40.00
	<hr/>
	10,000.00
	<hr/>



*Irrigation system.*

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1921:

Amount appropriated—No appropriation.

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920:

Amount appropriated..... \$5,000.

Amount expended..... 4,997.

Unexpended balance..... 2.

Analysis of expenditures:

Wages, etc..... 2,378.

Equipment and miscellaneous material..... 1,540.

Outstanding liabilities..... 1,078.

4,997.

*Sewerage system.*

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1921:

Amount appropriated—No appropriation.

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920:

Amount appropriated..... \$8,000.

Amount expended..... 8,000.

Analysis of expenditures:

Wages..... 4,756.

Traveling expenses..... 123.

Transportation of supplies..... 5.

Equipment and miscellaneous material..... 2,808.

Outstanding liabilities..... 306.

8,000.

*Statistical statement for year ending June 30, 1920.*

Value of school plant (real property)..... \$231.

Number of buildings.....

Number of employees.....

Total salaries..... \$24.

Average attendance of pupils.....

Average enrollment.....

Capacity.....

Cost per capita based on enrollment.....

Cost per capita based on average attendance.....

Area of school land (acres).....

Area of school land (acres cultivated).....

Value of agricultural products..... \$6.

Value of other school products..... \$2.

Indian money, proceeds of labor (school earnings) expended..... \$1.

Superintendent's estimate of absolute needs for 1922:

Support..... \$102.

Repairs and improvements..... 15.

New buildings..... 35.

Improvement of water and irrigation system..... 5.

Total..... 157.

Requested in proposed bill for 1922:

Support and education of 400 Indian pupils at the Indian school, and superintendent's salary..... 82.

Repairs and improvements..... 15.

New buildings, dining room and kitchen..... 24.

Improvement of domestic water supply and irrigation system..... 5.

Total..... 126.

*Positions and salaries, 1920.*

Superintendent.....	\$2, 250	Nurse.....	\$840
Clerk.....	1, 200	Seamstress.....	540
Assistant clerk.....	900	Laundress.....	500
Do.....	600	Baker.....	500
Disciplinarian.....	900	Cook.....	600
Assistant disciplinarian.....	720	Farmer.....	1, 000
Principal.....	1, 200	Engineer.....	1, 000
Kindergartner.....	750	Carpenter.....	800
Do.....	720	Shoe and harness maker.....	660
Teacher.....	780	Laborer.....	600
Do.....	720	Do.....	600
Do.....	600	Do.....	600
Do.....	600	Assistant.....	300
Matron.....	720	Do.....	300
Assistant matron.....	500	Do.....	300
Do.....	500	Do.....	300
Do.....	480		
Teacher of housekeeping.....	720		24, 300

The sum of \$82,000 for support of the Carson Indian School, Nev., will provide for 100 Indian children in addition to the superintendent's salary.

The sum of \$15,000 is requested for repairs and improvements. This is needed for repairs to the employees' building, which was a dormitory for small boys and girls and is being remodeled into employees' quarters. New sidewalks and sheds for farm machinery and implements, an addition to the present warehouse, painting, new floors and roofs for various buildings, and repairs to the waterworks, sewer systems, etc., are needed.

Twenty-four thousand dollars is requested for a dining room and kitchen. The present quarters of the dining room and kitchen is an annex to the main building at the school. This building can be made into quarters for employees, guest room, etc., but the dining room and kitchen part are unsuitable for the purpose. The rooms are low, dark, and crowded, and since the attendance at the school in the last year or two has been increased by 100 pupils, a dining room and kitchen are an imperative need.

The water for domestic purposes for the school is piped from a mountain stream. It is ample, but in the spring and at other times during the year when it rains the water is muddy. The water in this condition is disagreeable to taste and is dangerous to health. A filtering and settling basin with a reservoir is needed. A reservoir for storing irrigation water was recently excavated at this school, but there were not sufficient funds for completing same. It is estimated \$5,000 will provide for these improvements.

Mr. MERITT. I might add that this is an excellent school and is being conducted along economical lines; the superintendent of the school, Mr. Snyder, is a very able superintendent, with large experience, and is not only a good superintendent but a man of the highest character.

Mr. ELSTON. You speak of an addition of 100 pupils to this school recently; how did that come about?

Mr. MERITT. By reason of the appropriation authorizing new contracts.

Mr. ELSTON. Then there has been great need of additional facilities there?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; we have not the facilities available to take care of all the children of school age in Nevada, of which there is a very large number.

Mr. ELSTON. What will be the life of this school, based on conditions as they exist at the present time?

Mr. MERITT. This school will be continued for 20 to 25 years. As I stated before, Nevada has few schools and a large number of children of school age to take care of.



Mr. ELSTON. Was this estimate of \$24,000 based on figures compiled according to the schedule of prices obtaining at that time?

Mr. MERITT. The superintendent estimated for \$35,000 and in making up the estimates for the appropriation we cut it down to \$24,000.

Mr. ELSTON. Have you personally seen the old dining room and kitchen?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. ELSTON. How would you describe it?

Mr. MERITT. The present dining room and kitchen are wholly inadequate for the needs of the school at this time; the building is old and they have no facilities for taking proper care of the pupils.

Mr. ELSTON. Do you mean that the dining room has not the seating capacity that is necessary?

Mr. MERITT. It has not the seating capacity and is unsuitable for a school of that size. Most large schools have separate buildings for their dining room and kitchen and that is what we should have at this school.

Mr. ELSTON. Have you ever asked for this item before?

Mr. MERITT. We asked for it in our estimates last year but on account of war conditions Congress eliminated practically all new construction.

#### IRRIGATION, PYRAMID LAKE RESERVATION, NEV.

Mr. ELSTON. The next item is for the maintenance of the irrigation system at Pyramid Lake.

For improvements, operation, and maintenance of the irrigation system on the Pyramid Lake Reservation, Nev., \$5,000, reimbursable from any funds of the Indians of this reservation now or hereafter available.

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification:

*Maintenance and operation irrigation system, Pyramid Lake Reservation, Nev. (Reimbursable.)*

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1921:

Amount appropriated.....	\$3,000.00
--------------------------	------------

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920:

Amount appropriated.....	5,400.00
--------------------------	----------

Amount expended.....	4,814.1
----------------------	---------

Unexpended balance.....	585.8
-------------------------	-------

Analysis of expenditures:

Salaries, wages, etc.....	3,713.7
---------------------------	---------

Traveling expenses.....	132.5
-------------------------	-------

Fuel, lubricants, power and light service.....	73.6
--	------

Equipment and miscellaneous material.....	867.0
---	-------

Miscellaneous.....	27.0
--------------------	------

Total.....	4,814.1
------------	---------

Tribe, Piute; population.....	54
-------------------------------	----

Area of reservation.....	322.00
--------------------------	--------

Irrigable under project.....	3,13
------------------------------	------

Under constructed works.....	1,90
------------------------------	------

Actually irrigated.....	40
-------------------------	----

Cultivated by Indians.....	40
----------------------------	----

Number of Indians engaged.....	50
Construction costs for fiscal year.....	\$4,076.38
Construction costs to June 30, 1920.....	\$124,787.76
Operation and maintenance charges <sup>1</sup> for fiscal year.....	\$4,229.10
Operation and maintenance charges <sup>1</sup> to June 30, 1920.....	\$16,151.42
Estimated additional cost to complete.....	\$12,000.00
Estimated cost per acre when completed.....	\$50.00
Average value of irrigable land per acre.....	\$150.00

Irrigation project started, 1898.

Work done by force account, Indian labor being principally used.

Average annual precipitation, 6 inches.

Source of water supply, Truckee River.

Crops produced, alfalfa and grain.

Market for products, local.

Railroad through project.

The sum requested is desired solely to meet operation and maintenance expenses of this system, no additional construction being contemplated other than a few minor replacements of structures as the necessity therefor arises.

Mr. ELSTON. How does it come that the operation and maintenance for 1921 were only \$3,500, and it is now estimated to be \$5,000, although nothing has been done in the way of construction between that time and this?

Mr. MERITT. I called attention to that and was informed that they need this additional money to take care of additional costs; also for the improvement and maintenance of the project. I might add that we are not at all satisfied with the showing we make on that project. In an arid country like Nevada every acre of irrigable land should be under cultivation. We have had up with the superintendent the matter of getting this land under cultivation and are trying to make lease contracts. It seems to be a difficult matter to get the Indians started industrially. In the first place, they have no equipment and it requires considerable labor to get this land cleared and ready for cultivation. I would like to have Mr. Reed tell you about the necessity for this appropriation.

Mr. REED. The necessity for the increase is that we ran so close last year that some of the ordinary maintenance affairs were not attended to and will have to be looked after this year in order not only to keep the plant in good shape but to keep things going. You will note that we have many Indians who do not farm their allotments and it is largely a matter of inducing them to do so.

Mr. ELSTON. The total of the expenditure of the funds does not seem to call for any overhead except wages. Are the superintendents maintained from some other center?

Mr. REED. Yes, sir; all that we use there is Indian labor and we have a general superintendent from another quarter. It is not large enough to really require a superintendent for that one little project.

Mr. HASTINGS. Do these Indians speak English?

Mr. REED. Most of them do.

Mr. HASTINGS. These are the tribes which patronize the schools which we have just had up?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. REED. They are adjacent to white people there and a large part of their subsistence is gained by fishing and they continually come in contact with the whites and a great many of them speak English.

<sup>1</sup> Operation and maintenance charges are not collected from water users.



Mr. ELSTON. I presume there is some kind of a diversion dam on the Truckee for throwing the water on this land?

Mr. REED. Yes, sir.

Mr. ELSTON. What do you spend this money on?

Mr. REED. On the necessary repairs to the project. Before an irrigation is begun you have to go over your entire system and bring your sections of ditch back to normal. Then there are the little floods, which are frequently torrential and take out pieces of ditch and these have to be replaced and there is a part of the system that is a pipe line, carrying it over a bridge and that has to have pretty constant care and attention. Also there is a ditch rider who is employed to distribute the water, after taking from the river, to each individual. If he was not there the man at the head would get it all and the man farther down would not get any.

Mr. ELSTON. How about the possibilities for reimbursement of this expense?

Mr. REED. If that land is farmed even fairly well it will make good returns as they will be able to make good crops.

Mr. ELSTON. How would you go about organizing that situation so as to bring back a return for the operation and maintenance of your estimated amount of \$5,000 per year? That is a very small sum to ask a large body of land to return?

Mr. REED. The first thing would be to get the land cultivated and crops raised and when that is done it should be no trouble at all for this land to repay what is charged to it, but at the present time to farming there is not on that kind of a commercial basis. The Indians have small patches; they raise garden stuff and a little forage for their ponies and seem to be content with that.

Mr. ELSTON. If that seems to be their settled policy, why does not the bureau adopt at once the policy of making use of their surplus lands by sale or lease, thereby acquiring a fund for the Indians from the payments and rentals?

Mr. REED. I understand that that is the policy now.

Mr. MERITT. We are in correspondence now trying to get that land under lease and have from time to time leased large tracts of land. We are endeavoring to get all of this irrigable land under cultivation; if not by the Indians themselves, then by leasing it to some one who will cultivate it.

Mr. ELSTON. That effort should be made in a case like this where it would take very little to put the land in shape for cultivation. I do not believe the policy of spending millions to accomplish the object is justified, but where it would require very little to bring the land to a revenue basis for the Indians, I think you ought to do.

#### IRRIGATION, MOAPA RIVER, NEV.

The next item is the Moapa River Reservation.

For improvement, operation, and maintenance of the irrigation system on the Moapa River Reservation, Nev., \$3,500, reimbursable from any funds of the Indians of this reservation now or hereafter available.

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification:

*Irrigation, Moapa River, Nev.*

Tribe, Paiute: population.....	123
Area of reservation..... acres..	1, 128
Irrigable under project..... do....	625
Under constructed works..... do....	600
Actually irrigated..... do.....	351
Cultivated by Indians..... do.....	351
Number of Indians engaged.....	43
Construction costs to June 30, 1920.....	\$11, 286. 94
Operation and maintenance charges : <sup>1</sup>	
For fiscal year.....	\$815. 73
To June 30, 1920.....	\$2, 127. 16
Estimated cost per acre when completed.....	\$25
Average value of irrigable land per acre.....	\$125

Irrigation practiced by the Indians since the early days, as far back as 1864; first aid by the Indian Service in 1908.

Work done by force account. Indian labor being principally used.

Average annual precipitation, 5 inches.

Source of water supply, Moapa, or Muddy River.

Crops produced: Hay, grain, cantaloupes, and garden truck.

Market for products: Local; good.

Distance from railroad: One and one-half miles.

The irrigable lands of the Moapa River Reservation, aggregating less than 700 acres, have been allotted in severalty to the Indians who have practiced irrigation in this locality since the late sixties. The original crude system has been practically reconstructed by installing new ditches with concrete structures at an aggregate cost approximating \$12,000. White water users below the reservation have complained against the use and alleged waste of water by the Indians. The Moapa, or Muddy River, which traverses the reservation, is the source of water supply and is heavily charged with lime, which is gradually being deposited in the channel of the stream until the elevation of the river bed at points is above the adjacent irrigable land on the Reservation.

During the flood stages of the river the lands of the Indians are overflowed for short periods and much water is thus lost by seepage and evaporation, which would otherwise be available for use on the white lands below. While the distributing system has been completed and is in very good condition, the appropriation asked for is desired for operation and maintenance purposes and to cooperate with the white landowners below in bearing the expense of deepening the channel of the river by removing the lime deposits and other obstructions therefrom so as to prevent periodical inundation of the Indian lands and loss of water to the white landowners below from seepage and evaporation occasioned by the overflowing of the Indian lands.

Mr. ELSTON. How much do the white landowners expect to contribute?

Mr. MERITT. They will contribute their proportionate share. We have been in correspondence with the local authorities in regard to this engineering proposition and they seem to be willing to cooperate with us in this work.

Mr. ELSTON. Do you intend to do anything until you have an agreement by which the money will be advanced by the white owners to pay for their share of this project?

Mr. MERITT. We intend to require an agreement before any of this work is undertaken.

Mr. ELSTON. Up to this emergency the Indians on that tract of land have been taking care of their own maintenance and operation, have they not?

Mr. REED. Except work they were not able to do—that is, work which was beyond them. They were to do the ditching and cleaning, but we have had to do all the work that required any kind of skilled labor or in fact any work out of the ordinary maintenance and opera-

<sup>1</sup> Operation and maintenance charges are not collected from water users.



tion. Anything that is not beyond them they have been taking care of.

Mr. ELSTON. Is there a general fund applicable for emergencies?

Mr. REED. We had a little left over that was applicable.

Mr. ELSTON. Has a careful estimate been made so that you can advise of the amount the Indians should bear?

Mr. REED. We have made that with the State engineer of Nevada and according to the figures they have it is going to run very high. We can not say to-day what our proportion will be, but we will have to have the funds before we can enter into any contract with them for this project.

Mr. ELSTON. What do you think will be the total amount necessary to do this cleaning up of the land?

Mr. REED. \$25,000 to \$50,000.

Mr. ELSTON. And the Indians' proportion will be how much?

Mr. REED. \$2,500 to \$3,500. This condition has been going on for years; we have saturated lands on the reservation now that should be taken care of, but which we are unable to do under present conditions.

Mr. ELSTON. Is it not possible to get this money out of the Indian who are occupying this land?

Mr. REED. No, sir; they have no money, and while they have the reputation of raising considerable cattle they are small holders and do not get much more than a living. If they could get a good living and maintain the system ordinarily, they would be doing very well.

Mr. ELSTON. When do you expect this work of deepening the river to commence?

Mr. REED. The State engineers stated that they wanted to do this winter; said they were suffering for want of water below and we are suffering from it above, that is, we are suffering from too much of it when it rains. The State engineer is anxious to preserve the water which spills over on us and which we do not want.

#### RECLAMATION CHARGES, TRUCKEE-CARSON PROJECT.

Mr. ELSTON. The next item is for reclamation and maintenance charges on the Paiute lands.

For reclamation and maintenance charges on lands allotted to Paiute Indians within the Truckee-Carson project, Nevada, \$10,000, reimbursable from any funds of the Indians now or hereafter available.

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification:

Tribe, Paiute; population .....	4
Area of reservation.....	5,4
Irrigable under project.....	5,4
Under constructed works.....	4,9
Actually irrigated.....	1,4
Cultivated by Indians.....	1,4
Number of Indians engaged.....	
Construction costs to June 30, 1920.....	\$97,848.
Operation and maintenance charges <sup>1</sup> for fiscal year .....	\$10,831.
Operation and maintenance charges <sup>1</sup> to June 30, 1920 .....	\$37,535.
Estimated additional cost to complete.....	\$20,0
Estimated cost per acre when completed.....	\$
Average value of irrigable land per acre.....	\$1

<sup>1</sup> Operation and maintenance charges are not collected from water users.

Work done by Reclamation Service.

Average annual precipitation, 4 inches.

Source of water supply, Carson River.

Crops produced, alfalfa, grain, potatoes.

Market for products, general

Distance from railroad, 8 miles.

In 1907 some 4,640 acres in the Truckee-Carson irrigation project, Nevada, now known as the Newlands project, were set aside for allotment purposes to the Paiute Indians and water rights in behalf of the lands allotted to the Indians have heretofore been acquired from the Reclamation Service, payment therefor being made at the rate of \$24 per acre. The annual operation and maintenance charges against the Indian lands are being paid out of appropriations made by Congress, as these Indians are very poor. It is desired also to acquire water rights from the Reclamation Service for an additional area approximating 840 acres for allotment purposes to these Indians, the area of each allotment being limited to 10 acres of irrigable land.

I invite your attention to the fact that this project has heretofore been supported out of the general irrigation appropriation for small irrigation projects. However, the irrigation section thought that we should have a separate appropriation for this for this year. Mr. Reed can make any further explanation that you may desire.

Mr. ELSTON. When all of this land is brought under irrigation will it be more than is necessary to supply the needs of the Indians under the allotments?

Mr. REED. Not if they all work their allotments.

Mr. ELSTON. There is a charge against this 5,000 acres in the way of moneys advanced by the Government; has that already been advanced by the United States Treasury?

Mr. REED. No, sir.

Mr. ELSTON. There are no charges from the Reclamation Service against it?

Mr. REED. There has been a good deal of money paid out which comes from the general funds, Indian reservation irrigation, and that kind four or five years ago was not restricted to the different projects. We paid this amount of that last year. We were pretty hard put to find funds to meet this payment as we were restricted by law, but we finally paid them, but can not do it again.

Mr. ELSTON. What does this \$10,000 annual payment represent in the way of service to this land?

Mr. REED. That is the annual payment to the Reclamation Service under their long-term payments for irrigation; we are simply part of their system and have to meet these annual payments.

Mr. ELSTON. And this \$10,000 does not go in any way toward leveling the land?

Mr. REED. It is simply for construction.

Mr. ELSTON. Of the general scheme but applicable to expenses of that nature.

Mr. REED. Yes, sir; we simply come in as a settler comes in and take this land and they bill us the same as they do all the settlers.

Mr. ELSTON. What are your plans in regard to getting all of that land into use so that you can get the money back which is spent and which you designate as a reimbursement?

Mr. REED. It is contemplated that it be used but the Indians are not able at the present time to irrigate this and it is contemplated to lease all this tract not used by the Indians and get funds back in that way for this reimbursement.



TUESDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1920.

Mr. ELSTON. Representative Evans, of Nevada, is here, and he desires to make a statement to the subcommittee.

**STATEMENT OF HON. CHARLES R. EVANS, A REPRESENTATIVE  
IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF NEVADA.**

Mr. EVANS. It is very kind of you to indulge me for a few moments. I come without preparation, but I want to say that I spent two days last summer at the Indian school in Nevada. They are doing a most meritorious work for those unfortunate people, and the thought which struck me is that while we are doing so much in the way of charity for foreign peoples we might be doing more for these unfortunate people. Here is a brave people. The Indians in my State entered into an agreement with the United States, which they have sacredly kept; they simply come to your doorstep and starve; they will not starve. They work whenever they get a chance, and the Government is doing a great work in that Indian school. But they need more money so that they can increase their attendance. This additional appropriation would increase their attendance, perhaps, at least 40 per cent, and they also need more kitchen and dining-room facilities, so that they can take care of a larger attendance.

Mr. ELSTON. You say you made a personal visit to this school?

Mr. EVANS. Yes. While I am retiring from service after this session, it would be a most meritorious thing to follow the request of Mr. Snyder. He is a most able man and is taking a personal interest in the Indians.

Mr. ELSTON. You think there is no question about the necessity for these additional facilities?

Mr. EVANS. There is absolutely no question about the necessity for them.

Mr. ELSTON. It is a pretty big country out there.

Mr. EVANS. Yes; and the Indians are scattered over a great large State. They would like to go there to school, but they have not the facilities. I spoke to Mr. Snyder about it and we tried to get an additional appropriation of \$26,000; then we tried for \$20,000, and the \$20,000 was for a dining room and the \$6,000 for an office, but we would be willing to relinquish the idea of more office facilities and merely have the dining room, because that would permit them to increase their attendance. It strikes me that if there was an additional appropriation of, say, 15 per cent it would increase their attendance at least 40 per cent. It seems to me to be a good business proposition to do that if you are in a position to consider it.

Mr. MERITT. You may be interested to know that we have estimated \$24,000 for a dining room and kitchen at the Carson School.

Mr. EVANS. I think that will cover it.

Mr. MERITT. I agree with you that there is no urgent necessity for the office building. I was there myself two years ago, and notwithstanding the estimate of the superintendent we omitted that from our estimates.

Mr. HASTINGS. Have you a letter from the superintendent covering this point?

Mr. EVANS. Yes. I will write you a letter and inclose his letter to me.

Mr. ELSTON. You might do that, and then the letter, together with your statement, will appear in the record, and the letter and your statement will supplement what Mr. Meritt has stated along the same line.

Mr. EVANS. I am particularly grateful for the confidence you extended to my statement, and I thank you.

Mr. HASTINGS. We are very glad to have heard you.

## NEW MEXICO.

## SUPPORT AND CIVILIZATION.

Mr. ELSTON. We come now to the New Mexico items.

SEC. 13. For support and civilization of Indians in New Mexico, including pay of employees, \$140,000: *Provided*, That in addition to the foregoing amount, not exceeding \$10,000 of the appropriation made for the support of Indians in Arizona for the fiscal year 1921 may be used in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior for the support of Indians in New Mexico during said fiscal year 1921.

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification:

*Support of Indians in Arizona and New Mexico.*

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, amount appropriated:

Arizona	\$200,000.00
New Mexico	130,000.00

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920:

Amount appropriated	330,000.00
Amount expended	330,000.00

Analysis of expenditures:

Salaries, wages, etc	163,818.21
Traveling expenses	8,776.54
Transportation of supplies	16,867.72
Telegraph and telephone service	757.57
Stationery, printing, schoolroom supplies	319.93
Subsistence supplies	23,068.10
Dry goods, clothing, etc	2,145.27
Forage	8,056.05
Fuel, lubricants, power and light service	13,135.34
Medical supplies, etc	7,011.56
Live stock	4,213.00
Equipment and miscellaneous material	46,454.50
Care of indigent Indians	2,225.73
Medical and hospital expense	1,437.80
Seed and trees	2,214.31
Miscellaneous	1,667.70
Outstanding liabilities	27,830.67
<b>Total</b>	<b>330,000.00</b>

*Support of Indians in Arizona and New Mexico.*

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, amount appropriated

\$130,000.00

Analysis of expenditures:

Salaries, wages, etc	62,119.27
Traveling expenses	3,999.68
Transportation of supplies	4,177.80
Telegraph and telephone service	438.93
Stationery, printing	247.61
Subsistence supplies	16,118.10



## Analysis of expenditures—Continued.

Drygoods, clothing, etc-----	\$820.6
Forage-----	2,848.4
Fuel, lubricants, power and light service-----	5,239.9
Medical supplies, etc-----	3,842.9
Live stock-----	3,088.0
Equipment and miscellaneous material-----	20,980.4
Sheep dip-----	252.6
Seed-----	1,828.
Miscellaneous-----	621.4
Outstanding liabilities-----	12,726.8
	<hr/> 139,350.9

Prior to the fiscal year 1921 a combined appropriation had been made each year for the support of Indians in Arizona and New Mexico, the amount of \$330,000 having been allowed. An arbitrary division of this appropriation was made for 1921, definite sums of \$200,000 and \$130,000 having been set aside for use in Arizona and New Mexico, respectively. This division has been found to be not equitable in the case of New Mexico, as the amount of \$130,000 is not sufficient to support the necessary activities in that section. The amount of \$10,000 in addition to the hereinbefore said \$130,000, totaling \$140,000, would render the appropriation adequate for New Mexico, at the same time causing a more equitable distribution by allowing \$190,000 for the Arizona allotment instead of \$200,000, as in the fiscal year 1921.

The Indians benefiting under this appropriation are scattered over a large territory, either living on reservations established for their use and occupancy or on the public domain. Stock raising is the principal industry of the Indians of the State, although a good number are engaged in agriculture where it is found that their land is adapted to the purpose. Efforts are being made to advance the Indians in the industries in which they are engaged.

The entire amount of the appropriation requested will be required for the support and civilization of the Indians of New Mexico during the fiscal year 1922.

For the reasons given above, the proviso to allow \$10,000 to be abstracted from the support fund for Arizona for the fiscal year 1921 and to be used at the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior for the support of the Indians in New Mexico for the remainder of the fiscal year 1921 is herein inserted.

We have in New Mexico about 21,530 Indians and in Arizona about 40,000.

Mr. HASTINGS. How many in New Mexico?

Mr. MERITT. 21,530 in New Mexico and 40,000 in Arizona.

Mr. ELSTON. This estimate of \$140,000 represents about the amount that has heretofore been appropriated to New Mexico out of the appropriation you mention?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. ELSTON. This appropriation for next year does not represent any increase for New Mexico under this item?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir.

Mr. HASTINGS. Mr. Meritt, are the Indians in New Mexico under separate agency from the Indians in Arizona?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; but in the Navajo country, the superintendent of the San Juan and Navajo Reservations has jurisdiction over the Indians of both States.

Mr. HASTINGS. Is that in New Mexico or in Arizona?

Mr. MERITT. In both States.

Mr. HASTINGS. I mean the agency?

Mr. MERITT. San Juan in New Mexico and Navajo in Arizona.

Mr. HASTINGS. And they cost about the same?

Mr. MERITT. About the same; of course we have a large number of other reservations both in Arizona and New Mexico where there are separate superintendents.

## INDIAN SCHOOL, ALBUQUERQUE, N. MEX.

Mr. ELSTON. The next item is an estimate for the Indian school at Albuquerque, N. Mex.

For support and education of five hundred Indian pupils at the Indian school at Albuquerque, New Mexico, and for pay of superintendent, \$102,400; for general repairs and improvements, \$12,000; for enlarging and improving sewer system, \$1,000, to be immediately available, and the amount of \$7,000 heretofore appropriated for this purpose shall be available until expended; for girls' dormitory, \$10,000; in all, \$162,400.

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification:

*Indian School, Albuquerque, N. Mex.*

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, amount appropriated	\$98,250.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920:	
Amount appropriated	92,250.00
Amount expended	92,250.00

## Analysis of expenditures:

Salaries, wages, etc	29,668.21
Transportation of supplies	34.32
Telegraph and telephone service	73.77
Stationery, printing, schoolroom supplies	975.36
Subsistence supplies	25,130.41
Dry goods, clothing, etc	15,534.51
Forage	5,026.27
Fuel, lubricants, power and light service	6,569.30
Medical supplies, etc	412.72
Equipment and miscellaneous material	8,324.61
Seed	173.03
Miscellaneous	173.30
Outstanding liabilities	154.19
	92,250.00

## Repairs and improvements:

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, amount appropriated	10,000.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920:	
Amount appropriated	10,000.00
Amount expended	9,894.73
Unexpended balance	105.27

## Analysis of expenditures—

Repair of building	9,646.39
Outstanding liabilities	248.34
	9,894.73

## Statistical statement for year ending June 30, 1920:

Value of school plant (real property)	\$327,677
Number of buildings	43
Number of employees	42
Total salaries	\$30,950
Average attendance of pupils	456
Average enrollment	490
Capacity	474
Cost per capita based on enrollment	\$177
Cost per capita based on average attendance	\$191
Area of school land (acres)	132
Area of school land (acres cultivated)	87
Value of agricultural products	\$21,014
Value of other school products	\$5,628
Indian money, proceeds of labor (school earnings) expended	\$686



Statistical statement for year ending June 30, 1920—Continued.

## Superintendent's estimate of absolute needs for 1922—

Support .....	\$110,400
Repairs and improvements .....	12,000
New buildings .....	80,000
Construction of sewer .....	8,000
Central heating plant .....	30,000
Equipment for kitchen, dining room, laundry, etc .....	3,000
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>243,400</b>

## Requested in proposed bill for 1922—

Support and education of 500 Indian pupils at the Indian school, and superintendent's salary .....	102,400
Repairs and improvements .....	12,000
Enlarging and improving sewer system .....	8,000
Girls dormitory .....	40,000
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>162,400</b>

## Positions and salaries, 1920—

Superintendent .....	2,400
Clerk .....	1,200
Assistant clerk .....	900
Do .....	720
Physician .....	1,600
Disciplinarian and physical director .....	1,000
Principal .....	1,300
Teacher .....	840
Do .....	750
Do .....	600
Do .....	600
Do .....	600
Do .....	630
Kindergartner .....	810
Music teacher .....	720
Domestic science teacher .....	660
Matron .....	720
Assistant matron .....	600
Do .....	600
Do .....	540
Nurse .....	840
Seamstress .....	600
Assistant seamstress .....	480
Laundress .....	600
Tailor .....	720
Baker .....	540
Cook .....	660
Assistant cook .....	480
Farmer .....	840
Carpenter .....	1,000
Teacher of agriculture and dairyman .....	1,000
Engineer .....	900
Blacksmith and wheelwright .....	840
Gardener .....	840
Shoe and harness maker .....	600
Assistant disciplinarian .....	300
Assistant .....	180
Do .....	180
Do .....	180
Do .....	180
Laborer .....	720
Do .....	480
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>30,950</b>

The amount requested for support and education of 500 pupils, including pay superintendent, is \$102,400. This is computed on a basis of \$200 per capita. The appropriations of \$10,000 for repairs and improvements during the fiscal years 1920 and 1921 have not been sufficient to properly keep up the plant. Any repairs and improvements necessary to prevent deterioration have been omitted for lack of funds. There are 10 low-pressure heating plants and 2 high-pressure plants and an electric pumping system which require constant repairs. A large expenditure will have to be made to keep these plants going until such time as a central heating plant is installed. Most of the repair work is done by school mechanics and pupil details, otherwise the plant would have suffered more than it has.

The present sewer was constructed in 1900 at a cost of \$11,000. The distance from the school to the city is about 2 miles, and the fall of 4 feet 10 inches is sufficient. A few years ago the city installed a new and larger system of sewers and placed them at a greater depth. The sewer lines from the school buildings to the main sewer are barely underground and some are above ground. The manholes are very shallow. During the last year the sewer has given a great deal of trouble, and the city authorities have threatened to declare it a nuisance and ask to have it disconnected from the city system. The current Indian appropriation act provides \$7,000 for sewer system, but this was found insufficient to complete same and therefore the work was not begun.

Construction of a new girls' dormitory with a capacity of 200 pupils will increase the capacity of the school to 600 pupils. This school is centrally located near the Navajo, Hopi, Zuni, and Mescalero Apache Tribes, and most of the Pueblo Indians of New Mexico. It is much more economical to increase the capacity of an existing school than to construct an entire new plant. The dining room and kitchen, bakery, shop building, etc., are adequate for the contemplated increase of capacity. A slight remodeling and small addition to the school building may be necessary.

I might add that this is one of our best-conducted Indian schools. Supt. Perry has proven himself to be a fine superintendent and capable of handling the school on a businesslike basis.

Mr. HASTINGS. I want to say on behalf of the Indian Committee that it heartily indorses that view of Mr. Perry.

Mr. ELSTON. You estimate that by the expenditure of \$40,000 for girls' dormitory you will be able to accommodate 100 more pupils?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. ELSTON. You will increase the capacity of this school from 500 to 600?

Mr. MERITT. During the present year we propose to increase from 500 to 550, and when we get the dormitory we will increase the capacity still further.

Mr. ELSTON. Do you expect to build this dormitory by student labor?

Mr. MERITT. We will make use of student labor as much as possible.

Mr. ELSTON. Have you had your estimates prepared on the basis of student labor in making up this sum of \$40,000?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. ELSTON. How many will that dormitory accommodate?

Mr. MERITT. That dormitory will accommodate about 200 pupils, but we expect to have an extra hundred pupils at the school.

Mr. ELSTON. Then you will have a capacity of 100 in excess of what you need?

Mr. MERITT. We would hardly ask for more than 600 at this time, but that school will ultimately be further increased in capacity.

Mr. ELSTON. Have you enough demand for places in that school to have the school for a capacity of 600?



Mr. MERITT. There is no question about procuring enough pupils to fill the school to the capacity of 600, and ultimately it can be increased to 700.

Mr. HASTINGS. I think \$40,000 a very low estimate for building a dormitory to take care of 200 pupils.

#### INDIAN SCHOOL, SANTA FE, N. MEX.

Mr. ELSTON. The next item is for the Indian school at Santa Fe.

For support and education of four hundred Indian pupils at the Indian school at Santa Fe, New Mexico, and for pay of superintendent, \$82,400; for general repairs and improvements, \$12,000; for water supply, \$3,000; for improvement and enlargement of dining room, \$35,000; for purchase of additional land for school purposes, \$3,500; in all, \$135,900: *Provided*, That section 14 of the act approved May 18, 1916 (Thirty-ninth Statutes at Large, pages 143 and 144), be, and the same is hereby, amended so as to authorize the \$25,000 appropriated therein for the construction of an assembly hall and gymnasium at the Santa Fe Indian School in New Mexico, to be expended for the construction of a gymnasium alone.

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification:

#### *Indian School, Santa Fe, N. Mex.*

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, amount appropriated-----	\$82,400.00
--	-------------

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920:

Amount appropriated-----	82,400.00
--------------------------	-----------

Amount expended-----	81,218.13
----------------------	-----------

Unexpended balance-----	1,181.87
-------------------------	----------

#### Analysis of expenditures:

Salaries, wages, etc-----	27,559.80
---------------------------	-----------

Traveling expenses-----	25.15
-------------------------	-------

Transportation of supplies-----	1,037.71
---------------------------------	----------

Telegraph and telephone service-----	199.23
--------------------------------------	--------

Stationery, printing, schoolroom supplies-----	830.70
--	--------

Subsistence supplies-----	17,988.00
---------------------------	-----------

Dry goods, clothing, etc-----	15,232.00
-------------------------------	-----------

Forage-----	4,457.20
-------------	----------

Fuel, lubricants, power and light service-----	7,946.42
--	----------

Medical supplies, etc-----	419.70
----------------------------	--------

Equipment and miscellaneous material-----	5,257.30
---	----------

Burial expense-----	130.00
---------------------	--------

Miscellaneous-----	134.52
--------------------	--------

Total-----	81,218.13
------------	-----------

#### Repairs and improvements:

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, amount appropriated-----	8,000.00
--	----------

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920—

Amount appropriated-----	8,000.00
--------------------------	----------

Amount expended-----	7,917.57
----------------------	----------

Unexpended balance-----	82.43
-------------------------	-------

Analysis of expenditures (repair of buildings)-----	7,917.57
---	----------

#### Water supply:

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, amount appropriated-----	2,200.00
--	----------

## Water supply—Continued.

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920—

Amount appropriated	\$2,200.00
Amount expended	1,870.91

Unexpended balance	329.09
--------------------	--------

Analysis of expenditures (water service)	1,870.91
--	----------

## Statistical statement for year ending June 30, 1920:

Value of school plant (real property)	\$196,088
Number of buildings	33
Number of employees	41
Total salaries	\$27,690
Average attendance of pupils	373
Average enrollment	433
Capacity	400
Cost per capita based on enrollment	\$175
Cost per capita based on average attendance	\$204
Area of school land (acres)	106
Area of school land (acres cultivated)	50
Value of agricultural products	\$17,588
Value of other school products	\$7,361
Indian money, proceeds of labor (school earnings) expended	\$585

## Superintendent's estimate of absolute needs for 1922—

Support	\$92,250
Repairs and improvements	11,000
New buildings	35,000
Water supply	2,250
Cottage	4,500
Purchase land and construction railroad spur	7,000
Total	152,000

## Requested in proposed bill for 1922—

Support and education of 400 Indian pupils at the Indian school and superintendent's salary	82,400
Repairs and improvements	12,000
Water supply	3,000
Improvement and enlargement of dining room	35,000
Purchase additional land	3,500

Total	135,900
-------	---------

## Positions and salaries, 1920—

Superintendent	2,250
Clerk	1,000
Financial clerk	1,000
Physician (contract)	720
Assistant clerk	660
Disciplinarian	840
Assistant disciplinarian	500
Principal	1,100
Kindergartner	750
Teacher	750
Do	660
Do	660
Do	600
Do	600
Industrial teacher	900
Domestic science teacher	720
Matron	720
Assistant matron	600
Do	600



## Statistical statement for year ending June 30, 1920—Continued.

## Positions and salaries, 1920—Continued.

Nurse	\$840
Seamstress	660
Laundress	600
Baker	600
Cook	600
Engineer	1,000
Painter	780
Carpenter	780
Blacksmith	720
Shoe and harness maker	660
Gardner	600
Tailor	300
Assistant	300
Do	300
Do	240
Do	180
Do	180
Laborer	600
Do	480
Do	480
Do	480
Do	480
Total	27,690

The sum of \$82,400 is needed for support and education of 400 Indian pupils and for salary of superintendent.

The amount requested for general repairs and improvements is \$4,000 more than was allowed last year. Only the most necessary repairs have been made to school plants for the past few years and buildings have become run down. The amount heretofore allowed for repairs will not suffice to place the plant in good condition. There are many small children in the Santa Fe school who are too young to assist with the repair work, and more irregular labor must be employed than at some other schools.

Three thousand dollars is requested for water supply for irrigation and domestic purposes. During 1921 the rate for domestic water has been increased. If the school is to keep up its orchards and gardens which depend upon irrigation, and if sufficient water for domestic purposes is to be supplied, the entire amount requested will be needed.

This school, with a capacity of 400 in other departments, can comfortably accommodate but 375 children in the dining room, whereas at times the number to be seated has reached 415. It is desired to remodel the dining room, adding the space now used as a kitchen, and building a new kitchen to the rear. This will not only increase the capacity of the dining room but will permit remodeling the meat room and bakery located in the basement and provide space for a milk room, etc.

It is desired to purchase a tract of 35 acres of good grazing land adjoining the school grounds as range for the dairy herd, and on this tract to construct a railway spur from the end of the present Pankey's warehouse spur direct to the school warehouse and boiler house, so that freight coming in carload lots, such as coal, hay, etc., can be unloaded where used. The Santa Fe school uses from 1,200 to 1,500 tons of coal a year, and it is estimated that in three years' time the spur would more than pay for the land on which it would run. No funds are requested at this time to cover the cost of constructing the railway spur, inasmuch as for the present the land will be used for the dairy herd and possibly to keep a few sheep for instruction in sheep raising.

The Indian appropriation act approved May 18, 1916, provided \$25,000 for construction of a combined assembly hall and gymnasium at the Santa Fe school. Due to the great increase in cost of materials and labor it has been impossible to construct this building within the amount available, but a gymnasium only can be built for that amount. It is therefore requested that the appropriation above referred to be made available for construction of a gymnasium only.

Mr. ELSTON. Mr. Meritt, do you not think that an assembly hall is a much more necessary adjunct to a school than a gymnasium. A gymnasium is more or less for artificial exercise, and that is strictly an outdoor country?

Mr. MERITT. It gets very cold at that place.

Mr. ELSTON. It is too cold to do that kind of thing such as would be possible in other regions, such as California and Arizona?

Mr. MERITT. On account of the altitude they have very severe winters. This school is doing good work, and is located near the pueblos of New Mexico, and will continue for a great many years. We need all the school capacity that we can get in that country. In making up the estimates this year we have endeavored to increase the school capacities in the Southwest, so as to provide for more Indian children.

Mr. ELSTON. How long has this school been established?

Mr. MERITT. It has been established about 25 years.

Mr. ELSTON. And what capacity has it had since its establishment?

Mr. MERITT. We have been gradually increasing the capacity from year to year.

Mr. ELSTON. It appears now to have a capacity of about 400 pupils?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. ELSTON. Is there an attendance of that number?

Mr. MERITT. We have more than that number.

Mr. ELSTON. How long has the attendance been around 400?

Mr. MERITT. We have a capacity of 400; an average enrollment of 433 and an average attendance of 373. You will notice that we have had more than the capacity at one time.

Mr. ELSTON. For how many years has the attendance been around 400?

Mr. MERITT. For three or four years. We increased it from 300 and soon had it up to 400.

Mr. ELSTON. Is the situation regarding the dining room more acute than it has been for the past three or four years?

Mr. MERITT. Except that we have been increasing the capacity of the school: the dining room is old and somewhat crowded. I visited that school two years ago and found that the superintendent was doing good work.

Mr. ELSTON. I have a hazy remembrance of that dining room, and while it is pretty old I think it was fairly large; had columns here and there along its length. I think we visited the kitchen also, but have only a hazy recollection of it.

#### FOR COUNSEL FOR PUEBLO INDIANS.

The next item is for pay to a special attorney for the Pueblo Indians:

For the pay of one special attorney for the Pueblo Indians of New Mexico, to be designated by the Secretary of the Interior, and for necessary traveling expenses of said attorney, \$5,000, or so much thereof as the Secretary of the Interior may deem necessary.



Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification:

*Counsel for Pueblo Indians in New Mexico.*

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, amount appropriated-----	\$5,000.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920:	
Amount appropriated-----	5,000.00
Amount expended-----	5,000.00
Analysis of expenditures:	
Salaries, wages, etc-----	3,833.33
Traveling expenses-----	174.47
Copying records-----	124.28
Outstanding liabilities-----	867.92
	<hr/> 5,000.00

The lands embraced within the 19 pueblos in the State of New Mexico, approximating 1,000,000 acres, are held by the Indians under old Spanish grants. These Indians have been for years compelled to defend their titles to their lands from trespassers and encroachment of the whites, which has made necessary the institution of numerous suits in their behalf to clear title, remove trespassers, etc. The Indians being in poor circumstances, it has been found necessary to employ an attorney to handle the large number of cases continually arising in the several pueblos, without whose assistance they would be at the mercy of land grabbers. The attorney employed for these Indians also gives advice to the superintendent in charge of the pueblos.

The amount requested is necessary for the pay of this special attorney, whose entire time is devoted to the Pueblo Indians, and for traveling expenses and court costs.

Mr. ELSTON. Why was this estimate increased from \$2,000 in 1920 to \$5,000 in 1922; is there more work to do there?

Mr. MERITT. Senator Jones of New Mexico got this increase placed on the bill in the Senate. We at that time had changed attorneys and the Senator represented that the new attorney would be in a position, because of his ability, to earn the increased salary.

Mr. ELSTON. Then you made the estimate because of the fact that a new attorney had been engaged.

Mr. MERITT. That attorney has submitted his resignation and we are now asking the Department of Justice to conduct this work.

Mr. ELSTON. What was the name of the attorney who submitted his resignation?

Mr. MERITT. Judge Hanna.

Mr. ELSTON. Judge Hanna had gone rather deeply into the legal affairs of these Indians, had he not?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. ELSTON. And it means now that the matter has to be turned over to the hands of a new attorney possibly one not very well acquainted with the details?

Mr. MERITT. That is possible.

Mr. ELSTON. Is there a United States attorney down there in that district?

Mr. MERITT. There is one at Albuquerque.

Mr. ELSTON. Of course, in a United States attorney's office there is in effect a policy or way of conducting litigation in that office which would be carried out notwithstanding whom the incumbent might be and I think it might be well to consider whether or not the legal affairs which have been paid for out of this appropriation heretofore should not be turned over to the office of the United States attorney in that district.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1920.

## IRRIGATION SYSTEM, LAGUNA PUEBLO, N. MEX.

Mr. ELSTON. We will take up the next item.

For continuing the reconstruction and for operation and maintenance of the irrigation system for the Laguna Indians in New Mexico, \$15,000, reimbursable by the Indians benefited, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe.

Mr. MERITT. This item is for continuing the reconstruction and for operation and maintenance of the irrigation system for the Laguna Indians in New Mexico, and I offer for the record the following justification:

*Irrigation system, Laguna Pueblo, N. Mex.*

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, amount appropriated-----	\$10,000.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920:	
Amount appropriated-----	5,000.00
Amount expended-----	2,833.38
Unexpended balance-----	2,166.62
Analysis of expenditures:	
Salaries, wages, etc-----	1,023.05
Traveling expenses-----	580.61
Equipment and miscellaneous material-----	1,229.72
	\$2,833.38
Tribe, Pueblo; population-----	1,813
Area of reservation-----acres	154,025
Irrigable under project-----do	7,020
Under constructed works-----do	2,990
Actually irrigated-----do	1,809
Cultivated by Indians-----do	1,809
Number of Indians engaged-----	163
Construction costs for fiscal year-----	\$4,082.63
Construction costs to June 30, 1920-----	\$42,086.51
Estimated additional cost to complete-----	\$25,000
Estimated cost per acre when completed-----	\$12
Average value of irrigable land per acre-----	\$75-\$125

Irrigation project started several hundred years ago by Indians; assistance first rendered by Indian Service in 1907.

Work done by force account, Indian labor being principally used.

Average annual precipitation, 12 inches.

Source of water supply, San Jose River.

Crops produced: Wheat, corn, alfalfa.

Market for products: Local.

Railroad through project.

Considerable friction has arisen from time to time over the use of available water, particularly during dry seasons, between the Laguna and Acoma pueblos. It is essential to conserve the available supply to the fullest extent possible, and the crude system originally constructed by the Indians is being remodeled so as to reduce seepage and transmission losses.

A high-line ditch is also being constructed so as to bring additional areas under cultivation. These Indians are industrious and make good use of the facilities furnished. Practically all labor used on the project is contributed by the Indians either gratis or at nominal rates. Thus the entire appropriation is available for the purchase of material and the necessary supervision, such as engineering and construction foremen. No operation and maintenance expenses are chargeable, as the Indians look after this feature of the work themselves, no liability being incurred.



Mr. ELSTON. Notwithstanding the last statement in the justification, I see that this calls for a part of the appropriation for operation and maintenance.

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. ELSTON. This is a reimbursable appropriation?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. ELSTON. And you have good chances of getting back the money advanced by the Government?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir. It will be a lien on the land irrigated, and inasmuch as these Pueblo Indians are very industrious and making good use of the irrigable land, we will be glad to have an appropriation for this work.

#### WATER SUPPLY, PUEBLO INDIANS.

Mr. ELSTON. We will pass to the next item.

For continuing the sinking of wells on Pueblo Indian land, New Mexico, provide water for domestic and stock purposes, and for building tanks, trough pipe lines, and other necessary structures for the utilization of such water \$15,000.

Mr. MERITT. This item is for continuing the sinking of wells on Pueblo Indian lands, New Mexico, and I offer for the record the following justification:

#### *Water supply, Pueblo Indians, New Mexico.*

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, amount appropriated	\$15,000
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920:	
Amount appropriated	15,000
Amount expended	13,680
Unexpended balance	1,319
Analysis of expenditures:	
Salaries, wages, etc.	6,076
Traveling expenses	34
Transportation of supplies	61
Fuel, lubricants, power and light service	229
Live stock	415
Equipment and miscellaneous material	6,804
Miscellaneous	60
	13,680
Tribe, Pueblos; population	18,000
Area of reservation	720 acres
Construction costs for fiscal year	89,207
Construction costs to June 30, 1920	\$53,322
Operation and maintenance for fiscal year	\$845
Operation and maintenance to June 30, 1920	\$4,013
Average annual precipitation	inches
Source of water supply, underground.	
Wells completed during fiscal year, 6.	
Wells completed to June 30, 1920, 163.	

For a number of years we have been drilling wells to develop underground water for stock purposes for the Pueblo Indians and also to supply the Indian villages with water for domestic use. Water supplies of this kind have

<sup>1</sup> Eighteen different Pueblos.

<sup>2</sup> Operation and maintenance charges are not collected from water users.

previously been installed for the Pueblos of Acoma, Laguna, Isleta, Sandia, Santa Ana, and Santo Domingo. No work of this kind has been done for the Pueblos of Cochiti, Nambe, Tesuque, San Ildefonso, San Juan, Picuris, and Taos. These Pueblo land grants are scattered and the Indians of the Pueblos first named being in greater need of water for domestic and stock use, wells were first installed for their benefit. Some of the Pueblos last mentioned have a precarious supply more or less unsatisfactory, particularly during drought periods, and it is desired to continue the work of developing underground water for the benefit of these deserving Indians.

Sanitary conditions in these Pueblos where domestic water-supply systems have been installed have improved tremendously. Some maintenance of existing systems will be necessary out of the appropriation asked involving principally the purchase of material and supplies.

We are asking for the same amount that was appropriated last year. These are very deserving Indians, and we will be glad to have this appropriation so as to furnish them with an adequate water supply, both for domestic and other purposes.

Mr. ELSTON. When will you reach the end of the well-sinking policy in this country?

Mr. MERITT. As soon as we have supplied wells for all the Pueblos, and that will probably be within the next five years.

Mr. ELSTON. These Pueblos for generations, of course, have been supplied with water?

Mr. MERITT. They have been using their domestic water out of the irrigation ditches, which has resulted in many deaths among the Indians because of the unhealthy water supply; the stock are drinking the water, and it is not at all sanitary.

Mr. ELSTON. Has Congress appropriated this sum of \$15,000 for many years past for this purpose?

Mr. MERITT. Congress has made two appropriations for this particular work, but we have been using other available appropriations for this work for a number of years.

Mr. ELSTON. You have a general appropriation for sinking wells over the Indian country, have you not?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir; we have a specific appropriation for sinking wells in the Navajo country and we have also had appropriations for sinking wells in the Papago country in Arizona.

Mr. ELSTON. There was an item passed some time ago for a general survey and reconnaissance work along this line.

Mr. MERITT. That item was for developing a water supply for stock on Indian reservations.

Mr. ELSTON. This has a double purpose? It is for domestic and stock purposes?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; but largely for domestic purposes.

Mr. ELSTON. How many Pueblos are in that country, and by that mean villages?

Mr. MERITT. There are about 20 villages.

Mr. ELSTON. Then it appears that if you had confined your operations to villages you would have five wells to a village already. It must be, therefore, that you are sinking wells in the stock country to a considerable extent.

Mr. MERITT. These Indians cover a territory somewhat scattered; they cover a distance of probably 50 or 60 miles, all the way from north of Santa Fe down below Albuquerque.

Mr. ELSTON. You are not sinking wells for individual families?



Mr. MERITT. No, sir.

Mr. ELSTON. Or for their individual homes?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir.

Mr. ELSTON. Are nearly all of these wells, amounting to 150, in operation?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; they are in operation.

#### ROADS AND BRIDGES, MESCALERO RESERVATION.

Mr. ELSTON. We will pass to the next item.

For road and bridge construction on the Mescalero Indian Reservation, in New Mexico, including the purchase of material, equipment, and supplies; the employment of labor; and the cost of surveys, plans, and estimates, if necessary, \$25,000, to be reimbursed from any funds of the Indians of said reservation now or hereafter on deposit in the Treasury of the United States: *Provided*, That Indian labor shall be employed as far as practicable.

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification for road and bridge construction in the Mescalero Indian Reservation, in New Mexico:

#### *Roads and bridges, Mescalero Reservation, N. Mex. (Reimbursable.)*

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1921; amount appropriated-----	\$15,000.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920:	
Amount appropriated-----	25,000.00
Amount expended-----	23,800.50
Unexpended balance-----	1,199.50
Analysis of expenditures:	
Wages-----	7,096.25
Transportation of supplies-----	125.14
Fuel, lubricants, power, and light service-----	1,093.48
Equipment and miscellaneous material-----	11,529.96
Miscellaneous-----	9.30
Outstanding liabilities-----	3,946.37
	23,800.50

The object of this appropriation is to provide funds for continuing the construction of roads and bridges on the Mescalero Reservation in conformity with a report submitted several years ago by an inspecting official of this service after an exhaustive investigation. This report provided for a comprehensive system of roads on the reservation at a then total estimated cost of \$45,127.50. One road was to extend from Mescalero to Ruidoso, a distance of 18.89 miles; another from Mescalero to Silver Creek, a distance of 19 miles; another from Mescalero to Elk Springs, a distance of 18 miles; and still another from Mescalero to the west line of the reservation, a distance of 3.5 miles.

The first appropriation for this purpose was embodied in the Indian act for the fiscal year 1920 in the sum of \$25,000, and another appropriation of \$15,000 was made for the fiscal year 1921—a total of \$40,000. However, owing to the greatly increased cost of labor and material since the original estimate was made and also by reason of engineering difficulties not then anticipated, it is believed that at least the amount requested herein (\$25,000) will be required to complete the roads in conformity with the original plan.

This is a reimbursable appropriation. Those Indians have timber to the value of several million dollars and we have only recently authorized the sale of a large tract of timber which will bring in approximately \$2,000,000, and there will be no question about the reimbursement of this money. The Indians will be glad to have roads constructed on that reservation.

Mr. ELSTON. You state that the estimate for the completion of his system of roads was \$45,000; it appears you have already received \$40,000 and your present estimate raises the cost of this system to \$65,000. Do you expect your present estimate to complete the whole system?

Mr. MERITT. I doubt whether it will complete the entire system, because the cost of road construction has increased to such an extent in the last three years that the estimates made before the war hardly obtain now.

Mr. ELSTON. Are you selling that timber for the benefit of the Indians?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; we have recently made a sale of timber and they will begin the cutting of that timber within two years.

Mr. ELSTON. Have you the right to take from the proceeds of those sales the amount expended for this road without special legislation?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir. We will, by a system of bookkeeping, reimburse the Government as soon as ample funds are available in the treasury to the credit of those tribes.

Mr. ELSTON. There is no question about that in your mind?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir.

Mr. ELSTON. Have you detailed estimates as to what the whole system will cost? It has now run from \$45,000 up to \$65,000.

Mr. MERITT. The original estimate, made several years ago, was for \$45,000. Appropriations have been made and the work is being done, but owing to the increased cost of labor and material it is estimated that not less than \$65,000 will be required to complete the whole system.

Mr. ELSTON. Have you spent all of the moneys that were appropriated in the two preceding fiscal years?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir; we are in process of expending the appropriation for the present fiscal year.

Mr. ELSTON. Is there absolute necessity for this additional appropriation in view of the fact that you have not expended all of the moneys heretofore appropriated?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; because we have been unable to complete the roads, and if we did not get this appropriation we would have unfinished roads.

Mr. ELSTON. And you want to finish those roads within at least two years in order to make the timber available?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. HASTINGS. What is the character of the roads that are being constructed—dirt or gravel?

Mr. MERITT. Gravel and hard surface.

Mr. HASTINGS. About how many miles are being constructed?

Mr. MERITT. When completed, there will be nearly 60 miles of road.

Mr. HASTINGS. You say in the justification that you use Indian labor as far as possible. As a matter of fact, has any Indian labor been used?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; we are constantly employing Indian labor.

Mr. HASTINGS. I mean on this particular work.

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. ELSTON. What is the area of this reservation?



Mr. MERITT. Four hundred and seventy-four thousand two hundred and forty acres. It is a beautiful reservation, in the south central part of New Mexico, and is about 60 miles north of El Paso.

#### DRAINAGE OF PUEBLO INDIAN LAND.

Mr. ELSTON. The next item relates to the drainage of Pueblo Indian land in the Rio Grande Valley.

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to provide for the drainage of Pueblo Indian land in the Rio Grande Valley, N. Mex., in connection with operation for the drainage of lands in white ownership, in accordance with the provision contained in section 13 of the act approved February 14, 1920 (41 Stats. L. p. 423), \$15,000, reimbursable in accordance with such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe.

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification:

Tribes. Pueblo, population-----	\$8,800,000
Area to be benefited by drainage, acres-----	\$8,800,000
Number of Indians to be benefited by drainage-----	1,400
Estimated additional cost to complete-----	\$110,000.00
Estimated cost per acre when completed-----	\$14.00
Average value of irrigable land per acre-----	\$150.00

Work to be done in connection with lands in white ownership by irrigation districts organized under State laws.

Average annual precipitation, 10 inches.

Source of water supply, Rio Grande.

Crops produced, alfalfa, grain, vegetables.

Market for products, general, good.

Railroad through valley.

The underground water plane of comparatively large areas of land lying in the Rio Grande Valley is gradually rising, and unless properly drained will be practically valueless for agricultural purposes. These lands are largely in white ownership, but something over 8,000 acres of such land is owned in common by the Pueblo Indians.

Drainage districts are being organized pursuant to State statutes with a view of levying assessments on a per acre basis against the lands to be benefited by such drainage. The Indian lands, of course, are not subject to the operation of State statutes but as these lands will be greatly benefited by proper drainage it is desired to meet the proper proportionate part of the cost of the work assessable against the Indian lands. The appropriations are made reimbursable with an ultimate view of having the Indians benefited refund the cost of the work. Six thousand five hundred dollars was appropriated for the work in the last Indian appropriation act, and drainage districts are now being organized which involve the lands owned by the Indians of the Cochiti, San Felipe, Sandia, Santa Ana, and Isleta Pueblos. No moneys appropriated hereunder are expendable until the plan of work contemplated by the drainage districts has been examined and approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

Mr. ELSTON. How much is available and still unexpended?

Mr. MERITT. We have not expended any of the appropriation made in the current law.

Mr. ELSTON. The work has not been commenced under the general plan?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir; we propose to cooperate with the local authorities in this drainage project.

Mr. ELSTON. The annual payments which the Indians would be expected to make under the general plan have not yet become due, then, by reason of the fact that the plan has not yet been adopted?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir.

Mr. ELSTON. And it is expected that those annual payments will be \$6,500 a year?

Mr. MERITT. We do not know the exact amount yet. Last year we got an appropriation of \$6,500, but they have not actually begun the drainage work and we are not at this time in a position to state the exact amount that will be due annually.

Mr. ELSTON. When do you expect the plan to be perfected and the work commenced?

Mr. MERITT. Within a very short time.

Mr. ELSTON. The \$6,500 which was appropriated last year is the only sum that has been appropriated for this project?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

#### IRRIGATION, SAN JUAN PUEBLO.

Mr. ELSTON. We will pass to the next item.

Mr. MERITT. The next item reads as follows:

For construction, operation, and maintenance of an irrigation system for the Indians of the San Juan Pueblo in New Mexico, \$20,000, reimbursable under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe.

Mr. ELSTON. This appears to be a new project.

Mr. MERITT. There has been some money spent on this project heretofore.

Mr. ELSTON. You may read the justification and we will decide as to jurisdiction.

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification:

#### *Surveys, irrigation system, San Juan Pueblo, N. Mex.*

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, no appropriation.

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920:

Amount appropriated	\$1,000.00
Amount expended	996.33

Unexpended balance	3.67
--------------------	------

#### Analysis of expenditures:

Salaries, wages, etc	658.59
Traveling expenses	337.74

996.33

Tribes, Pueblo; population	422
----------------------------	-----

Area of reservation, acres	17,545
----------------------------	--------

Irrigable under project	3,300
-------------------------	-------

Under constructed works	700
-------------------------	-----

Actually irrigated	514
--------------------	-----

Cultivated by Indians	514
-----------------------	-----

Number of Indians engaged	62
---------------------------	----

Construction costs for fiscal year	\$1,319.25
------------------------------------	------------

Construction costs to June 30, 1920	\$8,336.25
-------------------------------------	------------

Operation and maintenance to June 30, 1920	\$310.92
--	----------

Estimated additional cost to complete	\$25,000
---------------------------------------	----------

Estimated cost per acre when completed	\$14
--	------

Average value of irrigable land per acre	\$125
--	-------

Irrigation project, just commenced.

Work done by force account, Indian labor being principally used.

Average annual precipitation, 10 inches.

Source of water supply, Rio Grande.

Crops produced: Corn, wheat, beans, oats, fruit.

Market for products, local; good.

Distance from railroad, 2 miles.

<sup>1</sup> Operation and maintenance charges are not collected from water users.



The area of irrigable land available for the Indians of the San Juan Pueblo is exceedingly limited being less than 10 acres per capita. "Squatters" within this Pueblo claiming title adverse to the Indians further reduce the area of irrigable land that is available at this time. The question of title of such squatters to their holdings is now before the court of adjudication.

The Rio Grande River is subject to excessive floods at times, which by erosion has further reduced the lands actually cultivated by the Indians. To relieve the urgent necessity of these Indians for additional irrigable lands, it is designed to construct a "high-line canal" so as to bring under irrigation several hundred additional acres of land not previously cultivated. The Pueblo Indians are industrious and worthy and make good use of the facilities furnished for their benefit.

#### HOGBACK IRRIGATION PROJECT.

Mr. ELSTON. We will pass to the next item.

For improvement, operation, and maintenance of the Hogback irrigation project on that part of the Navajo Reservation in New Mexico under the jurisdiction of the San Juan Indian School, \$10,000, reimbursable under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe.

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification:

#### *Hogback irrigation project.*

Tribe, Navajo; population-----	7,000
Area of reservation <sup>1</sup> ----- acres-----	2,500,000
Irrigable under project----- do-----	18,000
Under constructed works----- do-----	4,000
Actually irrigated----- do-----	1,450
Cultivated by Indians----- do-----	1,100
Cultivated by white owners----- do-----	40
Cultivated by white lessees----- do-----	10
Number of Indians engaged-----	117
Number of whites engaged (owners)-----	3
Number of whites engaged (lessees)-----	1
Construction costs:	
For fiscal year-----	\$14,263.67
To June 30, 1920-----	\$235,071.73
Operation and maintenance charges: <sup>2</sup>	
For fiscal year-----	\$7,430.00
To June 30, 1920-----	\$65,943.02
Estimated additional cost to complete-----	\$70,000
Estimated cost per acre when completed-----	\$20
Average value of irrigable land per acre-----	\$100

Irrigation project started 1909.

Work done by force account, Indian labor being principally used.

Average annual precipitation, 12 inches.

Source of water supply, San Juan River.

Crops produced: Corn, wheat, alfalfa, vegetables.

Market for products, local, poor (home consumption).

Distance from railroad, 30 miles.

<sup>1</sup> The Navajo Reservation, which owing to its location includes also the Hopi country, covers an aggregate area of between 12,000,000 and 13,000,000 acres. This has been divided into six Indian school districts, one of which is the San Juan Indian School, New Mexico, having jurisdiction over some 2,500,000 acres. The country generally has not been surveyed, hence the jurisdictional boundaries are indefinite and the area is established by approximation only. The Hogback project, designed to irrigate some 11,000 acres of land for the Navajo Indians under the jurisdiction of the San Juan School, derives its water supply from the San Juan River. While the project has been practically completed, yet further surveys show that 7,000 acres in addition can be supplied with water by an extension of the present system. The number of Indians is large and the area susceptible of irrigation exceedingly limited, and it is desired to utilize the available water supply to the fullest extent possible. In addition to further construction work, operation and maintenance of the existing system is necessary, and this has been unusually high during the past several years, owing to erosion of the irrigable lands by the San Juan River, which necessitates considerable river protection work.

<sup>2</sup> Operation and maintenance charges are not collected from water users.

You will note that there are 4,000 acres under constructed works and only 1,450 acres being irrigated. This is a very poor showing on that irrigation project, because every acre of that land should be under irrigation, and we will endeavor to get more of that land under cultivation by next year.

Mr. ELSTON. The next item is a gratuity item:

For painting and repairing the steel bridges across the Rio Grande at Isleta and San Felipe, under the southern pueblo jurisdiction, New Mexico, which said bridges were constructed from an appropriation contained in the Indian act for the fiscal year 1912 (36 Stat. L., 1062), \$8,000.

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification:

REPAIR OF BRIDGES, SOUTHERN PUEBLOS.

Steel bridges were constructed across the Rio Grande at the pueblos of Isleta and San Felipe, under the southern pueblos jurisdiction in New Mexico, from an appropriation in the Indian act for the fiscal year 1912 (36 Stat. L., 1062). No funds have been provided for the upkeep or repair of these bridges, both of which are now in very bad condition, as they require painting and reflooring.

The superintendent of that reservation has called our attention to the bad condition of the bridges, and this appropriation seems necessary and urgent.

FOR BRIDGE ACROSS SAN JUAN RIVER AT FARMINGTON, N. MEX.

Mr. ELSTON. The next item is another gratuity item:

For the reconstruction of one of the approaches to the steel bridge across the San Juan River at Farmington, N. Mex., which said approach has been destroyed by high water, the bridge having been originally constructed with an appropriation of \$25,000 made by the act of February 20, 1917 (39 Stat. L., 926), \$6,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification:

A steel bridge was constructed across the San Juan River near Farmington, N. Mex., from an appropriation of \$25,000 made by the act of February 20, 1917 (39 Stat. L., 926). One of the approaches to this bridge was badly damaged by high water last spring; in fact, about 45 feet of the approach was washed away, so that the bridge can not be used in its present condition. A representative of this service made an investigation of the damage, and he reports that the necessary repairs can be effected at a cost of approximately \$6,000. Under the circumstances, and as the bridge is of no service without the approach, it is recommended that this item be approved.

Mr. ELSTON. Are there any general funds applicable to such an emergency?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir.

Mr. ELSTON. Do you have to get an appropriation from Congress to repair a damage of this kind that may occur anywhere over the Indian country?

Mr. MERITT. We do when there is no other appropriation available. If the appropriations for the support of Indians in Arizona and New Mexico were sufficiently large, we could probably do that work out of those appropriations; but there is such a demand on those appropriations that we can not do any extra work and carry on our regular activities.



Mr. ELSTON. Now and then you do apportion moneys for emergency purposes of this kind out of your general appropriation?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. HASTINGS. What was the original cost of this bridge?

Mr. MERITT. Twenty-five thousand dollars.

FOR SCHOOLS FOR PUEBLO INDIANS.

Mr. ELSTON. The next item is a gratuity item.

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification for construction and repair of buildings for school purposes for the Pueblo Indians of New Mexico, \$45,000:

In order that the Indians of the pueblos in New Mexico might come into a closer and more personal touch with their superintendent, and that the superintendent might give them personal supervision, advice, and assistance in helping them to solve their problems, the Indian pueblos of New Mexico have been recently divided into a northern and southern jurisdiction. Each jurisdiction has its own superintendent.

In these pueblos there are approximately 2,500 children of school age. Of this number, 958 are enrolled in day schools and 952 in nonreservation, mission, and public schools. There remain 590 or more pupils of school age without school facilities. Some of the schools are now conducted in rented buildings which are most unsuitable. In some of the villages there is a crying need for decent quarters for employees. A number of field matrons are housed in ramshackle buildings.

All these conditions can not be overcome at once, and the amount asked will only remedy conditions in a few pueblos. The following illustrates the need in three places:

Encinal: School now conducted in rented Indian house; 56 pupils available; school building for 40; cottage for teacher, five rooms; shed for fuel; sanitary toilets.

Acomita: School conducted in small Catholic chapel, capacity about 35; 181 pupils available; school building, four classrooms; employees' house-keeping quarters for six; shed for fuel; sanitary toilets.

Santa Ana: No school; 67 pupils available; school building for 40 pupils; cottage for teacher, five rooms; shed for fuel; well; sanitary toilets.

General repairs are also needed on all Government day-school plants in the various pueblos.

---

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1920.

Mr. ELSTON. Congressman Hernandez, of New Mexico, is here and wishes to make a short statement in regard to a matter in his State.

**STATEMENT BY HON. BENIGNO CARDENAS HERNANDEZ, REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF NEW MEXICO.**

Mr. HERNANDEZ. In reference to the item for the Jicarilla-Apache Indians, located at Dulce, in the State of New Mexico, these Indians within the past year or two have had a flock of about 10,000 head of sheep distributed among them. I think about 300 or 400 of them being given 12 to 15 head each, and as I understand it they have now about \$200,000 to their credit in the Treasury of the United States. The superintendent there, Mr. Farris, whom I know very well, is a very efficient and competent man. He says that the desire of these Indians is to continue in the sheep business, and that it would be advisable at this time to have the committee authorize the purchase of a few more head of sheep, so that not less than 50 head of sheep

un be given to each head of a family. The proceeds from the sheep and the price thereof are very low just now, and I think this is a very good time to purchase sheep. I recommend that this \$200,000 belonging to this tribe be made available for this purpose.

Mr. ELSTON. Mr. Hernandez, you know that there may be new rules applied to the jurisdiction of items of this kind; and if this is to be considered to be a new authorization, it might have to go to the Indian Committee. Now, we are glad to hear about this item and the necessity for it, and your testimony will go into the record, and we will take the matter up with the Indian Committee and see where jurisdiction lies.

Mr. ELSTON. How long has this condition existed?

Mr. MERITT. It has always existed.

Mr. ELSTON. How did you cope with it in the past?

Mr. MERITT. We have not been able to cope with it on account of not having facilities for the children, but we have furnished such children as we could with school facilities.

#### NEW YORK.

##### FOR FULFILLING TREATIES WITH SENECA.

Mr. ELSTON. We come now to the New York items, and they appear to be regular treaty items.

SEC. 14. For fulfilling treaties with Senecas of New York: For permanent annuity in lieu of interest on stock (act of Feb. 19, 1831), \$6,000.

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification for the treaties with the Senecas of New York:

##### *Fulfilling treaties with Senecas of New York.*

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, amount appropriated_____	\$6, 000
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920:	
Amount appropriated_____	6, 000
Amount expended_____	6, 000
Analysis of expenditures (per capita payment)_____	6, 000

This is a treaty item, and is for the purpose of fulfilling treaty obligations with the Senecas as provided for by article 8 of the treaty of February 28, 1837 (4 Stat. L., 348), which reads:

"The United States will expose to public sale, to the highest bidder, at such time and in such manner as the President may direct, the tracts of land herein ceded by the Seneca Indians; and, after deducting from the proceeds of such sale the minimum price of the public lands; the cost of building the saw and dist mills and blacksmith shop for the Senecas; the cost of surveying the lands; and the sum of \$6,000, to be advanced in lieu of their present improvements, it is agreed that any balance which may remain of the avails of the lands, after sale, as aforesaid, shall constitute a fund for the future exigencies of the tribe, of which the Government of the United States consents and agrees to pay to the chiefs of the nation, for the use and general benefit of the nation, annually, 5 per cent of said balance as an annuity \* \* \*."

In the fulfillment of this moral and legal obligation on the part of the United States Government the sum of \$6,000 is necessary.

Section 1 of the act of February 19, 1831 (4 Stat. L., 442), entitled "An act to provide hereafter for the payment of \$6,000 annually to the Seneca Indians, and for other purposes," reads as follows:

"That the proceeds of the sum of \$100,000, being the amount placed in the hands of the President of the United States in trust for the Seneca Tribe of Indians, situated in the State of New York, be hereafter placed to the credit of the Indian appropriation fund, and that the Secretary of War be authorized



to receive and pay all other Seneca Tribes of Indians the sum of \$6,000 annually in the way and manner as heretofore prescribed, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated."

Mr. MERITT. The next item, for fulfilling treaties with Six Nation of New York, for permanent annuity, in clothing and other useful articles (article 6, treaty of November 11, 1794), \$4,500, is a treaty item and I offer for the record the following justification:

*Fulfilling treaties with Six Nations of New York.*

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, amount appropriated-----	\$4,500.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920:	
Amount appropriated-----	4,500.00
Amount expended-----	2,755.40
Unexpended balance-----	1,744.60
Analysis of expenditures (dry goods, clothing, etc.)-----	2,755.40

This is a treaty item and is required for the purpose of fulfilling obligation imposed upon the Federal Government by article 6 of the treaty of November 11, 1794 (7 Stats., 44), which reads:

"In consideration of the peace and friendship hereby established, and of the engagements entered into by the Six Nations; and because the United States desire with humanity and kindness to contribute to their comfortable support and render the peace and friendship hereby established strong and perpetual the United States now deliver to the Six Nations and the Indians of the nations residing among and uniting with them, a quantity of goods of the value of \$10,000. And for the same consideration and with a view to promoting the future welfare of the Six Nations and of their Indian friends aforesaid the United States will add the sum of \$3,000 to the \$1,500 heretofore allowed them by an article ratified by the President on the 23d day of April, 1799 making in the whole \$4,500, which shall be expended yearly forever in purchasing clothing, domestic animals, implements of husbandry, and other utensils suited to their circumstances, and in compensating useful artificers who shall reside with or near them and to be employed for their benefit. The immediate application of the whole annual allowance now stipulated to be made by the superintendent appointed by the President for the affairs of the Six Nations and their Indian friends aforesaid."

Mr. ELSTON. These two items are continuing items under the treaties and are in perpetuity, I understand?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. ELSTON. Have you ever had a legal opinion as to whether the treaty might be terminated?

Mr. MERITT. The only way these treaties could be terminated would be by Congress commuting the treaties with appropriations.

Mr. HASTINGS. These treaties are a little unlike the other treaties in that they provide for a definite amount to be paid.

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

NORTH CAROLINA.

INDIAN SCHOOL AT CHEROKEE, N. C.

Mr. ELSTON. The next are the North Carolina items.

SEC. 15. For support and education of 200 Indian pupils at the Indian school at Cherokee, North Carolina, including pay of superintendent, \$40,000 for general repairs and improvements, \$12,000; for additions to girls' and boys' dormitories, \$20,000; for horse barn, \$5,000; in all, \$77,000.

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification:

*Indian school, Cherokee, N. C.*

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, amount appropriated	\$37,800.00
---	-------------

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920:	
----------------------------------	--

Amount appropriated	37,800.00
---------------------	-----------

Amount expended	37,800.00
-----------------	-----------

Analysis of expenditures:

Salaries, wages, etc	16,470.22
----------------------	-----------

Traveling expenses	20.66
--------------------	-------

Transportation of supplies	187.50
----------------------------	--------

Stationery, printing, schoolroom supplies	330.03
---	--------

Subsistence supplies	7,838.93
----------------------	----------

Dry goods, clothing, etc	4,205.24
--------------------------	----------

Forage	3,034.01
--------	----------

Fuel, lubricants, power and light service	1,436.80
---	----------

Medical supplies, etc	500.96
-----------------------	--------

Equipment and miscellaneous material	3,729.20
--------------------------------------	----------

Miscellaneous	46.45
---------------	-------

37,800.00
-----------

Repairs and improvements:

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, amount appropriated	10,000.00
---	-----------

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920—	
----------------------------------	--

Amount appropriated	6,000.00
---------------------	----------

Amount expended	5,985.91
-----------------	----------

Unexpended balance	14.09
--------------------	-------

Analysis of expenditures:

Repair of buildings	4,245.91
---------------------	----------

Outstanding liabilities	1,740.00
-------------------------	----------

5,985.91
----------

Statistical statement for year ending June 30, 1920—

Value of school plant (real property)	\$139,125
---------------------------------------	-----------

Number of buildings	32
---------------------	----

Number of employees	25
---------------------	----

Total salaries	\$16,480
----------------	----------

Average attendance of pupils	233
------------------------------	-----

Average enrollment	255
--------------------	-----

Capacity	260
----------	-----

Cost per capita based on enrollment	\$126
-------------------------------------	-------

Cost per capita based on average attendance	\$149
---	-------

Area of school land (acres)	160
-----------------------------	-----

Area of school land (acres cultivated)	23
--	----

Value of agricultural products	\$4,355
--------------------------------	---------

Value of other school products	\$5,199
--------------------------------	---------

Indian money, proceeds of labor (school earnings), expended	\$701
---	-------

Superintendent's estimate of absolute needs for 1922—

Support	\$40,000
---------	----------

Repairs and improvements	11,000
--------------------------	--------

New buildings, additions to boys' and girls' dormitories	20,000
--	--------

Total	71,000
-------	--------



## Analysis of expenditures—Continued.

Requested on proposed bill for 1922—

Support and education of 200 Indian pupils at the Indian school and superintendent's salary.....	\$40.00
Repairs and improvements.....	12.00
New buildings, additions to boys' and girls' dormitories....	20.00
Horse barn.....	5.00
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>\$77.00</b>

## Positions and salaries, 1920:

Superintendent.....	1.80
Clerk.....	1.20
Physician.....	1.20
Disciplinarian.....	.60
Principal.....	1.00
Teacher.....	.75
Teacher.....	.60
Kindergartner.....	.60
Matron.....	.75
Assistant matron.....	.60
Seamstress.....	.50
Nurse.....	.80
Laundress.....	.50
Baker.....	.50
Cook.....	.50
Carpenter.....	.80
Shoe and harness maker.....	.60
Gardener.....	.60
Engineer.....	.60
Assistant.....	.30
Assistant.....	.30
Assistant.....	.10
Assistant.....	.10
Assistant.....	.10
Laborer.....	.50
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>16.20</b>

The sum of \$40,000 for the support of Cherokee Indian School, Cherokee, N. C. will provide for 200 pupils in addition to the superintendent's salary. This is 40 more than were appropriated for last year. The public schools of this State forbid the attendance of Indian children.

Twelve thousand dollars is requested for repairs and improvements. The hydroelectric lighting plant is being rebuilt, but can not be finished until next year because of lack of funds. All the buildings are of wood and require considerable repairing during the year.

The dormitories were originally planned and built for 160 children. The average attendance for the fiscal year 1920 was 233, which made it necessary to crowd the children in order to provide school facilities for them. There are about 150 children on the reservation of school age for whom there is no room in the boarding school and who are not in reach of the Indian day schools.

The barn at this school is old and should be replaced by a modern barn. Additions to the dormitories and the barn will cost about \$25,000.

I might add that this school is probably conducted more economically than any other school in the Indian Service. Mr. Henders, the superintendent of that reservation, has been very successful in not only keeping the school filled beyond its capacity and furnishing educational facilities for a larger number of children than Congress appropriates for, but he has done this work at a very low cost indeed.

Mr. ELSTON. How many Indians are in North Carolina?

Mr. MERRITT. There are 8,268 Indians in North Carolina.

Mr. ELSTON. Are they all under the supervision of the Indian Bureau?

Mr. MERITT. There are 2,432 Indians under the Cherokee Indian school and 5,836 that are not under the superintendent's immediate jurisdiction.

Mr. ELSTON. Is this school convenient to all the territory occupied by the Indians?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. ELSTON. And this is the only aid given to the Indians of North Carolina?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. ELSTON. Amounting to nearly 8,000 in number?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. ELSTON. The additions to your estimate are caused by the necessity of a new girls' and boys' dormitory and the erection of a horse barn?

Mr. MERITT. Those improvements are necessary. We have in North Carolina Indian children of school age to the number of 783, and this will only provide for a small number of those children. However, the State supplies school facilities for a large number of those Indians.

Mr. ELSTON. They are day schools?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. ELSTON. While this is a boarding school?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. HASTINGS. You state in your justification that the public schools of this State forbid the attendance of Indian children.

Mr. MERITT. In white schools.

Mr. HASTINGS. Do you mean that the State supplies separate public schools?

Mr. MERITT. In some cases there are schools furnished exclusively for the Indian children.

Mr. HASTINGS. The Government does not maintain any day schools for the Indians?

Mr. MERITT. We maintain four day schools in North Carolina in addition to the boarding school.

Mr. ELSTON. Those are paid for out of the general appropriation?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. HASTINGS. How long has this law been in existence not permitting the Indians to go to the day schools?

Mr. MERITT. That is a State law, and I am not familiar with the laws of North Carolina.

Mr. ELSTON. Is the necessity for these new dormitories caused by an increase in attendance from 150 to 200?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir. You will note that we have a capacity there for 200; we have an average enrollment of 253 and an average attendance of pupils of 233, so that the school is overcrowded. These Indians are without school facilities and we believe it is our duty to furnish them with educational facilities.

Mr. ELSTON. There is no question in your mind about the necessity for this appropriation of \$20,000?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir; it is very much needed.

Mr. ELSTON. What have you to say about this horse barn?

Mr. MERITT. The barn we have there now is very old and dilapidated, and we need a modern barn for that school.

Mr. ELSTON. How many horses have you there? Do you conduct a farm at this school?



Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; we have a farm at the school, and we use the horses in taking care of the farm and also doing the work around the school.

Mr. ELSTON. Does the superintendent employ student labor for some of the work about the farm?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; we use the student labor in cultivating the school farm and also in doing the work around the school; in fact that is the case at all of our Indian schools.

Mr. HASTINGS. I notice in your list of salaries that there is an estimate for a principal, two teachers, and a kindergarten teacher. Do you think those four teachers will be able to take care of the increased number that will be provided for?

Mr. MERITT. It will probably be necessary to employ one other teacher to assist the principal and the two teachers, and we could take that out of the increased appropriation.

Mr. ELSTON. What do you do with the annual sum allowed for general repairs and improvements? That is more than is necessary to tinker around the buildings, is it not?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir. With the number of buildings that we have at these schools it is necessary to pay out a large amount of money every year to keep the school plants in proper condition. You will notice that we have 32 buildings at that plant, and with the boys and girls running back and forth in the buildings they tear things up considerably each year and large sums are necessary to keep the buildings in repair. You will also notice that we are going to finish the hydroelectric plant at that school, and that is one reason why we are asking for a small increase for general repairs and improvements.

#### NORTH DAKOTA.

##### SUPPORT OF SIOUX, DEVILS LAKE, N. DAK.

Mr. ELSTON. We now come to the North Dakota items.

SEC. 16. For support and civilization of the Sioux of Devils Lake, N. Dak. including pay of employees, \$5,000.

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification:

##### *Support of Sioux, Devils Lake, N. Dak.*

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1921; amount appropriated	\$5,000.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920:	
Amount appropriated	5,000.00
Amount expended	4,976.00
Unexpended balance	23.00
Analysis of expenditures:	
Salaries, wages, etc.	3,326.00
Transportation of supplies	240.00
Telegraph and telephone service	58.00
Stationery	15.00
Subsistence supplies	98.00
Dry goods, clothing, etc.	10.00
Forage	347.00
Fuel, lubricants, power, and light service	187.00
Medical supplies, etc.	72.00

## Analysis of expenditures—Continued.

Equipment and miscellaneous material	\$271.52
Medical service	125.00
Miscellaneous	44.38
Outstanding liabilities	78.09
Total	4,976.22

This is the same amount as has been granted in previous years for the administration of the affairs of 983 Indians of the Fort Totten Agency. These Indians have now yet reached the stage where they can handle their property without supervision, and as a consequence it will be necessary for the Government to continue to render them assistance.

The fund is used for the purchase and transportation of subsistence supplies, forage for agency teams, fuel, medical supplies, and other miscellaneous expenses, and the pay of necessary employees.

The full amount is needed to conduct the affairs of this jurisdiction.

## SUPPORT OF INDIANS, FORT BERTHOLD AGENCY.

Mr. ELSTON. We will pass to the next item.

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification for support and civilization of Indians at Fort Berthold Agency, in North Dakota, including pay of employees, \$14,500.

*Support of Indians, Fort Berthold Agency, N. Dak.*

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, amount appropriated \$14,500.00

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920:

Amount appropriated	15,000.00
Amount expended	15,000.00

## Analysis of expenditures:

Salaries, wages, etc	10,413.31
Traveling expenses	293.54
Transportation of supplies	90.58
Telegraph and telephone service	64.15
Subsistence supplies	157.38
Dry goods, clothing, etc	20.25
Forage	821.63
Fuel, lubricants, power and light service	987.91
Medical supplies, etc	429.22
Equipment and miscellaneous material	878.24
Seed	680.70
Miscellaneous	6.53
Outstanding liabilities	156.56

15,000.00

## Agency buildings, etc.:

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, no appropriation.

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920—

Amount appropriated	10,000.00
Amount expended	64.40

Unexpended balance 9,935.60

Analysis of expenditures (construction of buildings) 64.40

This amount is the same as for the fiscal year 1921.

The appropriation is required for the administration of the affairs of the Indians of Fort Berthold Agency numbering approximately 1,200, the majority of whom have been allotted lands, but their lands for the most part are still held in trust, and it is necessary to supervise their affairs and render them assistance in their industries.

The appropriation is used in the employment of physician, engineer, line drivers, carpenter and blacksmith, and irregular labor; the purchase of forage, general supplies, fuel and light service, medical supplies, transportation, and miscellaneous items.

The full amount requested should be appropriated.



The CHAIRMAN. These are very small agencies, the last two mentioned in North Dakota, and it appears that their activities and usefulness might be drawing to a close. Is that true?

Mr. MERITT. As the trust period approaches expiration our activities will decrease and the appropriations, when the trust period expires, can be discontinued.

Mr. ELSTON. Will it be possible to effect a consolidation in the event?

Mr. MERITT. When the trust period expires the Government will cease to supervise the affairs of those Indians, and the only thing necessary will probably be to maintain one employee there to see that rations are issued to old Indians. It will be several years yet before the expiration of the trust period.

#### FOR SUPPORT OF TURTLE MOUNTAIN BAND OF CHIPPEWAS.

Mr. ELSTON. The next item is for support and civilization of Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewas, North Dakota, including pay of employees, \$13,000.

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification:

#### SUPPORT OF TURTLE MOUNTAIN BAND OF CHIPPEWAS, NORTH DAKOTA.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, amount appropriated	\$13,000.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920:	
Amount appropriated	13,000.00
Amount expended	13,000.00
Analysis of expenditures:	
Salaries, wages, etc.	5,031.17
Traveling expenses	109.00
Transportation of supplies	535.00
Telegraph and telephone service	88.00
Stationery, printing, schoolroom supplies	91.00
Subsistence supplies	2,241.00
Forage	791.00
Fuel, lubricants, power and light service	1,948.00
Medical supplies, etc.	253.00
Equipment and miscellaneous material	1,094.00
Fair premiums	206.00
Care of indigent Indians	360.00
Outstanding liabilities	248.00
	13,000.00

This amount is the same as was granted for the fiscal year 1921. It is used for the support and civilization of approximately 3,200 Indians of the Turtle Mountain jurisdiction, a large number of whom live on the public-domain allments in North Dakota and Montana. The scattered location of these Indians makes the work and expense of supervision greater than would be were they living together on a reservation.

Approximately \$5,000 of this allotment is used for paying the salaries of agency employees, which is a comparatively small amount considering the number of Indians and the work required in handling the agency. It will be noted that approximately \$2,241 was used during the fiscal year 1920 for subsistence supplies. There is quite a large number of aged and nonself-supporting Indians that must be assisted during the year. These Indians have no tribal fund and the appropriation is relied upon mainly to provide for their care and supervision.

## INDIAN SCHOOL, BISMARCK, N. DAK.

Mr. ELSTON. We will pass to the next item.

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification for support and education of 125 Indian pupils at the Indian school, Bismarck, N. Dak., including pay of superintendent, \$29,725; for general repairs and improvements, \$6,000; in all, \$35,725.

*Indian school, Bismarck, N. Dak.*

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, amount appropriated-----	\$29, 725. 00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920:	
Amount appropriated-----	29, 725. 00
Amount expended-----	29, 725. 00

## Analysis of expenditures:

Salaries, wages, etc-----	9, 026. 21
Traveling expenses-----	99. 95
Transportation of supplies-----	81. 08
Telegraph and telephone service-----	87. 59
Stationery, printing, schoolroom supplies-----	733. 81
Subsistence supplies-----	6, 330. 03
Dry goods, clothing, etc-----	3, 012. 40
Forage-----	1, 963. 38
Fuel, lubricants, power and light service-----	1, 658. 93
Medical supplies, etc-----	210. 96
Live stock-----	75. 00
Equipment and miscellaneous material-----	3, 163. 94
Seed-----	187. 26
Miscellaneous-----	85. 55
Outstanding liabilities-----	3, 008. 91
	<u>29, 725. 00</u>

## Repairs and improvements:

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, amount appropriated-----	6, 000. 00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920—	
Amount appropriated-----	6, 000. 00
Amount expended-----	3, 394. 31
Unexpended balance-----	<u>2, 605. 69</u>

## Analysis of expenditures—

Repair of buildings-----	2, 931. 90
Outstanding liabilities-----	462. 41
	<u>3, 394. 31</u>

## Employees' quarters:

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, no appropriation.	
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920:	
Amount appropriated-----	5, 000. 00
Amount expended-----	24. 66
Unexpended balance-----	<u>4, 975. 34</u>
Analysis of expenditures (advertising)-----	<u>24. 66</u>

## Statistical statement for year ending June 30, 1920:

Value of school property (real property)-----	\$56, 234
Number of buildings-----	15
Number of employees-----	12
Total salaries-----	\$8, 400
Average attendance of pupils-----	89



Statistical sitatement for year ending June 30, 1920—Continued.

Average enrollment.....	94
Capacity.....	80
Cost per capita based on enrollment.....	\$254
Cost per capita based on average attendance.....	\$268
Area of school land (acres).....	166
Area of school land (acres cultivated).....	20
Value of agricultural products.....	\$635
Value of other school products.....	\$1, 276
Indian money, proceeds of labor (school earnings), expended.....	\$744

Superintendent's estimate of absolute needs for 1922:

Support.....	\$25, 725
Repairs and improvements.....	4, 000

Total.....	29, 725
------------	---------

Requested in proposed bill for 1922:

Support and education of 125 Indian pupils at the Indian school and superintendents' salary.....	29, 725
Repairs and improvements.....	6, 000

Total.....	35, 725
------------	---------

Positions and salaries, 1920—

Superintendent.....	1, 600
Clerk.....	1, 000
Disciplinarian.....	780
Physician (contract).....	600
Teacher.....	720
Do.....	600
Matron.....	600
Assistant matron.....	300
Seamstress.....	500
Laundress.....	480
Cook.....	500
Engineer.....	720

8, 400

The sum of \$29,725 for support of the Bismarck school, North Dakota, will provide for 125 pupils at \$225 per capita in addition to the superintendent's salary.

The sum of \$6,000 is required for general repairs and improvements. Most of the buildings at this plant are very old and need constant repairs to keep them warm enough for occupancy in that cold country.

Mr. ELSTON. What is the attendance at that school?

Mr. MERITT. The capacity is 80, the average enrollment is 94, and the average attendance of pupils is 89.

Mr. ELSTON. Is the bureau justified in maintaining that school?

Mr. MERITT. We attempted to close that school about four years ago but, on account of the serious objections raised, the school was reopened.

#### INDIAN SCHOOL, FORT TOTTEN, N. DAK.

Mr. ELSTON. The next item is for the support and education of pupils at the Fort Totten Indian School.

For support and education of 400 Indian pupils at Fort Totten Indian School, Fort Totten, N. Dak., and for pay of superintendent, \$82,000; for general repairs and improvements, \$10,000; in all, \$92,000.

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification for the Fort Totten Indian School:

*Indian school, Fort Totten, N. Dak.*

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, amount appropriated..... \$82,000.00

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920:

Amount appropriated..... 82,000.00

Amount expended..... 81,908.17

Unexpended balance..... 91.83

Analysis of expenditures:

Salaries, wages, etc..... 26,787.26

Traveling expenses..... 26.65

Transportation of supplies..... 5,223.59

Telegraph and telephone service..... 96.59

Stationery, printing, schoolroom supplies..... 574.14

Subsistence supplies..... 19,624.78

Dry goods, clothing, etc..... 10,129.71

Forage..... 140.80

Fuel, lubricants, power and light service..... 10,482.91

Medical supplies, etc..... 240.78

Equipment and miscellaneous material..... 6,350.55

Medical service..... 560.40

Harvesting..... 848.50

Seed..... 760.25

Miscellaneous..... 56.76

Outstanding liabilities..... 4.50

81,908.17

Repairs and improvements:

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, amount appropriated..... 8,000.00

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920:

Amount appropriated..... 7,000.00

Amount expended..... 7,000.00

Analysis of expenditures—

Repair of buildings..... 6,923.25

Outstanding liabilities..... 76.75

7,000.00

Statistical statement for year ending June 30, 1920:

Value of school plant (real property)..... \$147,580

Number of buildings..... 35

Number of employees..... 42

Total salaries..... \$25,840

Average attendance of pupils..... 260

Average enrollment..... 316

Capacity..... 323

Cost per capita based on enrollment..... \$230

Cost per capita based on average attendance..... \$279

Area of school land (acres)..... 1,560

Area of school land (acres cultivated)..... 420

Value of agricultural products..... \$11,100

Value of other school products..... \$3,720

Indian money, proceeds of labor (school earnings) expended..... \$11,646

Superintendent's estimate of absolute needs for 1922:

Support..... \$113,200

Repairs and improvements..... 20,000

Total..... 133,200



Statistical statement for year ending June 30, 1920—Continued.

Requested in proposed bill for 1922—

Support and education of 400 Indian pupils at the Indian School and superintendent's salary.....	\$82,000
Repairs and improvements.....	10,000
Total.....	92,000

Salaries and positions, 1920—

Superintendent.....	2,000
Clerk.....	1,000
Assistant clerk.....	720
Disciplinarian.....	840
Principal.....	1,200
Teacher.....	690
Do.....	660
Do.....	630
Do.....	600
Do.....	600
Teacher of housekeeping.....	720
Matron.....	660
Assistant matron.....	500
Do.....	500
Nurse.....	840
Cook.....	500
Seamstress.....	500
Assistant seamstress.....	300
Laundress.....	500
Assistant laundress.....	300
Baker.....	500
Farmer.....	900
Shoe and harness maker.....	900
Engineer.....	900
Assistant engineer.....	300
Carpenter.....	800
Assistant carpenter.....	300
Laborer.....	720
Do.....	600
Do.....	480
Assistant.....	300
Principal teacher.....	600
Teacher.....	530
Assistant teacher.....	510
Matron.....	500
Assistant matron.....	400
Seamstress.....	400
Laundress.....	480
Assistant laundress.....	240
Cook.....	400
Laborer.....	520
Assistant.....	300

25,840

The sum of \$82,000 provides for the support and education of 400 Indian pupils, at \$200 per capita, and for the salary of the superintendent at the Fort Totten School.

This school is one of the oldest schools in the service. Many of the building are old and need constant repairing. The heating, water, and light plant is expensive, both to operate and keep in repair. Ten thousand dollars is requested for repairs and improvements.

You will note that we are asking for the same amount as last year with the exception of an increase of \$2,000 for repairs and improvements.

Mr. ELSTON. What is the expected life of this school?

Mr. MERITT. This school should continue for probably 10 years longer.

Mr. ELSTON. Is there a good attendance there now justifying its existence?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; they have a capacity of 323, an average enrollment of 316, and an average attendance of pupils of 260. The average attendance of pupils should be higher, but that is a good school and should be continued for the present.

INDIAN SCHOOL, WAHPETON, N. DAK.

Mr. ELSTON. The next item relates to the Indian school at Wahpeton, N. Dak.:

For support and education of 200 Indian pupils at the Indian school, Wahpeton, N. Dak., and pay of superintendent, \$46,800; for general repairs and improvements, \$10,000; in all, \$56,800.

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification for the Indian school at Wahpeton, N. Dak.:

*Indian school, Wahpeton, N. Dak.*

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1921; amount appropriated	\$46,800.00
---	-------------

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920:	
----------------------------------	--

Amount appropriated	46,800.00
---------------------	-----------

Amount expended	45,784.89
-----------------	-----------

Unexpended balance	1,015.11
--------------------	----------

Analysis of expenditures:

Salaries, wages, etc	17,469.05
----------------------	-----------

Traveling expenses	372.70
--------------------	--------

Telegraph and telephone service	29.91
---------------------------------	-------

Stationery, printing, schoolroom supplies	520.99
---	--------

Subsistence supplies	9,870.45
----------------------	----------

Dry goods, clothing, etc	6,186.62
--------------------------	----------

Forage	497.20
--------	--------

Fuel, lubricants, power and light service	7,578.75
---	----------

Medical supplies, etc	181.98
-----------------------	--------

Equipment and miscellaneous material	2,377.48
--------------------------------------	----------

Thrashing	343.70
-----------	--------

Seed	240.30
------	--------

Miscellaneous	78.76
---------------	-------

Outstanding liabilities	37.00
-------------------------	-------

Total	45,784.89
-------	-----------

Repairs and improvements:

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, amount appropriated	7,000.00
---	----------

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920—	
----------------------------------	--

Amount appropriated	6,000.00
---------------------	----------

Amount expended	5,878.09
-----------------	----------

Unexpended balance	121.91
--------------------	--------

Analysis of expenditures—

Repairs of buildings	5,765.31
----------------------	----------

Outstanding liabilities	112.78
-------------------------	--------

	5,878.09
--	----------



## Shop building:

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, no appropriation.

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920—

Amount appropriated	\$3,000.00
Amount expended	2,597.32

Unexpended balance	402.68
--------------------	--------

Analysis of expenditures (construction of buildings)	2,597.32
--	----------

## Statistical statement for year ending June 30, 1920:

Value of school plant (property)	\$199,553
Number of buildings	24
Number of employees	25
Total salaries	\$18,820
Average attendance of pupils	165
Average enrollment	175
Capacity	200
Cost per capita based on enrollment	\$246
Cost per capita based on average attendance	\$261
Area of school land (acres)	180
Area of school land (acres cultivated)	154
Value of agricultural products	\$4,400
Value of other school product	\$2,205
Indian money, proceeds of labor (school earnings), expended	\$1,278

## Superintendent's estimate of absolute needs for 1922—

Support	\$57,000
Repairs and improvements	10,500
Land	4,000

Total	71,500
-------	--------

## Requested in proposed bill for 1922—

Support and education of 200 Indian pupils at the Indian school and superintendent's salary	46,800
Repairs and improvements	10,000

Total	56,800
-------	--------

## Positions and salaries, 1920:

Superintendent	1,800
Financial clerk	900
Clerk	1,100
Physician (contract)	54
Disciplinarian	66
Principal teacher	1,000
Teacher	84
Do	66
Do	60
Domestic science teacher	72
Matron	72
Assistant matron	54
Do	50
Nurse	84
Cook	54
Assistant cook	48
Seamstress	50
Laundress	48
Engineer	90
Laborer	72
Do	72
Do	72
Do	60
Laborer, 6 months, \$50 month	30
General mechanic	1,200

18,800

The sum of \$46,800 for support of Wahpeton Indian School, North Dakota, will provide for 200 Indian children at \$225 per capita, in addition to the superintendent's salary.

The amount requested for repairs and improvements, \$10,000, is needed for the upkeep of the school plant, comprising 24 buildings, for the construction of an implement shed, and for the construction and equipment of one employees' cottage. The present implement shed is too small and is so constructed that it can not be enlarged so as to properly house the farm machinery and implements.

The quarters at this school are insufficient to care for the present force, and, as good quarters are a great inducement to efficient employees, this cottage is considered a necessity.

Mr. ELSTON. Then, your increase from \$7,000 to \$10,000 for general repairs and improvements is intended to cover this new construction?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; and also to make necessary repairs and improvements to the buildings.

Mr. ELSTON. Has that school maintained its attendance at a rather good rate for many years past?

Mr. MERITT. We have at that school a capacity of 200; the average enrollment has been 175, and the average attendance of pupils 165. It is not as good a showing as we would like, but it is a fair showing in view of the conditions that have prevailed in the last two or three years.

Mr. ELSTON. This North Dakota situation discloses three small schools in that general territory. Are they so situated that there could be any consolidations up there?

Mr. MERITT. It is possible that the three schools might ultimately be reduced to two.

Mr. ELSTON. What is the expected life of this school at Wahpeton?

Mr. MERITT. That school should be continued for at least 10 years yet. We have 9,018 Indians in North Dakota. It is expected that within the next 10 or 15 years there will be a large number of schools and agencies in the northwest Indian country permanently closed, because of the fact that the Indians will have reached the end of their trust period, and they will be no longer under the jurisdiction of the Federal Government.

#### OKLAHOMA.

##### FOR SUPPORT OF WICHITA AND AFFILIATED BANDS.

Mr. ELSTON. We come next to the Oklahoma items.

SEC. 17. For support and civilization of the Wichitas and affiliated bands, who have been collected on the reservations set apart for their use and occupation in Oklahoma, including pay of employees, \$4,800.

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification for the support and civilization of the Wichitas and affiliated bands:

##### *Support of Wichitas and affiliated bands, Oklahoma.*

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, amount appropriated-----	\$4,800.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920:	
Amount appropriated-----	5,000.00
Amount expended-----	4,081.96
Unexpended balance-----	918.04



## Analysis of expenditures:

Salaries, wages, etc.....	\$2,345.56
Traveling expenses.....	108.96
Telegraph and telephone service.....	24.80
Subsistence supplies.....	10.38
Fuel, lubricants, power and light service.....	83.00
Medical supplies, etc.....	784.09
Equipment and miscellaneous material.....	725.17

Total..... 4,081.96

This appropriation covers the expense of the administration of the affairs of about 1,400 Wichita and Caddo Indians, under the jurisdiction of the Kiowa Agency, Okla., and, as will be seen by the analysis of expenditures, is used for the pay of necessary employees, medical supplies, miscellaneous equipment, and materials, etc.

This is the only appropriation available for the support and civilization of these Indians.

You will note that we are asking for the same amount that was appropriated last year.

Mr. ELSTON. What is their financial condition?

Mr. MERITT. Those Indians are without any funds to their credit, but the Kiowa Indians have considerable moneys.

Mr. ELSTON. What is the nature of the country where these Indians live?

Mr. MERITT. It is a farming country. They have also discovered oil in that country in the last two or three years. Sometimes, however, they have dry years and the Indians have a hard time in getting along, but they are working and making a fairly good effort to become self-supporting, and we are encouraging them in every way we can.

Mr. HASTINGS. Where is this agency located?

Mr. MERITT. At Anadarko, in the southwestern part of the State.

Mr. HASTINGS. Is that the one where they are asking to have the agencies consolidated and moved to Clinton?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir.

**FOR SUPPORT OF AGENCY, KIOWA, COMANCHE, AND APACHE TRIBES.**

Mr. ELSTON. The next is a tribal fund item.

The Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to withdraw from the Treasury of the United States, at his discretion, the sum of \$30,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, of the funds on deposit to the credit of the Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache Tribes of Indians in Oklahoma, for the support of the agency and pay of employees maintained for their benefit.

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification for the support of the Kiowas, Comanches, and Apaches in Oklahoma:

*Apache, Kiowa, and Comanche 4 per cent fund (support of agency and pay of employees).*

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, amount authorized.....	\$30,000.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920:	
Amount authorized.....	30,000.00
Amount expended.....	30,000.00

## Analysis of expenditures:

Salaries, wages, etc	\$16,978.27
Traveling expenses	1,016.92
Transportation of supplies	339.76
Telegraph and telephone service	362.28
Stationery, printing	18.33
Subsistence supplies	11.92
Dry goods, clothing, etc	92.19
Forage	784.72
Fuel, lubricants, power and light service	2,908.73
Equipment and miscellaneous material	4,048.51
Geological survey	1,757.75
Miscellaneous	62.78
Outstanding liabilities	1,617.84
Total	30,000.00

This item provides for the authorization from tribal funds of \$30,000 for the support and civilization of the Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache Indians under the jurisdiction of the Kiowa Agency.

The Kiowa Agency has steadily increased its activities in the past several years, due to the oil and gas developments on the reservations and the leasing and collecting of rentals therefrom. In addition, the handling of the farming operations and approximately \$1,500,000 of individual Indian moneys has entailed work of large proportions.

The analysis of expenditures shows that the fund is used for the paying of employees, purchase of fuel and illuminants, miscellaneous materials, etc., required in the conduct of the agency.

This amount is asked for from tribal funds, in view of the fact that these Indians have a large amount of money to their credit, and it is thought just and proper that they should contribute to the cost of administering their own affairs.

I might add that there are 4,631 Indians under the Kiowa jurisdiction and those Indians have to their credit in the Treasury \$2,636,491. Therefore we require them to pay their own administrative expenses.

## FOR MAINTENANCE AND SUPPORT, KIOWA, COMANCHE, AND APACHE TRIBES.

Mr. ELSTON. The next is also a tribal fund item and seems to be the same as carried in last year's bill.

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized to withdraw from the Treasury of the United States, at his discretion, the sum of \$250,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, of the funds on deposit to the credit of the Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache Tribes of Indians in Oklahoma, and pay out the same for the benefit of the members of said tribes for their maintenance and support and improvement of their homesteads for the ensuing year and in such manner and under such regulations as he may prescribe: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Interior shall report to Congress on the first Monday in December, 1922, a detailed statement as to all moneys expended as provided for herein.

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification:

*Tribal funds of Apaches, Kiowas, and Comanches (maintenance and support and improvement of homesteads).*

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, amount authorized	\$250,000
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920:	
Amount authorized	250,000
Amount expended	170,420
Unexpended balance	79,580
Analysis of expenditures (per capita payment)	170,420



The purpose of this item is to authorize the withdrawal of \$250,000 of the tribal funds on deposit in the United States Treasury to the credit of the Apache, Kiowa, and Comanche Indians in Oklahoma for the support and civilization of said Indians and the improvement of their homes, and is the same amount which has been so authorized annually for the past several years. This fund is derived from the sale of their surplus lands under the act of June 5, 1900 (34 Stat. L., 213), and is deposited in the United States Treasury at 4 per cent interest, both principal and interest being subject to expenditure for the benefit of said Indians "in such manner as Congress may direct."

It is customary to pay this money to the Indians in two payments: One in the fall, so that they will have funds to carry them through the winter; the other in the spring, so that they will be able to purchase agricultural equipment, seeds, etc. As the fund belongs to the Indians and is badly needed for the purposes set forth above, it is recommended that the item be approved in conformity with the custom of previous years.

FOR SUPPORT OF CHEYENNES AND ARAPAHOS, OKLAHOMA.

Mr. ELSTON. We will pass to the next item.

The Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to withdraw from the Treasury of the United States, at his discretion, the sum of \$35,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, of the funds on deposit to the credit of the Cheyennes and Arapahoes, who have been collected on the reservations set apart for their use and occupation in Oklahoma, for the support of said Indians and pay of employees maintained for their benefit.

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification:

*Support of Cheyennes and Arapahoes, Oklahoma.*

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, amount appropriated (tribal funds)_____	\$35,000.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920:	
Amount appropriated_____	35,000.00
Amount expended_____	35,000.00
Analysis of expenditures:	
Salaries, wages, etc_____	21,311.6
Traveling expenses_____	1,005.63
Transportation of supplies_____	520.52
Telegraph and telephone service_____	473.67
Stationery, printing, schoolroom supplies_____	119.82
Subsistence supplies_____	54.20
Dry goods, clothing, etc_____	65.84
Forage_____	128.60
Fuel, lubricants, power and light service_____	4,333.50
Medical supplies, etc_____	598.32
Equipment and miscellaneous material_____	3,684.27
Miscellaneous_____	27.10
Outstanding liabilities_____	2,676.60
	35,000.00

This item is not an appropriation of general funds, but is an authorization for the use of tribal funds.

The item is required for the support of three agencies in Oklahoma having supervision over approximately 2,700 Cheyenne and Arapaho Indians, and is in the same amount allowed in the fiscal year 1921, which is necessary for the proper conduct of these agencies.

As the analysis of expenditures shows, these funds are used for the pay of necessary employees, equipment and miscellaneous materials, fuel, medical supplies, traveling, and other necessary expenses incident to the administration of the affairs of these Indians.

## FOR SUPPORT OF KANSAS INDIANS, OKLAHOMA.

Mr. ELSTON. The next item is for the support and civilization of the Kansas Indians in Oklahoma, including pay of employees, \$1,500.

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification:

*Support of Kansas Indians, Oklahoma.*

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, amount appropriated.....	\$1,500.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920:	
Amount appropriated .....	1,500.00
Amount expended .....	1,466.67
Unexpended balance.....	33.33
Analysis of expenditures (salaries, wages, etc.).....	1,466.67

This appropriation is for the same amount as in the fiscal year 1921 and is used for the pay of one clerk and the purchase of miscellaneous supplies and incidental expenses arising in the administration of the affairs of the Kansas Indians, who were formerly under the jurisdiction of the Ponca Agency, which has now been consolidated with the Pawnee Agency.

Mr. ELSTON. I see that the whole of this appropriation is taken up in the payment of two clerks. Where are their headquarters and how do they supervise the affairs of these Indians?

Mr. MERITT. At Pawnee, Okla. We have quite a large agency there, and they handle several tribes: this appropriation is used to pay for a part of the clerical work in connection with that administration.

Mr. ELSTON. Who pays the general overhead of the office?

Mr. MERITT. The Federal Government.

Mr. ELSTON. Then this is a mere segregation of two clerks in the general office for detail in the administration of the affairs of the Kansas Indians?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir. There are 366 Kansas Indians.

Mr. ELSTON. What is the condition of these Kansas Indians?

Mr. MERITT. They are working on their farms and doing fairly well, but they need the assistance and supervision of the Government to protect them in their property rights.

Mr. HASTINGS. How many of them are there?

Mr. MERITT. Three hundred and sixty-six.

Mr. HASTINGS. And what area of land have they?

Mr. MERITT. Ninety-nine thousand six hundred and forty-four acres.

Mr. HASTINGS. Is this land allotted?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. HASTINGS. All of it?

Mr. MERITT. Practically all of it.

Mr. HASTINGS. Are most of these Indians full bloods?

Mr. MERITT. Very largely.

Mr. HASTINGS. Do many of them speak English?

Mr. MERITT. Most of them speak English.

Mr. ELSTON. The next item appears to be a similar item.



## FOR SUPPORT OF KICKAPOO INDIANS, OKLAHOMA.

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification for the support and civilization of the Kickapoo Indians in Oklahoma, including pay of employees, \$1,800:

*Support of Kickapoos, Oklahoma.*

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, amount appropriated-----	\$1,800.00
Fiscal year ending June 30, 1920:	
Amount appropriated-----	2,000.00
Amount expended-----	1,563.58
Unexpended balance -----	436.42
Analysis of expenditures:	
Salaries, wages, etc-----	953.00
Traveling expenses-----	74.43
Telegraph and telephone service-----	7.50
Fuel, lubricants, power and light service-----	124.75
Equipment and miscellaneous material-----	378.90
Outstanding liabilities -----	25.00
	1,563.58

This fund is used for the administration of the affairs of the Kickapoo Indians under the jurisdiction of the superintendent of the Shawnee Agency, Oklahoma, and is required, as shown by the analysis of expenditures, for the pay of one clerk, equipment, traveling expenses, etc.

There are 194 of these Indians.

Mr. ELSTON. Where do they live, and what is their financial condition?

Mr. MERITT. They live under the Shawnee Agency near the town of Shawnee, in the central part of the State of Oklahoma. Those Indians are mostly farmers and they do considerable work, but some of them are old and dependent. They have no funds in the Treasury of the United States.

Mr. ELSTON. There does not appear to be very much of this appropriation used for their subsistence.

Mr. MERITT. We probably assist the old Indians out of the general appropriations.

Mr. HASTINGS. Have the lands been allotted to them?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. HASTINGS. All of them?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. ELSTON. Under trust patents?

Mr. MERITT. Some of the Indians have received patents in fee, but the trust period has not expired on the land, and only alleged incompetents have had patents in fee issued to them.

## FOR SUPPORT OF PONCA INDIANS, OKLAHOMA AND NEBRASKA.

Mr. ELSTON. The next is an item for the support and civilization of the Ponca Indians in Oklahoma and Nebraska, including pay of employees, \$8,000.

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification:

*Support of Poncas, Oklahoma.*

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, amount appropriated.....	\$8,000.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920:	
Amount appropriated .....	8,000.00
Amount expended .....	4,895.30
Unexpended balance .....	3,104.70
Analysis of expenditures:	
Salaries, wages, etc .....	2,971.16
Traveling expenses .....	28.93
Telegraph and telephone service .....	56.20
Stationery .....	2.00
Fuel, lubricants, power and light service .....	794.80
Medical supplies, etc .....	120.46
Equipment and miscellaneous material .....	630.23
Outstanding liabilities .....	291.52
	4,895.30

The Indians benefiting under this appropriation are under the jurisdiction of the Pawnee Agency, Okla., and the Yankton Agency, S. Dak.

This appropriation, as shown by the analysis of expenditures, is used for the pay of necessary employees, the purchase of fuel and illuminants, equipment, forage, and miscellaneous agency expenses incidental to the supervision of the affairs of these Indians.

There are a few Poncas up in South Dakota, but most of the Poncas are located in Oklahoma.

Mr. HASTINGS. You say Nebraska in the bill, and in your justification, South Dakota.

Mr. MERITT. It is South Dakota.

Mr. HASTINGS. You say that ought to be South Dakota, or is the agency in Nebraska?

Mr. MERITT. The agency is in South Dakota.

Mr. ELSTON. The agency which administers this fund is in Oklahoma.

Mr. MERITT. The Yankton Agency is just above the Nebraska line in South Dakota, and those Poncas may be living in Nebraska.

Mr. ELSTON. What agency disburses this fund of \$8,000?

Mr. MERITT. The agency in Oklahoma.

Mr. ELSTON. What is the condition of the Poncas in Oklahoma?

Mr. MERITT. The Poncas are doing fairly well. They are farmers, and their lands have been allotted. They have discovered oil on that reservation in the last two or three years and some of the Indians are getting a considerable income from oil royalties.

Mr. ELSTON. Did you state how many Poncas there are?

Mr. MERITT. There are 1,025 Poncas.

Mr. ELSTON. Do all of them receive the benefit of this fund of \$8,000?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir. There are 665 Poncas in Oklahoma and 361 Poncas under the jurisdiction of the Yankton Agency, S. Dak.

Mr. ELSTON. How many restricted Poncas and how many have been allotted and the restrictions removed?

Mr. MERITT. Three hundred and thirty-three patents in fee have been issued to Ponca Indians in Oklahoma on original allotments.



and about 200 patents in fee have been issued to Ponca Indians under the Yankton Agency. All of these Indians have been allotted.

Mr. ELSTON. The last three items we have gone over appear to represent the expiring efforts of the bureau's service for these Indians, who seem to be pretty well provided for. These items appear to provide for the payment of clerks and a very small part of them go for subsistence. I think that the committee can well consider the advisability of bringing these items to a close.

Mr. MERITT. The appropriations are necessary to continue the agencies to look after the affairs of those Indians. For example, most of those Indians are full bloods and if the clerical force were removed the Indians would soon lose the income from their lands because they are not capable of making leases and collecting rentals. We have recently had experiences with some of those Indians where they were overreached by white men, and litigation is now pending with regard to that matter.

Mr. ELSTON. Could not their interests be taken care of by the central agency, they having no agencies of their own?

Mr. MERITT. The central agency must be maintained and it is this appropriation that enables us to maintain that agency?

Mr. ELSTON. In part but not as a whole?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir; not as a whole.

#### INDIAN SCHOOL, CHILOCCO, OKLA.

Mr. ELSTON. The next is a gratuity item.

For support and education of 550 Indian pupils at the Indian school at Chilocco, Oklahoma, including pay of superintendent, \$94,600; for general repairs and improvements, \$15,000; for new buildings and additions to and remodeling of present buildings, \$229,000; in all, \$338,600.

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification for the Indian school at Chilocco, Okla.:

#### *Indian School, Chilocco, Okla.*

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1921; amount appropriated..... \$94,600. 00  
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920:

Amount appropriated.....	94,600. 00
Amount expended .....	94,600. 00

#### Analysis of expenditures:

Salaries, wages, etc .....	42,524. 87
Transportation of supplies .....	62. 28
Telegraph and telephone service.....	288. 97
Stationery, printing, schoolroom supplies.....	378. 34
Subsistence supplies .....	28,787. 30
Dry goods, clothing, etc.....	4,443. 09
Forage.....	578. 00
Fuel, lubricants, power and light service.....	2,073. 71
Medical supplies, etc.....	720. 46
Equipment and miscellaneous material.....	7,024. 38
Hospital expense .....	245. 00
Refund of tuition .....	200. 00
Seed.....	897. 90
Miscellaneous .....	30. 50
Outstanding liabilities .....	6,339. 00

94,600. 00

**Repairs and improvements:**

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, amount appropriated..... \$15,000.00

## Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920:

Amount appropriated..... 7,000.00

Amount, expended..... 6,997.53

Unexpended balance..... 2.47

## Analysis of expenditures—

Repair of buildings..... 5,842.00

Outstanding liabilities..... 1,155.53

6,997.53

**Roads and bridges:**

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, amount appropriated..... 4,697.40

## Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920—

Unexpended balance..... 10,199.28

Amount expended..... 5,506.88

Unexpended balance..... 4,697.40

## Analysis of expenditures—

Hauling ballast..... 5,499.18

Fuel, lubricants, power and light service..... 4.26

Outstanding liabilities..... 3.44

Total..... 5,506.88

**Water and engineering system:**

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1921..... (1)

## Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920—

Amount appropriated..... 20,000.00

Amount expended..... 19,202.53

Unexpended balance..... 797.47

## Analysis of expenditures—

Equipment and miscellaneous material..... 1,358.46

Outstanding liabilities..... 17,844.07

Total..... 19,202.53

**Statistical statement for year ending June 30, 1920:**

Value of school plant (real property)..... \$701,670

Number of buildings..... 58

Number of employees..... 52

Total salaries..... \$45,710

Average attendance of pupils..... 453

Average enrollment..... 560

Capacity..... 500

Cost per capita based on enrollment..... \$148

Cost per capita based on average attendance..... \$183

Area of school land (acres)..... 8,580

Area of school land (acres cultivated)..... 6,050

Value of agricultural products..... \$74,999

Value of other school products..... \$3,464

Indian money, proceeds of labor (school earnings), expended... **\$42,535**<sup>1</sup> No appropriation.



Statistical statement for year ending June 30, 1920—Continued.

Superintendent's estimate of absolute needs for 1922—

Support	\$94, 600
Repairs and improvements	15, 000
Total	109, 600

Requested in proposed bill for 1922—

Support and education of 550 Indian pupils at Indian school and superintendent's salary	94, 600
Repairs and improvements	15, 000
New buildings	229, 000
Total	338, 600

Positions and salaries, 1920—

Superintendent	2, 750
Assistant superintendent and principal	1, 800
Chief clerk	1, 400
Assistant clerk	96
Do	90
Do	84
Property clerk	84
Physician	1, 200
Disciplinarian	1, 000
Senior teacher	90
Teacher	84
Do	81
Do	81
Do	78
Do	72
Do	72
Do	66
Do	60
Do	60
Librarian	72
Domestic-science teacher	72
Matron	90
Assistant matron	66
Do	60
Do	60
Dining-room matron	60
Nurse	84
Seamstress	78
Cook	60
Laundress	60
Teacher of agriculture	1, 200
Farmer	1, 200
Assistant farmer	72
Nurseryman	1, 000
Stockman	1, 000
Engineer	1, 400
Assistant engineer	84
Do	84
Printer	1, 200
Mason	90
General mechanic	84
Shoe and harness maker	84
Blacksmith	84
Band leader	84
Painter	84
Carpenter	84
Hostler	72
Night watchman	50
Baker	60
Laborer	72
Do	72
Assistant	30

The appropriation requested for support is the usual one for maintenance and operation of the Chilocco School. A special appropriation of \$229,000 is estimated for the upbuilding and improvement of the plant, and the reasons explaining the importance of this will be briefly given. This is the only non-reservation school in Oklahoma, possessing a fine plant of buildings constructed of native stone, which are within a reservation comprising approximately 8,500 acres of the most fertile land in this region. Climatic conditions and soil possibilities are of the highest order and the present purpose is to make of the institution an agricultural and military school of the highest possible standard, which will offer to Indian students of the State of Oklahoma a thorough education, comparable with that which the State agricultural college affords its white citizens, and comparable, in fact, with the training given by any similar State institution.

The conditions at Chilocco are similar to those throughout the State and an Indian boy thus trained will be in position to take up this work in his home community fully equipped to cultivate his own acres, handle his stock, and become a creditable and self-supporting citizen of the State. Steps have already been taken to obtain and place at the school a high grade of cattle, horses, hogs, etc.

This plan can not be fully consummated without such construction and improvement of the plant as will provide space for the accommodation of 800 students. This will not be done by building new dormitories, but by building accommodations for employees and other activities now occupying space in the present dormitories. The necessary construction will include new employees' quarters, hospital, domestic science building, gymnasium, hog house, additions, and remodeling the present hospital into apartments for married couples, addition to the school or academic building lavatory annexes to homes 2, 3, and 4, improvements to heating and plumbing and various other remodeling in order to adjust and rearrange the space to the end that it may be most advantageously used. In order to have efficient and economic operation of such an institution it is necessary that these improvements be provided and the readjustments made.

For the Indian girls full training is being and must be afforded in domestic arts and home economics in order to fit them for the part which they are to play in the upbuilding of the Indian home.

The estimate of \$15,000 for general repairs and improvements is the usual amount heretofore appropriated for general purposes of the character indicated.

Mr. ELSTON. A subcommittee of the Committee on Indian Affairs visited the Chilocco School last spring and took a great deal of testimony, so that we are pretty well advised about the general situation. I doubt very much whether we will be able to authorize this very large expenditure for new construction in view of the present state of finances, but I think we have all the data necessary to consider the matter.

Mr. MERITT. The commissioner has visited this school a number of times in recent years, and this building program has been very carefully worked out, and it is urgently desired that the appropriation, if possible, be made for the new construction.

Mr. HASTINGS. Is the assistant superintendent still in charge there?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. HASTINGS. You have not yet appointed a superintendent?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir.

#### FOR FULFILLING TREATIES WITH PAWNEES, OKLAHOMA.

Mr. ELSTON. The next is a treaty item:

For fulfilling treaties with Pawnees, Oklahoma: For perpetual annuity, to be paid in cash to the Pawnees (art. 3, agreement of Nov. 23, 1892), \$30,000; for support of two manual-labor schools (art. 3, treaty of Sept. 24, 1857), \$10,000; for pay of one one farmer, two blacksmiths, one miller, one engineer and ap-



prentices, and two teachers (art. 4, same treaty), \$5,400; for purchase of iron and steel and other necessities for the shops (art. 4, same treaty), \$500; for pay of physician and purchase of medicines, \$1,200; in all, \$47,100.

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification for fulfilling treaties with the Pawnees, Oklahoma:

*Support of Pawnees, schools, Oklahoma.*

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, amount appropriated	\$10,000.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920:	
Amount appropriated	10,000.00
Amount expended	9,105.17
Unexpended balance	894.83
Analysis of expenditures:	
Salaries, wages, etc	1,867.50
Traveling expenses	39.47
Transportation of supplies	40.37
Telegraph and telephone service	21.00
Stationery, printing, schoolroom supplies	120.70
Subsistence supplies	2,570.88
Dry goods, clothing, etc	2,191.47
Forage	717.26
Fuel, lubricants, power and light service	1,074.51
Medical supplies, etc	3.95
Equipment and miscellaneous material	458.05
	9,105.17

*Fulfilling treaties with Pawnees, Oklahoma.*

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, amount appropriated	\$30,000.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920:	
Amount appropriated	30,000.00
Amount expended	30,000.00
Analysis of expenditures (per capita payment)	30,000.00

*Support of Pawnees, employees, etc., Oklahoma.*

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, amount appropriated	\$6,000.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920:	
Amount appropriated	6,600.00
Amount expended	6,166.95
Unexpended balance	433.05
Analysis of expenditures (salaries, wages, etc.)	6,166.95

*Support of Pawnees, iron, steel, etc., Oklahoma.*

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, amount appropriated	\$500.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920:	
Amount appropriated	500.00
Amount expended	362.95
Unexpended balance	137.05
Analysis of expenditures:	
Salaries, wages, etc	114.00
Equipment and miscellaneous material	248.95
	362.95

By the treaty of September 24, 1857 (11 Stats., 729), as amended in part by the agreement of November 23, 1892, and ratified by the act of March 3, 1893 (27 Stats., 644), the United States Government obligated itself under articles 2, 3, and 4 of said treaty to pay the Pawnees an annuity, furnish them schools for the education of their children, certain employees, and the specified amount for the purchase of iron and steel.

The amount requested is the same as has been allowed in previous years, and is required to carry out the provisions of the treaty.

As the analysis shows, the appropriation is divisible into four parts, i. e., the payment of the annuity, the support of schools, pay of employees, and the purchase of iron, steel, etc.

Mr. ELSTON. This is the amount provided for by the treaty?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. ELSTON. And it is the amount fixed by the treaty?

Mr. MERITT. I do not believe the exact amount is fixed by the treaty; but this appropriation has been made for a large number of years, and is in compliance with the terms of the treaty.

Mr. ELSTON. The same question recurs as to whether or not this is a perpetual arrangement or whether it is contemplated that it be ended at some time in the future.

Mr. MERITT. This is a perpetual annuity, and the only way it can be terminated is through an appropriation by Congress.

Mr. ELSTON. When Congress made the first appropriation under this treaty it fixed about the amount which it felt represented its obligation?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. ELSTON. And Congress has been appropriating ever since in that amount?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

#### FOR SUPPORT OF QUAPAWS, OKLAHOMA.

Mr. ELSTON. The next is a treaty item.

For support of Quapaws, Oklahoma: For education (article 3, treaty of May 13, 1833), \$1,000; for blacksmith and assistants, and tools, iron, and steel for blacksmith shop (same article and treaty), \$500; in all, \$1,500: *Provided*, That the President of the United States shall certify the same to be for the best interests of the Indians.

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification for the support of the Quapaws, Oklahoma:

#### *Support of Quapaws, education, Oklahoma.*

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1921:

Amount appropriated	\$1,000
---------------------	---------

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920:

Amount appropriated	1,000
---------------------	-------

Amount expended	1,000
-----------------	-------

Analysis of expenditures:

Education and care of pupils in mission schools	1,000
---	-------

This item is in the same amount as allowed heretofore, and is required to enable the office to comply with article 3 of the treaty with the Quapaws, dated May 3, 1833 (7 Stat. 424), whereby the Government assumed the obligation to provide certain employees tools and materials and funds for the education of their children.

The fund, as the analysis of expenditures shows, is used for the education of Indian children in mission schools and for the irregular employment of a blacksmith, and the purchase of miscellaneous equipment and materials required in the operation of a blacksmith shop for the Quapaws.



Mr. ELSTON. This is a similar treaty obligation that Congress has appropriated for in the same amount for many years and is the amount it deems to be the United States obligation under the treaty?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. ELSTON. And it appears to be a perpetual item?

Mr. MERITT. This is not what is known as a perpetual treaty, but those Indians are still under Government supervision; the lands are held in trust and it is an obligation that the Government owes to those Indians.

Mr. ELSTON. How is the appropriation expended?

Mr. MERITT. We have diverted the appropriation to educational purposes.

Mr. ELSTON. That seems to indicate that the real object for which the treaty was made has lapsed, does it not?

Mr. MERITT. We purchase some material, as required by the treaty, but a considerable portion of it is used for educational purposes.

Mr. ELSTON. What is the financial condition of the Quapaws?

Mr. MERITT. Some of the Quapaws are fairly well to do; they have large incomes from royalties in connection with lead and zinc mines, but they have no tribal funds to their credit.

Mr. ELSTON. If the time ever comes that the Government is to be relieved of a treaty of this kind, which is not considered as having been made in perpetuity, what time would you figure that to be?

Mr. MERITT. In order to be perfectly fair with the Indians, after the Government has released jurisdiction over them, then I think the treaty should be commuted.

Mr. HASTINGS. How many Indians are under this agency?

Mr. MERITT. There are 337 Quapaws, but there are 2,167 Indians at the Seneca School. There are a number of different bands under that agency.

FOR SUPPORT AND EDUCATION, OSAGE TRIBE, OKLAHOMA.

Mr. ELSTON. The next is a tribal fund item.

That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to withdraw from the Treasury of the United States, at his discretion, not to exceed the sum of \$45,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, of the money on deposit to the credit of the Osage Tribe of Indians in Oklahoma, to be expended for the support, education, and systematic vocational instruction of Osage children: *Provided*, That the expenditure of said money shall include the renewal of the present contract with the St. Louis Mission Boarding School, except that there shall not be expended more than \$300 for annual support and education of any one pupil.

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification in connection with the Osage boarding school:

*Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, Osage School, Oklahoma.*

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1921:

Amount appropriated	\$45,000.00
---------------------	-------------

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920:

Amount appropriated	40,000.00
Amount expended	40,000.00

## Analysis of expenditures:

Salaries, wages, etc.....	\$22,665.24
Traveling expenses.....	121.44
Telegraph and telephone service.....	139.30
Stationery, printing, schoolroom supplies.....	200.25
Subsistence supplies.....	4,798.46
Dry goods, clothing, etc.....	736.36
Forage.....	2,185.28
Fuel, lubricants, power and light service.....	41.67
Medical supplies, etc.....	203.71
Equipment and miscellaneous material.....	2,011.91
Repair of buildings.....	2,438.02
Care and education of pupils in mission schools.....	564.31
Miscellaneous.....	459.50
Outstanding liabilities.....	3,434.55
	<hr/>
	40,000.00

The act of June 28, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 539), provides for the continuance of the Osage boarding school for a period of 10 years from January 1, 1907, until January 1, 1917. By subsequent Indian appropriation acts this period has been extended until June 30, 1921. The proposed legislation will enable the Indian Service to continue the Osage school in operation for the fiscal year 1922.

Concerning appropriation for the Osage boarding school at Pawhuska. Under existing law a specific appropriation is made from Osage tribal funds for the maintenance, provided the cost per pupil shall not exceed \$300 for the school term. Sixty-one pupils (39 full bloods and 22 mixed bloods) now attend, which will cost \$400 per pupil. The full bloods desire, and have expressed to the House committee when visiting Pawhuska in May last their desire that this school be continued (p. 285, hearing). Mixed bloods have always advocated abolishment.

Although full bloods desire the school continued, they are very indulgent with their children in permitting them to go to whatever school they desire. Naturally the children desire to remain at home and attend local schools in order that they may be free during the evening to follow their own inclinations, and parents provide them with automobiles to go and come as they please, which they can not do if they attend boarding schools. Many full-blood Osage parents have left their allotments, moved into Pawhuska, Fairfax, and Hominy, and rented houses at from \$50 to \$85 per month in order that the children may attend the schools in such towns. As the parents employ white housekeepers, they themselves travel about in their automobiles, and as many children returning from school find their parents gone, they frequently get their dinners in restaurants, afterwards attending moving-picture shows or the boys pool halls, and later, weather permitting, ride in automobiles as late as they desire.

Should Congress pay the money of restricted full bloods under supervision, such Indians could then be required to remain on their allotments, invest portions of their large income (this year \$10,000 each) under supervision in stock, improvements, etc., and their children be then required to attend this boarding school where they are under proper supervision.

Pending such legislation to pay money under supervision, this school should be continued, and should such legislation be enacted the school could then be built up. Meantime, it is suggested that Congress make the per capita cost applicable to the present year not exceeding \$400 per pupil.

There are 2,147 Osages, and they have in the Treasury at this time \$5,767,217. In addition, the Osages are receiving large royalties, which will amount this year to approximately \$10,000 per capita. That is one case in the Indian Service where the Indians really have too much money.

Mr. ELSTON. The per capita cost at this school represents much more than is being expended by the Indian Service at the other boarding schools.

Mr. MERITT. About twice the amount.

Mr. ELSTON. Why do you ask for that amount?



Mr. MERITT. Because the Osage Indian children will not do any work around the school, because of their financial condition, so that it is necessary to have employees to do everything around the school and also to buy everything for the school.

Mr. HASTINGS. What is the attendance at this school?

Mr. MERITT. Sixty-one pupils.

Mr. ELSTON. You believe that this school should be continued because that if it were discontinued the condition might be worse than the rather deplorable condition you picture at the present time?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; I think the school should be continued for the present, even though it costs a larger sum per capita.

Mr. HASTINGS. How many Osage children are in attendance upon the St. Louis Mission Boarding School?

Mr. MERITT. Four.

#### FOR SUPPORT OF OSAGE AGENCY, OKLA.

Mr. ELSTON. The next is a tribal-fund item:

The Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to withdraw from the Treasury of the United States, at his discretion, not to exceed the sum of \$90,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary of the funds on deposit to the credit of the Osage Tribe of Indians in Oklahoma for the support of the Osage Agency and pay of tribal officers, the tribal attorney and his stenographer, and employees of said agency.

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification:

#### *Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, Osage Agency.*

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1921: Amount authorized	\$65,000.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920:	
Amount authorized	65,000.00
Amount expended	64,765.96
Unexpended balance	234.04
Analysis of expenditures:	
Salaries, wages, etc	46,458.54
Traveling expenses	2,624.41
Transportation of supplies	79.72
Telegraph and telephone service	537.23
Stationery, printing, schoolroom supplies	2,167.00
Fuel, lubricants, power and light service	2,987.41
Equipment and miscellaneous material	4,376.06
Repair of buildings	205.98
Rent of buildings	1,995.00
Miscellaneous	397.04
Outstanding liabilities	2,937.51
	64,765.96

This item is for the general support of Osage Agency, including pay of agency employees, tribal officers, including a tribal attorney, and their expenses. The amount asked for is \$35,000 in excess of the appropriation for the fiscal year 1921. The increase is justified on the following grounds:

It is estimated that it will require at least 100,000 for agency purposes, including salaries and expenses of the tribal council, the salaries of which have recently been increased in compliance with the request of a former council. There is also included an item for salary and expenses, including stenographer, of a tribal attorney. Of the amount estimated for, \$20,000 is desired to be immediately available for these purposes.

It has been found necessary to offer increased compensation in order to retain efficient employees, and additional clerical force is necessary to handle the enormous detail and exacting work required in connection with the vast amount of funds handled at Osage Agency, which, on account of increased oil and gas revenues, is constantly increasing, and which, during the past fiscal year, involved the handling of \$95,899,799.58, including receipts and disbursements of all classes of funds in addition to administration of agency, as against \$50,286,825.48, so handled for the previous year.

We have recently employed a tribal attorney for those Indians at their request, and the salaries of the Osage Council have also been increased. It is necessary to constantly increase the force at that agency to meet increasing business: as we lease the oil lands, the amount of work to be done automatically increases: and in view of the large income that the Government is getting for these Indians, it is necessary to have an appropriation of \$100,000 in order to carry on the additional work. This is only a small percentage of the gross amount of business that is done at that agency.

Mr. HASTINGS. How much do you pay your tribal attorney?

Mr. MERITT. \$5,000.

Mr. HASTINGS. And his stenographer?

Mr. MERITT. \$1,200.

Mr. HASTINGS. They are located at Pawhuska?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir. But their traveling expenses amount to a considerable sum; they are here in Washington in connection with legislation to extend the trust period, and other business matters.

Mr. HASTINGS. That legislation is now pending, while this is for the next year?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir. We are not sure that that legislation will pass at this session of Congress, but we hope it will.

Mr. HASTINGS. It would not be necessary for the stenographer to travel, would it?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir; only the tribal attorney.

Mr. HASTINGS. Will this tribal attorney do some of the work heretofore done by the law clerk of the agency?

Mr. MERITT. The tribal attorney will look after the legal business of the agency, but that will not relieve the law clerk, who has to look after probate matters.

Mr. HASTINGS. You are asking for \$35,000 additional?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir. We have to pay very much larger salaries at that agency on account of the unusual conditions which obtain there.

Mr. ELSTON. Does that \$35,000 include increases in salaries for the present force or the addition of new employees?

Mr. MERITT. It means both additional employees and also some increases in salaries in order to hold the present Government employees. We are in competition with the large oil companies in the Osage country, and they pay large salaries.

FOR EXPENSES OF OIL AND GAS PRODUCTION, OSAGE RESERVATION, OKLA.

Mr. ELSTON. The next is a tribal-fund item.

The Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to withdraw from the Treasury of the United States, at his discretion, not to exceed \$55,000 of the funds on deposit to the credit of the Osage Tribe of Indians in Oklahoma and to pay out the same for necessary expenses in connection with oil and gas produc-



tion on the Osage Reservation, including salaries of employees, rent of quarters for employees, traveling expenses, printing, telegraphing and telephoning, and purchase, repair, and operation of automobiles.

Mr. MERITT. We offer for the record the following justification:

*Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, Osage, oil and gas expenses.*

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, amount appropriated-----	\$45,000.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920:	
Amount appropriated-----	35,000.00
Amount expended-----	35,000.00
<hr/>	
Analysis of expenditures:	
Salaries, wages, etc-----	22,487.84
Traveling expenses-----	3,024.17
Telegraph and telephone service-----	130.00
Stationery, printing, schoolroom supplies-----	733.30
Fuel, lubricants, power and light service-----	1,020.93
Equipment and miscellaneous material-----	4,421.53
Rent of buildings-----	1,810.75
Miscellaneous-----	202.77
Outstanding liabilities-----	1,168.71
	<hr/>
	35,000.00

This estimate is an increase of \$10,000 over the amount appropriated for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1920. The increased appropriation is necessary owing to the activity in leasing Osage lands for oil and gas-mining purposes and the increasing development and production which must be cared for in the interest of the Osage Indians.

On June 30, 1920, there were 385 wells being drilled—5,849 producing oil wells and 576 producing gas wells. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1920, there was a gross production of 17,077,348 barrels of oil, and the Osage Tribe received a total revenue for the year from royalties on oil and gas and bonus for leases amounting to \$17,778,510.87. Practically all the reservation, covering 1,500,000 acres, has been leased for gas and approximately one-third of the reservation has been leased for oil.

This appropriation takes care of the field operations and the other appropriation takes care of the administrative business.

Mr. HASTINGS. Are they all under the agency at Pawhuska?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. HASTINGS. Are all these employees at work in the office there?

Mr. MERITT. They are field employees, but occasionally go into the office and perform work.

Mr. HASTINGS. There are 1,500,000 acres of land there?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; in Osage county.

Mr. HASTINGS. You are asking for this item of \$150,000 to be expended in connection with that acreage?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; the Osage council has approved the item and, in fact, are urging that this money be appropriated so that their business can be more expeditiously handled.

FOR CONSTRUCTION OF FIREPROOF BUILDING, OSAGE AGENCY, OKLA.

Mr. ELSTON. The next is also a tribal fund item.

That the provision in the Indian Appropriation Act for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, authorizing the expenditure of not exceeding \$50,000 from unexpended Osage tribal funds heretofore appropriated for construction of a fireproof office building for Osage Agency is hereby amended to provide that not exceeding \$100,000 of such unexpended Osage tribal funds may be used in the construction of such fireproof building, including the removal of the present office building and rearrangement of the interior of same for employees' quarters, said amount to be immediately available.

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification:

*Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, Osage Agency, office building.*

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1921: Amount authorized (additional) -- \$15,000.00

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920:

Amount authorized-----	35,000.00
Amount expended-----	4,461.33

Unexpended balance-----	30,538.67
-------------------------	-----------

Analysis of expenditures: Construction of buildings-----	4,461.33
--	----------

This item is to provide for the construction of a fireproof office building at Osage, and the rearrangement of the interior of the present office building for use as quarters for employees.

This does not involve an appropriation of additional funds, but is merely an authorization of the amount from unexpended tribal funds of the tribe.

It has been found impracticable, owing to labor conditions and scarcity of material, to make the needed changes and erect a new building for the amount authorized in the last appropriation bill. There are unexpended balances of approximately \$100,000 from tribal funds authorized for Osage Agency and school during former years, which it is proposed to use. The new and larger office is deemed absolutely necessary in order to take care of the constantly increasing work necessary in handling revenues and matters pertaining to the tribal oil and gas, which is entirely supervised by the department, and by reason of valuable records said office should be fireproof.

You will recall, Mr. Chairman, that the office building there is of wood construction and it is desired to put up a fireproof building in order to take care of the valuable records that are kept there.

Mr. ELSTON. Has the construction already commenced?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir; but the Osage council has approved this request for the use of this \$100,000 of their funds for this work.

Mr. HASTINGS. Were any plans drawn for the building under the old appropriation?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir; there was an estimate submitted which required a larger amount than the appropriation.

Mr. HASTINGS. Is there a fireproof vault in the present agency building?

Mr. MERITT. We have a small vault, but it is wholly inadequate for the business of the agency, which has increased by leaps and bounds during the last few years.

Mr. HASTINGS. And you have a large number of very valuable records?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; and if there were to be a fire at that agency at this time the loss would be very great indeed.

#### FOR EXPENSES, OSAGE TRIBAL COUNCIL.

Mr. ELSTON. The next item is a tribal fund item.

The use of the sum of \$10,000 or so much thereof as may be necessary, the same to be immediately available, is hereby authorized from funds belonging to the Osage Tribe to defray expenses heretofore or hereafter incurred in connection with visits to Washington, D. C., by the Osage Tribal Council and other members of said tribe, when duly authorized or approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification:

#### EXPENSES OSAGE TRIBAL COUNCIL.

This is a request to use \$10,000 or as much thereof as may be necessary, from funds belonging to the Osage Tribe to pay expenses incurred by the tribal council or authorized members of the tribe when visiting Washington as au-



thorized by the Secretary of the Interior. It is necessary at times for tribal officials to visit Washington in connection with matters relating to tribal affairs, including leasing of their tribal lands for oil and gas, the revenues from which now aggregate over \$20,000,000 annually.

Mr. ELSTON. Could not an attorney take care of this end of the business?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir; the Osage council would not be satisfied to have an attorney take care of their affairs. They are elected by the tribe and want a voice in the management of their affairs.

Mr. ELSTON. How many members are there in the tribal council?

Mr. MERITT. Ten, including the chief and assistant chief.

Mr. ELSTON. This item has been appropriated in the past?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

#### FOR CONSTRUCTION OF EMPLOYEES' COTTAGES, OSAGE TRIBE, OKLAHOMA.

Mr. ELSTON. The next is a tribal fund item.

The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to withdraw from the Treasury of the United States the sum of \$45,000 of the funds on deposit to the credit of the Osage Tribe of Indians and to expend the same in the construction of six employees' cottages, said sum to be immediately available.

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification:

#### CONSTRUCTION OF EMPLOYEES' COTTAGES, OSAGE.

This is a new item for the authorization of the expenditure of tribal funds of the Osage Indians for the construction of six cottages for employees.

The item is justified by the fact that it is impossible to secure the services of employees and additional help at the salaries allowed without furnishing quarters, as is customary at most of the other agencies. During the past year it has been found necessary to quarter some of the agency employees in the girls' dormitory of the boarding school, while for others who could not be cared for in the employees' cottages, of which there are about 10, it has been necessary to rent 3 houses in the town of Pawhuska. As additional employees will be required during the next year to carry on the work incidental to this jurisdiction, there is very urgent need for the construction of the said cottages.

Mr. HASTINGS. This would provide, then, for the construction of six cottages for employees, at a cost of \$7,500 each?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. HASTINGS. Is that not a rather large appropriation for a cottage?

Mr. MERITT. We may be able to construct the cottages for \$6,000 each, but we will need a number of new cottages there to provide for the increased work.

Mr. HASTINGS. You think there are only 10 employees' buildings there now in connection with that agency? It is my recollection there are more, but I may be mistaken.

Mr. MERITT. That is about the correct number; it has been some time since I visited that agency, but I think that is the correct number.

#### FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

#### FOR EXPENSES OF ADMINISTRATION.

Mr. ELSTON. The next item is the Five Civilized Nations.

#### FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

SEC. 18. For expenses of administration of the affairs of the Five Civilized Tribes, Oklahoma, and the compensation of employees, \$195,000: *Provided,*

That a report shall be made to Congress by the superintendent for the Five Civilized Tribes through the Secretary of the Interior, showing in detail the expenditure of all moneys appropriated by this provision.

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification:

*Administration of affairs of Five Civilized Tribes, Oklahoma.*

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, amount appropriated-----	\$195,000.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920:	
Amount appropriated-----	205,000.00
Amount expended-----	200,804.21
Unexpended balance -----	4,196.79
Analysis of expenditures:	
Salaries, wages, etc-----	163,890.12
Traveling expenses-----	11,694.22
Transportation of supplies-----	225.94
Telegraph and telephone service-----	2,067.06
Stationery, printing-----	1,476.96
Forage-----	988.50
Equipment and miscellaneous material-----	14,407.62
Rent of buildings-----	4,858.88
Miscellaneous-----	618.12
Outstanding liabilities-----	576.79
	200,804.21

This estimate is in the same amount as appropriated last year.

The Superintendent for the Five Civilized Tribes has asked for an appropriation of \$200,000, based upon the volume of work to be performed, and the increase in practically every item of expenses necessary to be incurred, together with inability to retain the services of competent and experienced employees at the authorized salaries. It will be absolutely necessary to have an appropriation of at least \$195,000 if our work is to be carried on as it should be. The restrictions are being removed rapidly each year from the lands of a number of Indians, but their homes are widely scattered, and it is necessary for the field men to continue to cover the same territory as heretofore. Those remaining restricted have homes needing assistance and advice, and will continue to need help of a practicable kind if they are to be put in a position to handle their own affairs by 1931, when, under existing law, all supervision expires at this superintendency. We must make positive progressive action looking to the education and training of this class of Indians during the remaining period of our guardianship, if we are to be able to render satisfactory final report when such guardianship ceases. It will be more economical to provide sufficient appropriation each year until 1931, and enable us to render such effective service that the allottees will be self-sustaining and able to look after their own affairs than to be handicapped in our efforts and only able to handle routine matters which are brought to our attention.

Mr. Chairman, you will note that the superintendent originally requested an appropriation of \$200,000, but in making up the estimate we cut this down to the amount Congress allowed us last year.

Mr. ELSTON. And that means the retention of the present force?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; the amount of work is about the same. I might add that the Five Civilized Tribes cover a large jurisdiction. We have about 20,000 restricted Indians in the Five Civilized Tribes. You will also note that our administrative expense for the Five Civilized Tribes is much less than that for the Osage Indians in comparison to the number of Indians.

Mr. ELSTON. Do you not think that it is the proper time to begin progressive reductions, seeing that it is approaching the period when this activity will cease?



Mr. MERITT. It would be a great handicap at present to decrease this appropriation, particularly as the superintendent has been struggling along and trying to do the work with an insufficient appropriation and force. A large number of these employees have resigned to go with business concerns because of the larger salaries paid. We will need the full amount of this estimate.

FOR EXPENSES OF DISTRIBUTING PER CAPITA PAYMENTS, CHOCTAW AND CHICKASAW TRIBES.

Mr. ELSTON. The next is an item on page 107:

The Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to use not to exceed \$8,000 out of the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribal funds for the expenses and the compensation of all necessary employees for the distribution of per capita payments.

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification:

*Choctaw and Chickasaw tribal funds (expenses, per capita payments).*

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, amount authorized-----	\$8,000
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920:..	
Amount authorized-----	8,000
Amount expended-----	8,000
Analysis of expenditures, salaries, wages, etc-----	8,000

This is the same amount as appropriated last year.

In the Indian appropriation act approved February 14, 1920, Congress authorized a per capita payment of not to exceed \$100 per capita, and authorized the Secretary to continue to make per capita payments "of not to exceed \$200 annually hereafter to the enrolled members of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Tribes of Indians in Oklahoma.

There are 20,799 Choctaws, including Mississippi Choctaws (excluding freedmen) entitled to per capita payments when made, and 6,304 Chickasaws (excluding freedmen) entitled to per capita payments when made, and it requires an immense amount of detail work in issuing checks and forwarding by mail to the unrestricted class, and to field clerks to be delivered to the restricted class.

There was paid to the Choctaws \$2,693,440.96 and to the Chickasaws \$1,198,300 last year. To make the payments 114,500 checks were issued.

We need an appropriation of \$8,000 to carry on this necessary work.

Mr. ELSTON. That comes out of tribal funds, does it not?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. HASTINGS. And there is no need of increasing the per capita to take care of the payment because that is permanent, is it not?

Mr. MERITT. That is true.

Mr. HASTINGS. Do you have the figures at hand showing the amount now in the Treasury to the credit of the Chickasaws and Choctaws?

Mr. MERITT. The Chickasaws had in the Treasury on December 1, 1920, \$183,767.66, and the Choctaws had \$1,135,272.06.

Mr. HASTINGS. So that you will have some money with which to make a per capita payment in some amount this coming year for this \$8,000 that will be used?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

## FOR PROBATE ATTORNEYS.

Mr. ELSTON. The next is a gratuity item.

For salaries and expenses of such attorneys and other employees as the Secretary of the Interior may, in his discretion, deem necessary in probate matters affecting restricted allottees or their heirs in the Five Civilized Tribes and in the several tribes of the Quapaw Agency, and for the costs and other necessary expenses incident to suits instituted or conducted by such attorneys, \$75,000.

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification:

*Probate attorneys, Five Civilized Tribes, Oklahoma.*

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1921: Amount appropriated.....	\$75,000.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920:	
Amount appropriated.....	85,000.00
Amount expended.....	81,583.79
Unexpended balance.....	3,416.21
Analysis of expenditures:	
Salaries, wages, etc.....	70,032.65
Traveling expenses.....	5,252.79
Telegraph and telephone service.....	1,071.84
Equipment and miscellaneous material.....	159.76
Court costs.....	722.00
Rent of buildings.....	3,560.97
Miscellaneous.....	175.36
Outstanding liabilities.....	608.42
	81,583.79

In previous reports to Congress the origin and scope of the jurisdiction of the courts of Oklahoma over Indians who are wards of the National Government has been fully set forth and explained. Owing to the allotment of tribal lands and moneys to minors and other incompetent Indians, the policy was adopted by Congress of authorizing a dual jurisdiction over their affairs, by virtue of which both the National and State officers cooperate for their protection. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, an appropriation of \$75,000 was made for salaries and expenses of such attorneys and other employees as the Secretary of the Interior might in his discretion deem necessary in probate matters affecting restricted allottees or their heirs in the Five Civilized Tribes and in the several tribes of the Quapaw Agency and for the costs and other necessary expenses incident to suits instituted or conducted by such attorneys.

A corps of about 17 probate attorneys is maintained in the eastern half of Oklahoma, formerly known as the Indian Territory. By reason of the work performed by said attorneys, the interests of the Indians of the restricted class, who as a rule are, for want of education, lack of business experience, and because of age or other condition, unable to properly look out for and protect themselves in business matters affecting their property, have been protected and cared for in matters relating to guardianship, administration of estates, transactions of various kinds concerning inherited and restricted property, and in regard to the consideration and use of their restricted lands.

The continuance of this work is necessary to the welfare and best interests of the restricted Indians of the Five Civilized Tribes and Quapaw Agency. The number of probate districts has been reduced, but the expenses in each district have increased. An appropriation of at least \$75,000 will be required to properly look after the interests of the minor and other restricted Indians of the Five Civilized Tribes and Quapaw Agency. An appropriation of this amount is therefore requested.

Mr. ELSTON. There was a \$10,000 reduction last year on your estimate for this work and I think it was indicated that this proposition could be reduced a certain amount each year. I think that Mr. Hastings last year suggested an annual reduction of \$5,000.



Mr. HASTINGS. Have you 17 people actually engaged at the present time?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir; there are two or three vacancies.

Mr. ELSTON. How much do you pay them?

Mr. MERITT. \$2,500 per year.

Mr. ELSTON. Do these attorneys practice as well as attending to the duties of this office?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir; they devote their entire time to this work.

Mr. ELSTON. They are supposed to do that but do you have any check on them to see that they do so?

Mr. MERITT. We require them to submit monthly reports showing what they do each day.

Mr. ELSTON. Their work is restricted to this Indian work alone?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. ELSTON. What is the annual release of restricted Indians what is the percentage?

Mr. MERITT. We have 20,000 restricted Indians in the Five Civilized Tribes and during the last year there were 2,578 from whom restrictions were removed.

Mr. ELSTON. That amounts to about one-tenth?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. ELSTON. About one-tenth have been removed from this restricted class during the last year; how many will be released during the coming year?

Mr. MERITT. We have gone over the Five Civilized Tribes very carefully and thoroughly and there will be fewer removals of restrictions in the next few years than there have been in the past.

Mr. ELSTON. I think that appropriation can be cut down at least \$10,000 and by three or four attorneys.

Mr. HASTINGS. How many do you think you could get along with? Do you not think that if you had 12 attorneys properly located—that is, 1 probate attorney and 11 others—conveniently located throughout the district that they could do the work of protecting these estates?

Mr. MERITT. I realize that this appropriation is a very important one in the protection of the property of the Indians of the Five Civilized Tribes and we would not want the appropriation reduced too rapidly. There might be a gradual reduction of the appropriation and of the work to be handled next year. The amount might be made \$70,000.

#### FOR SUPPORT OF CHEROKEE ORPHAN TRAINING SCHOOL.

Mr. ELSTON. The next is a gratuity item.

For the support, continuance, and maintenance of the Cherokee Orphan Training School, near Tahlequah, Okla., for the orphan Indian children of the State of Oklahoma belonging to the restricted class, to be conducted as an industrial school under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, \$45,000; for repair and improvements, \$8,000; for dining hall and equipment, \$40,000; in all \$93,000.

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification:

*Cherokee Orphan Training School, Five Civilized Tribes, Oklahoma.*

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, amount appropriated----- \$37,500.00

## Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920:

Amount appropriated	\$35,000.00
Amount expended	35,000.00

## Analysis of expenditures:

Salaries, wages, etc	11,832.33
Traveling expenses	350.40
Telegraph and telephone service	79.24
Stationery, printing, schoolroom supplies	178.87
Subsistence supplies	8,385.24
Dry goods, clothing, etc	5,564.70
Forage	707.05
Fuel, lubricants, power and light service	1,714.70
Medical supplies, etc	162.88
Equipment and miscellaneous material	2,092.40
Funeral expenses	219.75
Miscellaneous	209.52
Outstanding liabilities	3,502.92

35,000.00

## Repairs and improvements:

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, amount appropriated	\$8,000.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920—	
Amount appropriated	8,000.00
Amount expended	8,000.00

## Analysis of expenditures—

Repair of buildings	4,666.50
Outstanding liabilities	3,333.50

8,000.00

*Statistical statement for year ending June 30, 1920.*

Value of school plant (real property)	\$70,438
Number of buildings	25
Number of employees	16
Total salaries	\$10,350
Average attendance of pupils	151
Average enrollment	158
Capacity	180
Cost per capita based on enrollment	\$185
Cost per capita based on average attendance	\$194
Area of school land (acres)	180
Area of school land (acres cultivated)	87
Value of agricultural products	\$2,654
Value of other school products	\$1,995
Indian money, proceeds of labor (school earnings), expended	\$355

## Superintendent's estimate of absolute needs for 1922:

Support	\$45,000
Repairs and improvements	8,000
New buildings	45,000
Repairs to road	1,000

Total	99,000
-------	--------

## Requested in proposed bill for 1922—

Support and education of Indian pupils at the Indian school and superintendent's salary	45,000
Repairs and improvements	8,000
New buildings	40,000

Total	93,000
-------	--------



*Positions and salaries, 1920.*

Superintendent -----	\$1. 500
Clerk -----	900
Physician (contract) -----	600
Principal teacher -----	765
Intermediate teacher -----	585
Primary teacher -----	585
Manual-training teacher -----	900
Matron -----	600
Boys' matron -----	405
Seamstress -----	480
Laundress -----	480
Cook -----	600
Nurse -----	450
Farmer -----	720
Laborer -----	540
Night watchman -----	240
Total -----	10, 350

With the completion of the new dormitory this year the capacity of the school will be increased and an attendance of 200 is anticipated for 1922. The amount requested will provide for this number of children at a rate of \$225 per capita.

The amount requested for general repairs and improvements is the same as that allowed in previous years.

With the increase in dormitory capacity a dining hall and kitchen with necessary equipment will be required. For the present arrangements are being made to use the basement in the new dormitory, but this would not be a desirable permanent arrangement.

Mr. ELSTON. Then the increase in this appropriation is caused by the necessity for a new dining room?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir. A new dining room and equipment.

Mr. ELSTON. What is the status of this school; is it one which the Government expects to maintain for all time, or is it one which the Government expects to hand over to the State of Oklahoma when all restrictions are removed from these Indians?

Mr. MERITT. I think this school should be continued until the restrictions are removed. This is a school for the orphan Indian children of the Five Civilized Tribes and seems to be an unusually meritorious school.

Mr. ELSTON. The dining hall you think is a necessity?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. HASTINGS. The original building connected with this school was constructed soon after the Civil War, either 1870 or 1875, when the dining-room accommodations were made for the then capacity of the building, which was about 65 or 70, but within the last few years this has been changed to a school and taken over by the Government a new dormitory has been built which increased the capacity of this school to about 160, and within the past two years an additional appropriation of the remainder of the Cherokee tribal funds has been made for an additional dormitory, and that dormitory is now being built; the contract was let last fall. I have a letter from the superintendent in which he stated that with this dormitory completed the capacity of the school will be increased to 250.

Mr. ELSTON. You say, Mr. Hastings, that the construction here was made out of the tribal funds of the Cherokee Indians?

Mr. HASTINGS. This new dormitory I am speaking of. We have about \$60,000 left, and Congress authorized the expenditure of that sum, all the remaining Cherokee funds, for the building of this new

dormitory, and when it is completed the capacity of the school will be almost doubled, and I would invite the attention of the committee to the fact that this dining-room space was provided for the original building erected in 1870 or 1875 when the capacity was 60 or 70, but a new dormitory was built some few years ago which increased the capacity to 160, and this present new dormitory increases the capacity of the school to 250, which shows the necessity for additional dining-room space. The dining room is in the basement of the old building; it is inadequately and poorly ventilated, and there is a very great necessity there for a new dining room. I have a short letter here from the superintendent which I would like to place in the record at this point.

CHEROKEE OKLAHOMA TERRITORY SCHOOL,  
Tahlequah, Okla., December 15, 1920.

HON. W. W. HASTINGS,  
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. HASTINGS: I noticed from a press report that the Indian bill carries \$93,000 for this institution, and while I do not know the items included I am inclined to think there are \$45,000 for a dining-room building, \$40,000 for support, on a basis of 160 enrollment, and \$8,000 for repairs and improvements.

In view of the completion of the girls' dormitory building, the support funds as stated would be insufficient. I am taking the liberty of writing you with reference to this matter, as I presume the bill has been submitted by the department and I can only hope that if the necessary increase has not been incorporated by them that you will be able to take care of it. I think it is very conservative to state that with the new building completed our enrollment will be 250, which number will require \$56,000 for support.

Very sincerely, yours,

JAMES P. RYDER, *Superintendent.*

#### INDIAN SCHOOLS, FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES, OKLAHOMA.

Mr. ELSTON. The next item is a gratuity item.

The sum of \$175,000, to be expended in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, under rules and regulations to be prescribed by him, in aid of the common schools in the Cherokee, Creek, Choctaw, Chickasaw, and Seminole Nations and the Quapaw Agency in Oklahoma, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall not be subject to the limitation in section 1 of the act of May 25, 1918 (40 Stats., p. 564), limiting the expenditure of money to educate children of less than one-fourth Indian blood.

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification:

#### *Indian schools, Five Civilized Tribes, Oklahoma.*

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, amount appropriated	\$200,000.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920:	
Amount appropriated	225,000.00
Amount expended	217,900.38
Unexpended balance	7,099.62
Analysis of expenditures:	
Salaries, wages, etc	8,874.34
Traveling expenses	1,224.44
Telegraph and telephone service	164.36
Stationery, printing, schoolroom supplies	28.30
Aid of common schools	203,802.22
Miscellaneous	17.26
Outstanding liabilities	3,789.46
	217,900.38



This item is \$25,000 less than the appropriation in the 1921 act and is designed to give assistance to the district public schools in eastern Oklahoma which are deprived of school revenue by reason of the decision of the Supreme Court holding Indian allotments within the school districts to be nontaxable. Many of the school districts contain a large amount of such nontaxable Indian land, often more than one-half of the total area of the district, and such districts are frequently financially unable to maintain district schools.

The total number of eligible children in the Five Civilized Tribes is 25,731, not including Freedmen. Of these, there were enrolled in the public schools about 18,523; in Government schools, about 2,210; in contract schools, 604; making a total enrollment of 21,337.

The plan for distribution of this fund during the fiscal year 1921 is practically the same as that followed in 1920.

You will note that we are asking \$25,000 less than was appropriated in the current Indian appropriation act, and this is in line with the agreement made with the Indian Committees that there would be a gradual reduction in the amount of this appropriation.

Mr. ELSTON. Do you expect to keep up this progressive decrease?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; at the rate of \$25,000 a year.

#### FOR EXPENSES, SALE OF UNALLOTTED LANDS.

Mr. ELSTON. The next item is a tribal fund item:

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized to use not exceeding \$7,500 of the proceeds of sales of unallotted lands and other tribal property belonging to any of the Five Civilized Tribes for payment of salaries of employees and other expenses of advertising and sale in connection with the further sales of such tribal lands and property, and of the improvements thereon, which is hereby expressly authorized, and for other work necessary to a final settlement of the affairs of the Five Civilized Tribes: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$2,500 of such amount may be used in connection with the collection of rents of unallotted lands and tribal buildings: *Provided further*, That hereafter no money shall be expended from tribal funds belonging to the Five Civilized Tribes without specific appropriation by Congress, except as follows: Equalization of allotments, per capita and other payments authorized by law to individual members of the respective tribes, tribal and other Indian schools for the current fiscal year under existing law, salaries and contingent expenses of governors, chiefs, assistant chiefs, secretaries, interpreters, and mining trustees of the tribe for the current fiscal year at salaries at the rate heretofore paid, and one attorney each for the Choctaw, Chickasaw, and Creek Tribes employed under contract approved by the President, under existing law, for the current fiscal year: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to continue during the ensuing fiscal year the tribal and other schools among the Choctaw, Chickasaw, Creek, and Seminole Tribes from the tribal funds of those nations, within his discretion and under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe: *And provided further*, That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby empowered, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922, to expend funds of the Choctaw, Chickasaw, Creek, and Seminole Nations available for school purposes under existing law for such repairs, improvements, or new buildings as he may deem essential for the proper conduct of the several schools of said tribes.

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification:

*Choctaw and Chickasaw tribal funds. (Expenses, sale of unallotted lands.)*

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, amount appropriated ----- \$7,500.00

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920:

Amount appropriated ----- 10,000.00

Amount expended ----- 10,000.00

Analysis of expenditures:

Salaries, wages, etc ----- 4,283.34

Traveling expenses ----- 287.42

Advertising land sales ----- 4,868.90

Equipment and miscellaneous material ----- 560.28

Total ----- 10,000.00

By the act of May 25, 1918, \$30,000 was allowed for this purpose (see par. 8 of sec. 18), and by the act of February 14, 1920, \$7,500 was allowed, of which \$2,500 was to be used in the collection of rents on unallotted lands.

During last year, from November 17 to 29, 1919, inclusive, there was sold at auction in the Choctaw, Chickasaw, and Creek Nations 752 tracts of unallotted timber and surface of the segregated coal and asphalt lands, containing 53,704 acres. Two tracts of unallotted land, Cherokee Nation, were sold.

On November 26, 1919, seven lots, belonging to the Creek Tribe, in Tulsa, Oklahoma, were sold. There are still to be sold in the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations 36,502 acres of unallotted lands, including timber lands and surface of the segregated coal and asphalt mineral deposits.

There are also 2,219 town lots, valued at \$40,000, yet to be sold, and tribal school and improvements valued at \$105,000 to be sold, and the total estimated value of the Choctaw and Chickasaw unsold tribal property is \$15,075,668.20, which total includes the value of the coal and asphalt deposits.

In the Creek Nation there are yet to be offered for sale 107 town lots, in Muskogee and Tulsa, valued at \$90,000; 3 boarding schools, Nuyaka, Eufaula, and Scapulpa, valued at \$69,000, and unsold unallotted land, valued at \$3,000, making a total of \$162,000.

In the Seminole Nation there are yet to be sold 122 acres of unallotted lands, valued at \$2,400; 640 acres of land reserved for school purposes, being the Emahaka Mission School (320 acres), valued at \$16,700; Mekusukey Boarding School (320 acres), valued at \$25,000, making a total of \$44,100.

High-salaried auctioneer, with the necessary employees detailed from the office of the superintendent, with railroad expenses and board incidentals with the tribal officials in attendance, and their expenses necessarily involve a large outlay of funds. Several employees are detailed with considerable travel and per diem expenses involved in collecting the rents from the unallotted lands of the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes, for which \$2,500 of the \$7,500 was set aside for that purpose.

In addition to that justification, Mr. Chairman, I would say that there is considerable bookkeeping and clerical work in connection with the lands heretofore sold on account of the deferred payments.

#### FOR FULFILLING TREATIES WITH CHOCTAWS, OKLAHOMA.

**Mr. ELSTON.** The next is a treaty item.

For fulfilling treaties with Choctaws, Oklahoma: For permanent annuity (art. 2, treaty of Nov. 16, 1805, and art. 13, treaty of June 22, 1855), \$3,000; for permanent annuity for support of light horsemen (art. 13, treaty of Oct. 18, 1820, and art. 13, treaty of June 22, 1855), \$600; for permanent annuity for support of blacksmith (art. 6, treaty of Oct. 18, 1820, and art. 9, treaty of Jan. 20, 1825, and art. 13, treaty of June 22, 1855), \$600; for permanent annuity for education (art. 2, treaty of Jan. 20, 1825, and art. 13, treaty of June 22, 1855), \$6,000; for permanent annuity for iron and steel (art. 9, treaty of Jan. 20, 1825, and art. 13, treaty of June 22, 1855), \$320; in all, \$10,520.

**Mr. MERITT.** I offer for the record the following justification for fulfilling treaties with the Choctaws, Oklahoma:

#### *Fulfilling treaties with Choctaws, Oklahoma.*

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, amount appropriated-----	\$10,520
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920:	
Amount appropriated-----	10,520
Amount expended-----	None.

This item is for the purpose of carrying out the provisions entered into with the Choctaw Indians. Article 13 of the treaty of June 22, 1855 (11 Stats. L., 611-614) reads in part as follows:

"The amounts secured by existing treaty stipulations, namely, permanent annuity of \$3,000, under the second article of the treaty of 1805; \$600 per annum for the support of the light horsemen, under the thirteenth article of the treaty of 1820; permanent annuity of \$6,000 for education, under the second



article of the treaty of 1825: \$600 per annum permanent provision for the support of a blacksmith, under the sixth article of the treaty of 1820; and \$320, permanent provision for iron and steel, under the ninth article of the treaty of 1825, shall continue to be paid to or expended for the benefit of the Choctaws, as heretofore, or the same may be applied to such objects of general utility as may from time to time be designated by the general council of the tribe, with the approbation of the Government of the United States."

The amount asked, \$10,520, is the same as was appropriated for the fiscal year 1921, and the appropriation should be made to fulfill existing treaty stipulations.

Mr. ELSTON. That is fixed by the treaty so that the amount is definite and ascertained, and the Government is obligated to pay it.

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

#### OREGON.

##### FOR SUPPORT AND CIVILIZATION, KLAMATH AGENCY, OREG.

Mr. ELSTON. We come next to the Oregon items.

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification for support and civilization of Indians of the Klamath Agency, Oreg., including pay of employees, \$5,750:

##### *Support of Indians, Klamath Agency, Oreg.*

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, amount appropriated-----	\$5,750.00
--	------------

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920:	
----------------------------------	--

Amount appropriated-----	6,000.00
--------------------------	----------

Amount expended-----	5,812.80
----------------------	----------

	187.20
--	--------

##### Analysis of expenditures:

Salaries, wages, etc-----	3,976.10
---------------------------	----------

Traveling expenses-----	21.30
-------------------------	-------

Subsistence supplies-----	75.86
---------------------------	-------

Dry goods, clothing, etc-----	145.17
-------------------------------	--------

Fuel, lubricants, power and light service-----	213.85
--	--------

Medical supplies, etc-----	828.04
----------------------------	--------

Equipment and miscellaneous material-----	305.42
---	--------

Miscellaneous-----	23.24
--------------------	-------

Outstanding liabilities-----	223.82
------------------------------	--------

Total-----	5,812.80
------------	----------

This item is in the same sum as heretofore authorized, and is used for the pay of necessary employees required in the administration of the affairs of the Indians of the Klamath Reservation, for the purchase of forage, fuel, medical supplies, and equipment, and miscellaneous expenses.

There are 1,132 Indians under this superintendency.

Mr. ELSTON. Last year how much was expended for them out of the appropriation made?

Mr. MERITT. We expended the entire amount with the exception of \$187.20.

Mr. ELSTON. When will the affairs of these Indians be brought to a close?

Mr. MERITT. It will be a number of years before the affairs of this reservation are wound up. Those Indians have large timber interests, and we are in process of selling the timber at this time.

Mr. ELSTON. How much property have these Indians?

Mr. MERITT. They have in the Treasury at this time \$175,036; in addition to that they have timber valued at \$24,776,091.

Mr. ELSTON. Is there any revenue from the timber?

Mr. MERITT. The timber is being sold at this time.

Mr. ELSTON. And the receipts from the sale of that timber will supplement the cash in the Treasury to the credit of these Indians?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. ELSTON. How do they make a living, outside of the revenues received from their tribal lands?

Mr. MERITT. Farming, stock raising, and working in the forests.

Mr. ELSTON. Are they in a fairly prosperous condition?

Mr. MERITT. They are fairly well-to-do Indians and get along very well.

Mr. ELSTON. I think we may well consider the advisability of changing this appropriation into a reimbursable item, as it appears that these Indians have large property interests, have money to their credit in the Treasury, and that they will soon be getting a revenue largely in excess of their requirements.

#### FOR SUPPORT AND CIVILIZATION, WARM SPRINGS AGENCY, OREG.

The next is a gratuity item for the support and civilization of the confederated tribes and bands under the Warm Springs Agency, Oreg., including pay of employees, \$4,000.

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification:

##### Support of Indians, Warm Springs Agency, Oreg.:

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, amount appropriated-----	\$4,000.00
--	------------

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920—	
----------------------------------	--

Amount appropriated -----	4,000.00
---------------------------	----------

Amount expended -----	4,000.00
-----------------------	----------

##### Analysis of expenditures:

Salaries, wages, etc-----	1,783.60
---------------------------	----------

Telegraph and telephone service-----	20.13
--------------------------------------	-------

Subsistence supplies -----	615.69
----------------------------	--------

Forage-----	435.82
-------------	--------

Fuel, lubricants, power, and light service-----	301.30
---	--------

Medical supplies, etc-----	185.44
----------------------------	--------

Equipment and miscellaneous material-----	413.58
---	--------

Outstanding liabilities -----	244.44
-------------------------------	--------

4,000.00
----------

This appropriation is required for the administration of the affairs of the Indians under the jurisdiction of the Warm Springs Agency. It is used for the employment of one clerk, a blacksmith, and part of the salary of a physician, the purchase of fuel, forage, medical supplies, and subsistence for issue to the sick and needy, equipment, and miscellaneous agency expenses.

There are 1,041 Indians on this reservation, and they have in the Treasury at this time \$4,643.

Mr. ELSTON. What is the value of their property, and when will it be on a revenue-producing basis?

Mr. MERITT. They have large timber interests, worth approximately \$6,000,000; their total individual and tribal property is worth \$7,222,761.

Mr. ELSTON. Are you making that timber profitable in the way of sales?



Mr. MERITT. We are selling some of the timber on the reservation.

Mr. ELSTON. Where does the money go?

Mr. MERITT. It goes into the Treasury.

Mr. ELSTON. To the credit of the tribe?

Mr. MERITT. It will go into the Treasury to the credit of the tribe, but very little timber has yet been sold.

Mr. ELSTON. Then they are not in such a good position, as are the Klamath Indians, to bear their overhead?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir.

Mr. ELSTON. There is a possibility, however, of this item being made reimbursable, in view of the expected returns from sales of very valuable lands owned by this tribe, and I think we might consider that when we come to this item in making up the bill.

FOR SUPPORT AND CIVILIZATION, UMATILLA AGENCY, OREG.

The next is a gratuity item for the support and civilization of the Indians of the Umatilla Agency, Oreg., including pay of employees, \$3,000.

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification:

*Support of Indians, Umatilla Agency, Oreg.*

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, amount appropriated-----	\$3,000. 00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920:	
Amount appropriated-----	3,000. 00
Amount expended-----	3,000. 00
Analysis of expenditures:	
Salaries, wages, etc-----	2,921. 16
Transportation of supplies-----	78. 84
	<u>3,000. 00</u>

This is the general support item for the Indians of the Umatilla Agency, and, as the analysis shows, was used entirely for salaries of employees required in the conduct of the agency during the fiscal year 1920, the miscellaneous expenses of the agency being met from Indian funds to their credit and authorized for expenditure. This is the only support item for this agency.

There are on that reservation 1,119 Indians, and they have in the Treasury to their credit at this time \$141,940.

Mr. ELSTON. What is the value of their property?

Mr. MERITT. That reservation has been allotted and those lands are considered some of the finest wheat lands in the United States; they are very valuable lands.

Mr. ELSTON. Will the supervision of the Government over their interests continue much longer?

Mr. MERITT. Not as long as over some of the other Indians in the United States; at the expiration of the trust period most of those Indians ought to be in a position to take care of their own affairs.

Mr. ELSTON. When does that period expire?

Mr. MERITT. Some of the Indians were allotted several years ago, and about three years ago there was additional allotment legislation authorizing allotments to the children. Patents have not yet been issued under this later legislation, but we are in process of completing that work at this time. The trust period on the first allotments will expire in 1924 and on some later allotments in 1931.

Mr. ELSTON. Comparing it with the two tribes we have just passed over, are these Indians as well able to bear their overhead out of tribal funds or by way of reimbursable appropriations?

Mr. MERITT. The Umatilla Indians have not the tribal property that either the Klamath or Warm Springs Indians have.

Mr. ELSTON. The next is a gratuity item:

For support and education of 600 Indian pupils, including native Indian pupils brought from Alaska, at the Indian school, Salem, Oreg., including pay of superintendent, \$122,400; for general repairs and improvements, \$25,000; for heating plant, \$40,000; for boys' dormitory, \$70,000; in all, \$257,400.

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification:

*Indian School, Salem, Oreg.*

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, amount appropriated-----	\$122, 000. 00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920:	
Amount appropriated-----	122, 000. 00
Amount expended-----	122, 000. 00

Analysis of expenditures:

Salaries, wages, etc-----	41, 884. 46
Traveling expenses-----	1, 025. 41
Transportation of supplies-----	2, 450. 00
Telegraph and telephone service-----	200. 06
Stationery, printing, schoolroom supplies-----	1, 758. 36
Subsistence supplies-----	32, 949. 65
Dry goods, clothing, etc-----	17, 851. 38
Forage-----	40. 28
Fuel, lubricants, power and light service-----	15, 357. 59
Medical supplies, etc-----	506. 76
Equipment and miscellaneous material-----	6, 675. 28
Film rent-----	208. 46
Medical service-----	287. 50
Seed-----	340. 05
Miscellaneous-----	363. 38
Outstanding liabilities-----	101. 38
	<hr/> -122, 000. 00

Repairs and improvements:

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, amount appropriated-----	25, 000. 00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920—	
Amount appropriated-----	20, 000. 00
Amount expended-----	20, 000. 00

Analysis of expenditures—

Repair of buildings-----	19, 320. 69
Outstanding liabilities-----	679. 31
	<hr/> 20, 000. 00

Barn:

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, no appropriation.	
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920—	
Amount appropriated-----	8, 000. 00
Amount expended-----	7, 680. 23

Unexpended balance-----	319. 77
Analysis of expenditures (construction of buildings)-----	7, 680. 23



## Statistical statement for year ending June 30, 1920:

Value of school plant (real property)-----	\$284, 722
Number of buildings-----	66
Number of employees-----	59
Total salaries-----	\$44, 820
Average attendance of pupils-----	586
Average enrollment-----	679
Capacity-----	650
Cost per capita based on enrollment-----	\$169
Cost per capita based on average attendance-----	\$196
Area of school land (acres)-----	441
Area of school land (acres cultivated)-----	250
Value of agricultural products-----	\$14, 712
Value of other school products-----	\$7, 442
Indian money, proceeds of labor (school earnings) expended--	\$7, 490

## Superintendent's estimate of absolute needs for 1922—

Support-----	\$150, 000
Repairs and improvements-----	25, 000
New buildings-----	70, 000
Heating plant-----	40, 000
Construction of roads-----	25, 000

Total-----310, 000

## Requested in proposed bill for 1922—

Support and education of 600 Indian pupils at the Indian school and superintendent's salary-----	122, 400
Repairs and improvements-----	25, 000
New buildings-----	70, 000
Heating plant-----	40, 000

Total-----257, 400

## Positions and salaries, 1920—

Superintendent-----	2, 400
Principal-----	1, 200
Clerk-----	1, 100
Financial clerk-----	1, 000
Clerk-----	1, 000
Do-----	900
Do-----	600
Physician (contract)-----	720
Disciplinarian-----	900
Assistant disciplinarian-----	720
Teacher-----	900
Do-----	840
Do-----	840
Do-----	840
Do-----	720
Do-----	600
Do-----	600
Do-----	600
Industrial teacher-----	720
Domestic-science teacher-----	720
Matron-----	840
Assistant matron-----	600
Do-----	600
Assistant matron-----	600
Do-----	600
Do-----	540
Do-----	540
Superintendent of industries-----	1, 200
Nurse-----	840
Sewing teacher-----	800
Assistant seamstress-----	600
Do-----	540

## Statistical statement for year ending June 30, 1920—Continued.

## Positions and salaries, 1920—Continued.

Laundress	\$540
Assistant laundress	420
Baker	840
Cook	600
Hospital cook	480
Carpenter	900
Assistant carpenter	720
Blacksmith	900
Tailor	800
Gardener	1,000
Shoe and harness maker	780
Engineer	1,400
Assistant engineer	720
Printer	1,000
Painter	720
Laborer	720
Do	720
Do	720
Do	720
Do	720
Do	500
Assistant (Indian)	600
Do	300
Do	300
Do	300
Assistant	300
Total	44,820

The sum requested, \$122 400, is for support and education of 600 Indian pupils, including native Indian pupils brought from Alaska, and for pay of superintendent. This amount is based upon \$200 per capita.

Twenty-five thousand dollars is requested for repairs and improvements. There are about 60 buildings in this plant, mostly frame construction, which were erected 35 years ago and which need continual repairs. These, together with the repairs to water, steam, electric, and sewer systems, require fully the amount requested.

It is impossible to heat the buildings at the Salem school with the present heating plant, which is old and worn out. The children can not be kept comfortable, and the expense for fuel is tremendous, being \$28,000 per year. The proposed new heating plant will effect a great saving in fuel.

The boys' dormitory is to take the place of the old inadequate and insanitary building which has been condemned as unfit. Much sickness among the boys is attributed to the condition of the present old building.

I might add that I visited that school this last summer and found a very urgent need for the heating plant and for the boys' dormitory.

Mr. ELSTON. How long has this school been in existence?

Mr. MERITT. Some thirty-odd years. The buildings are mostly frame, and because of the excessive rains in that area they require constant repair and improvement.

Mr. ELSTON. Do you think this is a permanent school in view of conditions?

Mr. MERITT. This is one of our permanent schools; it is a very fine institution and is splendidly managed by Superintendent Hall, who took charge of that school a few years ago when it was in a run-down condition; he has built up the plant; and it is now one of the best schools in the service.

Mr. ELSTON. What additions do you get from Alaska in the way of pupils?

Mr. MERITT. We get about 100 pupils from Alaska.



Mr. ELSTON. Is that the only provision you make for the education of Alaskan Indians?

Mr. MERITT. That is the only provision the Indian Bureau makes for them. The Bureau of Education is primarily responsible for the Alaskan Indians, our jurisdiction not extending to Alaska.

Mr. HASTINGS. It was my recollection that the Alaskan Indians were not under the supervision of the Interior Department.

Mr. MERITT. They are under the supervision of the Interior Department, but under the immediate direction of the Commissioner of Education.

Mr. HASTINGS. We do not appropriate anything for the Alaskan Indians other than in this item.

Mr. MERITT. That is true.

Mr. HASTINGS. To what tribes do those Alaskan Indians belong? Are there any names for them?

Mr. MERITT. Some of the Alaskan tribes of Indians are the Tsimpsian, Hydahs, Tlingets, Athabascans, Aleutians, and Eskimos.

Mr. ELSTON. Last year you had an appropriation of \$15,000 for a high-pressure boiler and steam-heating installation. Was not that supposed to take care of the heating arrangements?

Mr. MERITT. That was for the purpose of taking care of the immediate necessities existing at that time, but the heating system at that school has been entirely inadequate for a number of years. During the war we did not like to ask for such a large appropriation, so we asked for a small appropriation simply to carry us over until better conditions prevailed.

Mr. ELSTON. Has that money been expended or is it in course of being expended now?

Mr. MERITT. It is in course of being expended now, and this large expense will be necessary to supplement the appropriation already made by Congress.

Mr. ELSTON. The new boys' dormitory is to take the place of the existing dormitory?

Mr. MERITT. I was in that dormitory last summer and found it to be old, dilapidated, and in a deplorable condition. The Government really should not keep children in such a building. It has resulted in sickness and general dissatisfaction among the boys who occupy that building.

Mr. ELSTON. You ask for \$25,000 for general repairs and improvements. Is it possible to improve the present dormitory under that appropriation?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir. We will have to tear down that dormitory because it is too far gone to repair.

Mr. ELSTON. What did you do with the \$25,000 appropriated last year and a similar appropriation made in previous years for the repair of buildings?

Mr. MERITT. We have 66 buildings at that school; most of them are of frame construction, and we need that full amount to keep those buildings in proper repair each year; \$25,000 should be appropriated this year to keep the buildings in proper repair, and whenever it is necessary to have some new construction we will require an additional appropriation. The superintendent in his estimates requested two dormitories to cost \$70,000 each, but in making

up the estimates we thought we should not ask for such a large appropriation at this time.

FOR SUPPORT AND CIVILIZATION, GRANDE RONDE AND SILETZ AGENCIES, OREG.

Mr. ELSTON. The next is a gratuity item for the support and civilization of Indians at Grande Ronde and Siletz Agencies, Oreg., including pay of employees, \$2,500.

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification:

*Support of Indians, Grande Ronde and Siletz Agencies, Oreg.*

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1921: Amount appropriated-----	\$2,500.00
<hr/>	
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920:	
Amount appropriated-----	3,000.00
Amount expended-----	2,916.22
<hr/>	
Unexpended balance-----	83.78
<hr/>	

Analysis of expenditures:

Salaries, wages, etc-----	1,730.50
Traveling expenses-----	93.03
Transportation of supplies-----	41.58
Telegraph and telephone service-----	29.25
Stationery, printing, schoolroom supplies-----	24.81
Subsistence supplies-----	372.25
Dry goods, clothing, etc-----	40.50
Fuel, lubricants, power, and light service-----	109.85
Medical supplies, etc-----	79.89
Equipment and miscellaneous material-----	394.56
	2,916.22

This appropriation is used for the pay of employees, for purchase of subsistence and medical supplies for issue to the needy and sick Indians, forage, fuel, equipment and miscellaneous expenses, in support of the Grande Ronde and Siletz agencies, which are combined under one superintendency, with headquarters on the Siletz Reservation.

We have on that reservation 432 Siletz Indians and 318 Grande Ronde Indians, making a total of 750. The Siletz Indians have to their credit in the Treasury \$41,019, and their tribal property is valued at \$248,819; the Grande Ronde Indians have nothing in the Treasury to their credit; these Indians have been allotted and it is only a question of time when the work of that agency can be finally wound up and those Indians required to look after their own affairs.

Mr. ELSTON. Are the financial affairs of these Indians in such shape that this could be made either a reimbursable item or be appropriated out of tribal funds?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir.

IRRIGATION PROJECTS, KLAMATH RESERVATION, OREG.

Mr. ELSTON. The next is a tribal fund item:

The Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to withdraw from the Treasury of the United States the sum of \$15,000 of any tribal funds on deposit to the credit of the Klamath Indians in the State of Oregon, and to expend the same for improvement, maintenance, and operation of the Modoc



Point, Sand Creek, Fort Creek, Crooked Creek, and miscellaneous irrigation projects on the Klamath Reservation, said sum, or such part thereof as may be used, to be reimbursed to the tribe under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe.

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification for an irrigation system on the Klamath Reservation:

*Maintenance and operation Modoc Point irrigation system, Klamath Reservation, Oreg. (reimbursable).*

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, amount appropriated-----	\$4,000.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920:	
Amount appropriated-----	5,000.00
Amount expended-----	5,000.00

Analysis of expenditures:

Salaries, wages, etc-----	3,817.23
Telegraph and telephone service-----	1.01
Stationery, printing, schoolroom supplies-----	6.30
Subsistence supplies-----	63.84
Fuel, lubricants, power and light service-----	84.65
Equipment and miscellaneous material-----	179.10
Outstanding liabilities-----	847.87

5,000.00

Tribe, Confederated Klamath; population-----	1,132
Area of reservation-----acres	1,196,895
Irrigable under project-----do	140,000
Under constructed works-----do	15,000
Actually irrigated-----do	3,102
Cultivated by Indians-----do	1,880
Cultivated by white owners-----do	1,214
Cultivated by white lessees-----do	None.
Number of Indians engaged-----	50
Number of whites engaged (owners)-----	20
Number of whites engaged (lessees)-----	None.
Construction costs for fiscal year-----	\$16,231.31
Construction costs to June 30, 1920-----	\$258,472.53
Operation and maintenance charges for fiscal year <sup>1</sup> -----	\$5,912.47
Operation and maintenance charges to June 30, 1920 <sup>1</sup> -----	\$25,781.01

Estimated additional cost to complete, \$2,400,000.

Estimated cost per acre when completed, \$20.

Average value of irrigable land per acre, \$100.

Irrigation project started, 1900.

Work done by force account, Indian labor being principally used.

Average annual precipitation, 18 inches.

Source of water supply, various reservation streams.

Crops produced: Hay, grain, vegetables.

Market for products: Local, good.

Railroad through project.

Several small irrigation projects on the Klamath Reservation, such as the Modoc Point, Sand Creek, and additional projects, afford a total irrigable area available for use of the Indians approximating 15,000 acres. The appropriation asked for is desired mainly for operation and upkeep of existing systems, and does not contemplate any extensive additional construction.

Mr. ELSTON. This appropriation has been changed from a reimbursable appropriation to payments out of the tribal funds.

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. ELSTON. Are the affairs of those Indians in such shape that the Government will obtain reimbursement for the expenditures already made?

<sup>1</sup> Operation and maintenance charges are collected from white water users.

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; they have property worth over \$20,000,000, and there is no question about the Government being reimbursed for every dollar advanced.

Mr. HASTINGS. Is there any new work contemplated, or is that an extension of the work that has been done under the item above, for which this is a substitute?

Mr. MERITT. This is very largely for the maintenance and operation of a project already constructed.

Mr. REED. Some of those systems, like Fort Creek, Crooked Creek, and Sand Creek, are very old; they were built a good many years ago, and they have deteriorated until it is going to require considerable expense to simply repair them.

## SOUTH DAKOTA.

## INDIAN SCHOOL, FLANDREAU, S. DAK.

Mr. ELSTON. We come now to the South Dakota items.

SEC. 20. For support and education of 350 Indian pupils at the Indian school at Flandreau, S. Dak., and for pay of superintendent, \$80,750; for general repairs and improvements, \$10,000; in all, \$90,750.

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification:

*Indian School, Flandreau, S. Dak.*

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1921: Amount appropriated-----	\$80,750.00
--	-------------

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920:	
----------------------------------	--

Amount appropriated-----	82,750.00
--------------------------	-----------

Amount expended-----	81,016.31
----------------------	-----------

Unexpended balance-----	1,733.69
-------------------------	----------

## Analysis of expenditures:

Salaries, wages, etc-----	25,373.89
---------------------------	-----------

Traveling expenses-----	141.28
-------------------------	--------

Transportation of supplies-----	1,608.55
---------------------------------	----------

Telegraph and telephone service-----	161.85
--------------------------------------	--------

Stationery, printing, schoolroom supplies-----	575.87
--	--------

Subsistence supplies-----	19,390.65
---------------------------	-----------

Dry goods, clothing, etc-----	7,884.11
-------------------------------	----------

Fuel, lubricants, power and light service-----	10,113.83
--	-----------

Medical supplies, etc-----	416.05
----------------------------	--------

Live stock-----	770.00
-----------------	--------

Equipment and miscellaneous material-----	6,732.73
---	----------

Dental service-----	120.50
---------------------	--------

Seed-----	235.50
-----------	--------

Miscellaneous-----	201.25
--------------------	--------

Outstanding liabilities-----	7,290.25
------------------------------	----------

81,016.31
-----------

## Repairs and improvements:

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1921: Amount appropriated-----	\$10,000.00
--	-------------

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920—	
----------------------------------	--

Amount appropriated-----	10,000.00
--------------------------	-----------

Amount expended-----	9,986.77
----------------------	----------

Unexpended balance-----	13.23
-------------------------	-------



## Repairs and improvements—Continued.

## Analysis of expenditures—

Repair of buildings	\$9,945.92
Outstanding liabilities	40.85

---

9,986.77

## Statistical statement for year ending June 30, 1920:

Value of school plant (real property)	\$318,188
Number of buildings	40
Number of employees	40
Total salaries	\$27,930
Average attendance of pupils	283
Enrollment	340
Capacity	360
Cost per capita based on enrollment	\$217
Cost per capita based on average attendance	\$261
Area of school land (acres)	481
Area of school land (acres cultivated)	132
Value of agricultural products	\$13,172
Value of other school products	\$988
Indian moneys, proceeds of labor (school earnings) expended	\$1,727

## Superintendent's estimate of absolute needs for 1922—

Support	\$85,000
Repairs and improvements	13,000
Total	98,000

## Requested in proposed bill for 1922—

Support and education of 350 Indian pupils at the Indian school, Flandreau, S. Dak., and superintendent's salary	80,750
Repairs and improvements	10,000
Total	90,750

## Positions and salaries, 1920—

Superintendent	2,000
Clerk	1,320
Assistant clerk	78
Do	72
Physician (contract)	72
Disciplinarian and band instructor	1,000
Principal	1,000
Teacher	78
Do	75
Do	72
Do	72
Do	78
Do	60
Do	60
Manual training teacher	90
Domestic science teacher	72
Matron	72
Assistant matron	60
Nurse	84
Seamstress	60
Assistant seamstress	30
Housekeeper	50
Cook	50
Assistant cook	30
Baker	52
Laundress	52
Assistant laundress	30
Engineer	1,000
Shoe and harness maker	70
Farmer	8
Carpenter	7

Statistical statement for year ending June 30, 1920—Continued.

Positions and salaries, 1920—Continued.

Laborer-----	\$840
Do-----	720
Do-----	540
Do., \$40 per month (6 months)-----	240
Assistant-----	660
Do-----	600
Do-----	480
Do-----	300
Do-----	300
Total-----	27,930

The item \$80,750 is for support and maintenance of 350 pupils and superintendent's salary, \$2,000. This is the same amount that was appropriated for the last fiscal year and includes subsistence, clothing for pupils, fuel and lighting, salaries of school employees, and other expenses connected with the proper maintenance of the school.

For general repairs and improvements \$10,000 is needed. This includes approximately \$5,000 for a new boiler and repairs to steam and water systems, leaving about \$5,000 for the general upkeep of the school plant, which consists of 40 buildings. Several of these buildings, as well as the steam, lighting, and water systems, have been in use from 20 to 30 years, and repairs are constantly needed.

The school is favorably located and is well equipped, has a large farm, is doing excellent work, and should be maintained for several years, in order that adequate facilities may be furnished for advanced Indian pupils from adjoining States, from which the school largely draws its pupils.

Mr. ELSTON. Your justification seems to intimate that eventually that school may be closed?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; practically all of those northwestern schools will be closed within a period of between 10 and 20 years.

Mr. HASTINGS. What is the attendance at this school?

Mr. MERITT. The capacity of this school is 360, the average enrollment is 340, and the average attendance of pupils 283. During the war, because of the enormous extra cost, some of our schools were not able to keep filled to capacity, and we had difficulty in keeping some schools open with the money appropriated by Congress.

## INDIAN SCHOOL, PIERRE, S. DAK.

Mr. ELSTON. We will go to the next item.

Mr. MERITT. The next item is for the support and education of—

250 Indian pupils at the Indian school at Pierre, S. Dak., including pay of superintendent, \$58,250; for general repairs and improvements, \$8,000; in all, \$66,250—

and I offer for the record the following justification:

*Indian School, Pierre, S. Dak.*

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, amount appropriated-----	\$58,250.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920:	
Amount appropriated-----	58,250.00
Amount expended-----	45,178.76
Unexpended balance-----	13,071.24



## Analysis of expenditures:

Salaries, wages, etc.....	\$17, 176. 63
Telegraph and telephone service.....	86. 44
Stationery, printing, schoolroom supplies.....	77. 58
Subsistence, supplies.....	10, 477. 87
Dry goods, clothing, etc.....	5, 760. 16
Forage.....	625. 00
Fuel, lubricants, power and light service.....	4, 836. 06
Medical supplies, etc.....	185. 45
Equipment and miscellaneous material.....	1, 793. 34
Burial expense.....	200. 00
Medical service.....	194. 50
Seed.....	174. 95
Miscellaneous.....	19. 38
Outstanding liabilities.....	3, 571. 40
	<hr/>
	45, 178. 76

## Repairs and improvements:

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, amount appropriated.....	6, 000. 00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920—	
Amount appropriated.....	6, 000. 00
Amount expended.....	4, 727. 85
	<hr/>
Unexpended balance.....	1, 272. 15

## Analysis of expenditures—

Repair of buildings.....	4, 510. 37
Outstanding liabilities.....	217. 48
	<hr/>
	4, 727. 85

## Repairs, etc., to artesian well:

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, no appropriation.	
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920:	
Amount appropriated.....	10, 000. 00
Amount expended.....	658. 72
	<hr/>
Unexpended balance.....	9, 341. 28

## Analysis of expenditures—

Wages, etc.....	422. 25
Telegraph and telephone service.....	2. 05
Equipment and miscellaneous material.....	234. 42
	<hr/>
	658. 72

## Statistical statement for year ending June 30, 1920:

Value of school plant (real property).....	\$218, 071. 00
Number of buildings.....	3
Number of employees.....	24
Total salaries.....	\$18, 421. 00
Average attendance of pupils.....	144
Enrollment.....	188
Capacity.....	250
Cost per capita based on enrollment.....	\$21. 25
Cost per capita based on average attendance.....	\$23. 50
Area of school land (acres).....	31
Area of school land (acres cultivated).....	17
Value of agricultural products.....	\$6, 68
Value of other products.....	\$8
Indian moneys, proceeds of labor (school earnings), expended.....	\$2. 17

Statistical statement for year ending June 30, 1920—Continued.

Superintendent's estimate of absolute need for 1922—

Support	\$58,250
Repairs and improvements	7,000
Irrigation system	500
Artesian well	25,000
Total	90,750

Requested in proposed bill for 1922:

Support and education of 250 Indian pupils at the Indian school, Pierre, S. Dak., and superintendent's salary	58,250
Repairs and improvements	8,000
Total	66,250

Positions and salaries, 1920—

Superintendent	2,000
Clerk	1,000
Financial clerk	720
Physician (contract)	720
Disciplinarian	720
Principal	1,000
Teacher	660
Teacher	600
Teacher	600
Teacher	600
Matron	720
Assistant matron	600
Assistant matron	500
Assistant matron	300
Seamstress	540
Laundress	500
Cook	500
Nurse	840
Farmer	900
Carpenter	780
Shoe and harness maker	720
Engineer	1,100
Assistant	300
Assistant	300
Laborer	600
Laborer	600
Total	18,420

The item \$58.250 is for support and maintenance of 250 pupils, including the superintendent's salary, which is \$2,000.

For general repairs and improvements \$8,000 is needed. This is \$2,000 more than was appropriated for the last fiscal year and includes the purchase and installation of an electrical machine, which is necessary because of the increasing cost of electricity, and for repairs to the school plant, which consists of 32 buildings. Many of these buildings are old, and frequent repairs are needed to prevent deterioration. The amount asked for is about 3½ per cent on the valuation of the school buildings, which is \$218,073.

The school is favorably located, being almost surrounded by Indian reservations. It has a good farm and reasonable facilities for such industrial training as it is called upon to furnish.

**Mr. ELSTON.** The next item is:

For support and education of 275 Indian pupils at the Indian school, Rapid City, S. Dak., including pay of superintendent, \$63,875; for general repairs and improvements, including construction and repair of roads, \$8,000; for completing new school building and assembly hall, \$5,000; for equipment of dining hall, kitchen, new school building, and assembly hall, \$5,000; in all, \$81,875.



Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification:

*Indian school, Rapid City, S. Dak.*

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, amount appropriated	\$63,875.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920:	
Amount appropriated	63,875.00
Amount expended	58,065.87
Unexpended balance	5,809.13
Analysis of expenditures:	
Salaries, wages, etc	23,340.85
Traveling expenses	114.62
Transportation of supplies	1,240.10
Telegraph and telephone service	163.30
Stationery, printing, schoolroom supplies	562.24
Subsistence supplies	8,692.28
Dry goods, clothing, etc	2,722.02
Forage	128.90
Fuel, lubricants, power and light service	7,604.28
Medical supplies, etc	289.53
Equipment and miscellaneous material	4,857.93
Miscellaneous	126.71
Outstanding liabilities	8,223.11
Total	58,065.87
Repairs and improvements:	
Fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, amount appropriated	8,000.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920—	
Amount appropriated	8,000.00
Amount expended	8,000.00
Analysis of expenditures—	
Repair of buildings	7,220.68
Outstanding liabilities	779.32
Total	8,000.00
Statistical statement for year ending June 30, 1920:	
Value of school plan (real property)	\$236,785
Number of buildings	42
Number of employees	33
Total salaries	\$22,320
Average attendance of pupils	170
Enrollment	318
Capacity	300
Cost per capita based on enrollment	\$156
Cost per capital based on average attendance	\$292
Area of school land (acres)	1,390
Area of school land (acres cultivated)	350
Value of agricultural products	\$8,280
Value of other school products	\$484
Indian moneys, proceeds of labor (school earnings) expended	\$1,548
Superintendent's estimate of absolute needs for 1922—	
Support	\$69,500
Repairs and improvements, including farm improvements and construction and repair of roads and sidewalks, \$5,000 to be made immediately available	15,000
Completion of school building and assembly hall, or so much thereof as may be necessary	5,000
Equipment of dining hall and kitchen, new school building and assembly hall	5,000
Total	94,500

Statistical statement for year ending June 30, 1920—Continued.

Requested in proposed bill for 1922—

Support and education of 275 Indian pupils at the Indian school, Rapid City, S. Dak., and superintendent's salary	\$63,875
Repairs and improvements, including construction and repair of roads	8,000
Completing new school building and assembly hall	5,000
Equipment of dining hall, kitchen, new school building and assembly hall	5,000
Total	\$81,875

Positions and salaries, 1920—

Superintendent	2,000
Clerk	1,000
Assistant clerk	600
Principal	1,000
Disciplinarian	800
Physician (contract)	720
Teacher	720
Do	600
Do	600
Do	600
Domestic science teacher	600
Industrial teacher	720
Matron	720
Assistant matron	660
Do	600
Do	540
Nurse	840
Seamstress	660
Assistant seamstress	300
Laundress	540
Assistant laundress	300
Baker	540
Cook	600
Farmer	900
Assistant farmer	300
Carpenter	900
Shoe and harness maker	720
Engineer	900
Dairyman	720
Assistant	300
Do	300
Do	300
Laborer	720
Total	22,320

The amount of \$63,875 is for support and maintenance of 275 pupils, plus the superintendent's salary, \$2,000. This is the same amount that was appropriated for the last fiscal year.

For general repairs and improvements \$8,000 is needed. This is slightly more than 3 per cent on the valuation of the school plant, which is \$236,875, and is necessary for the general upkeep of the plant, the purchase of a new boiler, repairs to heating system, and repairs to roads. The school plant consists of 42 buildings. Several of these buildings are old and constant repairs are needed.

For completing new school building and assembly hall \$5,000 is needed. An appropriation of \$45,000 (\$30,000 and \$15,000, respectively, Indian appropriation acts for the fiscal years 1917 and 1919) was made for the construction of these buildings. Owing to the high cost of labor and materials, these buildings cannot be completed within the appropriation. The additional amount asked for is considered very conservative.

For equipment of dining hall, kitchen, new school building, and assembly hall, \$5,000 is needed. When the new school building and assembly hall are completed, it is proposed to remodel the old school building and assembly hall into a kitchen, bakery, and dining hall. The equipment now in use in the bakery and kitchen is inadequate and practically worn out and new equipment will be



needed, also chairs for the dining room, new desks for the school, and at least 50 seats for the assembly hall in addition to those that have been in use in the old building.

The school is well located. It is near large groups of Indians to whose needs it is adapting itself by giving a practical course in agriculture and stock raising. The school is doing efficient work and should be maintained for several years.

Mr. ELSTON. I take it that the new school building and assembly hall has already been commenced.

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. ELSTON. How far has that progressed?

Mr. MERITT. It is practically completed.

Mr. ELSTON. If this appropriation is not made, it will not be ready for use, I assume.

Mr. MERITT. This supplemental appropriation is necessary in order to complete the new building.

Mr. ELSTON. And can you say the same for the proposed appropriation of \$5,000 for equipment?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

#### FOR SUPPORT OF SIOUX OF DIFFERENT TRIBES.

Mr. ELSTON. The next is a treaty item.

For support of Sioux of different tribes, including Santee Sioux of Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota: For pay of five teachers, one physician, one carpenter, one miller, one engineer, two farmers, and one blacksmith (art. 13, treaty of Apr. 29, 1868), \$10,400; for pay of second blacksmith, and furnishing iron, steel, and other material (art. 8 of same treaty), \$1,600; for pay of additional employees of the several agencies for the Sioux in Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota, \$95,000; for subsistence of the Sioux and for purposes of their civilization (act of Feb. 28, 1877), \$300,000: *Provided*, That this sum shall include transportation of supplies from the termination of railroad or steamboat transportation, and in this service Indians shall be employed whenever practicable; in all, \$407,000.

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification for the support of Sioux of different tribes:

#### *Support of Sioux of different tribes, employees, South Dakota.*

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, amount appropriated	\$107, 000. 00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920:	
Amount appropriated	107, 000. 00
Amount expended	99, 189. 87
Unexpended balance	7, 810. 13
Analysis of expenditures:	
Salaries, wages, etc	98, 845. 37
Outstanding liabilities	344. 50
Total	99, 189. 87

#### *Support of Sioux of different tribes, subsistence and civilization, South Dakota.*

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, amount appropriated	\$193, 000. 00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920:	
Amount appropriated	200, 000. 00
Amount expended	160, 255. 28
Unexpended balance	39, 744. 72

## Analysis of expenditures:

Salaries, wages, etc.....	\$11,424.98
Traveling expenses.....	2,762.56
Transportation of supplies.....	29,087.92
Telegraph and telephone service.....	182.50
Stationery, printing, schoolroom supplies.....	286.24
Subsistence supplies.....	69,782.00
Dry goods, clothing, etc.....	80.87
Forage.....	6,429.39
Fuel, lubricants, power and light service.....	7,550.48
Medical supplies, etc.....	1,930.69
Equipment and miscellaneous material.....	9,253.54
Miscellaneous.....	1,164.82
Outstanding liabilities.....	20,319.29
Total.....	160,255.28

## ITEM NO. 141—SUPPORT OF SIOUX OF DIFFERENT TRIBES.

This item calls for an appropriation of \$407,000. The greater part of the appropriation, \$300,000, is to be set aside for the subsistence and civilization of the Sioux under the act of February 28, 1877 (19 Stat. 254-256). The Indians benefiting under this appropriation are those belonging to the Cheyenne River, Crow Creek, Flandreau, Lower Brule, Pine Ridge, Rosebud, Santee, and Standing Rock Tribes. The \$107,000 increase for this year's estimate noted in this part of the item is necessary for use at the Rosebud Reservation. Heretofore Rosebud tribal funds have been drawn upon in making provision for subsistence and civilization of this tribe, whereas there will be no available funds from this source for the year 1922. It will be observed that the item of \$175,000 in last year's act, following item No. 144 of these estimates, has been omitted for this year.

The remaining \$107,000 of this appropriation is the same that was allowed for the fiscal year 1921 for the salaries of employees, of which \$10,000 is for the pay of the employees provided for in article 13 of the treaty of April 29, 1868, and \$1,600 for payment of the second blacksmith and for iron, steel, etc., as provided in article 13 of said treaty. This will leave about \$95,000 to be used in payment of salaries of administrative employees who are required for looking after the interests of these Indians.

The entire amount asked for will be necessary for the fiscal year 1922 in order to properly conduct the affairs of these important agencies.

There are about 23,000 Sioux Indians who will be looked after under this appropriation, and inasmuch as the Government is under treaty obligations to do this work the appropriation seems necessary.

Mr. ELSTON. I do not exactly understand why the estimate for 1922 is \$100,000 in excess of your estimate for 1921.

Mr. MERITT. Because Congress has directed that the tribal funds of the Rosebud Indians be prorated. Prior to that legislation we were using about \$100,000 of those funds for administrative expenses, and inasmuch as we no longer have those funds to draw on it is necessary to ask Congress for this increase in this item.

Mr. ELSTON. It means, however, that the excess which you now add to your present estimate has heretofore been expended by you out of appropriations made from tribal funds.

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. ELSTON. So this represents the transfer of the burden from the tribal funds to the Government Treasury?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. ELSTON. Does it represent the same work done for the Indians who were served by this appropriation out of the tribal funds?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir. We were required by legislation of Congress to distribute this fund at the expiration of a 10-year period; this money had to be distributed, and we have carried out the provisions of the law.



Mr. ELSTON. Does not that terminate your obligation to those Indians and put them in a position to take care of themselves out of the amounts distributed?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir; because that money has become individual money and belongs to the individual Indians, and the Government is required under the treaty to look after the interests of these Indians until the trust period expires.

Mr. ELSTON. Was not the Government a little precipitate in distributing those funds before the trust period expired?

Mr. MERITT. The idea of Congress in enacting that legislation was to furnish these Indians with the moneys that had been derived from the sale of their surplus lands, so that they might have funds with which to begin operations on their allotments. That money will be very helpful in aiding those Indians to become self-supporting.

Mr. ELSTON. Why should we not reduce very materially the amount required for Government assistance, which you are now paying out of a gratuity where before it was paid out of tribal funds?

Mr. MERITT. Not very much of this money is used for issuing rations to the Indians; \$96,000 was expended for subsistence supplies.

Mr. ELSTON. If this appropriation is kept to last year's figures of approximately \$300,000, what would result?

Mr. MERITT. We would have to very materially reduce our activities among those Indians and the agencies would be somewhat crippled; we would not be able to distribute the moneys to the Indians and would not have the clerical force sufficient to supervise their affairs. This appropriation covers an Indian country as large as several of the New England States; it is a very large area.

Mr. ELSTON. How many agencies does it support?

Mr. MERITT. The Cheyenne River, Crow Creek, Flandreau, Lower Brule, Pine Ridge, Rosebud, Santee, and Standing Rock Tribes. It covers practically all the reservations in the State of South Dakota.

Mr. ELSTON. Have any of these tribes money to their credit which could be used for any purpose?

Mr. MERITT. They have some moneys. The Cheyenne River Agency has considerable money to its credit; it has \$1,695,611; the Crow Creek, \$70,209; Flandreau, \$326; Lower Brule, \$85,532; Pine Ridge, \$587,305; Rosebud, according to this report, has \$1,610,410, but that money will be very largely distributed; the Sisseton Indians have \$213,106, and the Yankton Indians \$120,750.

Mr. ELSTON. Would it not be possible to reorganize this whole item into separate items in such a way as to take up this deficiency of \$100,000 approximately out of tribal funds, so that Congress would not be compelled to appropriate any more than it has heretofore appropriated?

Mr. MERITT. I think probably that could be worked out. I will take up the matter with the office and endeavor to work it out along that line.

Mr. ELSTON. It would appear from this that there would be a moral obligation resting on the tribal funds of other tribes in view of the fact that the Rosebud funds have obviously been called on to pay for activities of other tribes. There is an allocation here of only \$17,000 in your last year's estimates to the Rosebud Agency, so that if \$100,000 or something like that were taken out of their funds a great deal of it would be distributed outside of their reservation.

Mr. MERITT. May I make this suggestion in regard to this item: That you allow us the amount that was appropriated last year in the present form and we will ask for moneys out of tribal funds from the other agencies to supplement this appropriation, so as to be able to do the work in the Sioux country?

Mr. ELSTON. I think you have an equitable basis there on which to base some such rearrangement, and I think that is a fairly good suggestion.

FOR EDUCATION OF SIOUX NATION, S. DAK.

The next is a treaty item.

For support and maintenance of day and industrial schools among the Sioux Indians, including the erection and repairs of school buildings, \$200,000, in accordance with the provisions of article 5 of the agreement made and entered into September 26, 1876, and ratified February 28, 1877 (19 Stat., p. 254.)

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification:

*Education Sioux Nation, South Dakota.*

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1921; amount appropriated.....	\$200,000.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920:	
Amount appropriated .....	200,000.00
Amount expended.....	190,620.97
Unexpended balance.....	9,379.03
Analysis of expenditures:	
Salaries, wages, etc.....	89,677.47
Traveling expenses.....	631.95
Transportation of supplies.....	3,742.06
Stationery, printing, schoolroom supplies.....	1,006.94
Subsistence supplies.....	12,478.12
Dry goods, clothing, etc.....	21,344.26
Forage.....	1,039.20
Fuel, lubricants, power and light service.....	10,702.62
Medical supplies, etc.....	1,168.36
Live stock.....	65.00
Equipment and miscellaneous material.....	13,679.18
Repair of buildings.....	2,872.20
Care and education of pupils in mission schools.....	23,287.96
Miscellaneous.....	370.19
Outstanding liabilities.....	8,555.46
	190,620.97

This appropriation is to be expended under section 5 of the agreement with the Sioux Indians, ratified February 28, 1877 (19 Stat. L., 254), which provides, in part:

"All necessary aid to assist the said Indians in the work of civilization, to furnish to them schools and instruction in mechanical and agricultural arts, as provided for by the treaty of 1868."

The major part of this appropriation is to be applied to the support and maintenance of 38 day schools and 4 boarding schools, the combined schools having an average enrollment of 1,377 pupils. This fund is augmented by the appropriation made for "Subsistence and civilization."

There are paid from this fund the salaries of 117 persons, amounting to \$78,230.

The Standing Rock boarding school is supported in part from this fund. The valuation of the school plants exceeds \$660,000.

The amounts from this fund which will be applied to mission contracts for the fiscal year 1921 will be substantially the same as last year. There was used last year:



Immaculate Conception Mission boarding school, Crow Creek, S. Dak.	\$3, 618. 19
Holy Rosary Mission boarding school, Pine Ridge Reservation, S. Dak.	13, 811. 91
St. Francis Mission boarding school, Rosebud Reservation, S. Dak.	13, 380. 22

Total	30, 810. 32
-------	-------------

Mr. ELSTON. Does the treaty fix the amount to be expended by the Government for this purpose?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir.

Mr. ELSTON. It lies within the discretion of Congress as to how far it feels it is obligated to appropriate?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir. You will observe that this amount of \$200,000 has been appropriated for a number of years.

Mr. ELSTON. How far does this treaty provision overlap the previous item, which appears to be a treaty item for the benefit of the Sioux Indians in particular places?

Mr. MERITT. This is considered largely an educational provision, and the other item is for industrial work as well as support and civilization.

Mr. ELSTON. Are the obligations covered by the same treaty?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. ELSTON. In pursuance of the obligation under that treaty the Government is expending something like \$500,000 a year?

Mr. MERITT. About \$500,000; yes, sir.

Mr. ELSTON. What is the financial condition of the Sioux Indians with regard to taking care of their own affairs?

Mr. MERITT. I have furnished the committee with the amounts in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the Sioux Indians.

Mr. ELSTON. Does that amount represent sales of land or does it represent an annual revenue from the tribal funds?

Mr. MERITT. It represents the sale of lands, very largely.

Mr. ELSTON. Is it expected to be supplemented by other amounts?

Mr. MERITT. Practically all of the lands have been sold. You will observe from the map of South Dakota, Mr. Chairman, that large areas of Indian lands formerly within Indian reservations have been opened to settlement, and the Indians have received compensation for those lands. The reservations have been materially reduced in recent years.

Mr. ELSTON. Is this large sum to the credit of the Indians in the United States Treasury bearing interest?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. ELSTON. What is done with the annual interest?

Mr. MERITT. It is distributed to the Indians.

Mr. ELSTON. In per capita payments?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. ELSTON. There are no activities being maintained out of those funds for the Indians by the Government?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir. We have some stock on the reservations, but it is very largely individual cattle that the Indians own.

Mr. ELSTON. How many Sioux Indians would participate in this fund in the Treasury?

Mr. MERITT. There are about 23,000 Sioux Indians who would more or less participate in the Sioux funds.

Mr. ELSTON. When will the time come that the Government may diminish these appropriations under the treaty?

Mr. MERITT. Within the next 6 years I think we can begin to diminish the appropriations, and within 10 years I think a large number of the Sioux Indians should be out from under the jurisdiction of the Federal Government.

Mr. ELSTON. Do you think the time is now ripe for commencing to pare these appropriations? You have maintained them at the present level for a great many years, possibly 20 or more.

Mr. MERITT. In view of the fact that there was an unexpended balance in this \$200,000 appropriation, I believe we could probably reduce it.

Mr. ELSTON. The committee will consider that and see what can be done.

FOR SUPPORT OF YANKTON SIOUX, SOUTH DAKOTA.

The next is a gratuity item for the subsistence and civilization of the Yankton Sioux, South Dakota, including pay of employees. \$9,000.

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification:

*Support of Yankton Sioux, South Dakota.*

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, amount appropriated.....	\$9,000.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920:	
Amount appropriated .....	12,000.00
Amount expended.....	12,000.00
Analysis of expenditures:	
Salaries, wages, etc.....	6,678.34
Traveling expenses.....	616.55
Transportation of supplies .....	54.28
Telegraph and telephone service.....	46.28
Subsistence supplies.....	65.45
Forage .....	474.36
Fuel, lubricant, power and light service.....	1,559.71
Medical supplies, etc.....	325.21
Live stock.....	175.00
Equipment and miscellaneous material.....	676.87
Medical service.....	325.00
Miscellaneous.....	7.28
Outstanding liabilities.....	995.67
	<hr/>
	12,000.00

This item is the same amount as was granted for the fiscal year 1921.

This appropriation is for the support and civilization of approximately 2,000 Indians of the Yankton Agency, S. Dak. The amount requested will be required for subsistence for old Indians, transportation and traveling expenses, equipment, and material, fuel, light, pay of employees, including physician, and for other general purposes.

There was no unexpended balance for 1920.

Mr. ELSTON. Are the Sioux Indians comprised within this group members of the tribe that would participate in the large fund you say is now in the Treasury?

Mr. MERITT. These Indians have in the Treasury at this time \$120,750.

Mr. ELSTON. I think this item is one that might come out of the tribal funds, and we will consider that very seriously.

The next is a gratuity item:

For the equipment and maintenance of the asylum for insane Indians at Canton, S. Dak., for incidental and all other expenses necessary for its proper



conduct and management, including pay of employees, repairs, improvements, and for necessary expense of transporting insane Indians to and from said asylum, \$40,000.

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification:

ASYLUM FOR INSANE INDIANS, CANTON, S. DAK.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, amount appropriated-----	\$40,000.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920:	
Amount appropriated-----	45,000.00
Amount expended-----	37,856.81
Unexpended balance-----	7,143.19
Analysis of expenditures:	
Salaries, wages, etc-----	12,595.31
Traveling expenses-----	1,347.97
Transportation of supplies-----	115.85
Telegraph and telephone service-----	44.57
Subsistence supplies-----	8,122.93
Dry goods, clothing, etc-----	1,284.02
Forage-----	373.44
Fuel, lubricants, power, and light service-----	3,778.10
Medical supplies, etc-----	118.52
Live stock-----	250.00
Equipment and miscellaneous material-----	3,336.52
Burial expenses-----	306.94
Repair of buildings-----	668.06
Seed-----	419.63
Miscellaneous-----	42.69
Outstanding liabilities-----	5,052.26
	37,856.81

No increase is asked in this item.

This hospital, with a capacity of 93 patients, is filled approximately to its capacity with patients, the majority of whom being incurable will remain under custodial care indefinitely.

The institution is in good repair; is efficiently conducted.

The necessity for its continued maintenance is obvious.

Mr. ELSTON. Did you expend all of the funds that were appropriated for last year?

Mr. MERITT. We have an unexpended balance of \$7,143.19.

Mr. ELSTON. Congress only appropriated \$40,000 last year?

Mr. MERITT. But this unexpended balance is out of the previous appropriation of \$45,000.

Mr. ELSTON. Is the number of insane Indians largely increasing?

Mr. MERITT. The institution is filled to its capacity. There are very few insane Indians in the United States, and the percentage among Indians is very much less than among white people.

Mr. ELSTON. Is the attendance on the increase or on the decrease?

Mr. MERITT. We have a number of insane Indians who can not be provided for at this institution on account of not having the capacity, and we provide for some of those Indians in State institutions.

Mr. HASTINGS. Is this the only one you have for Indians?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. ELSTON. Do you expect that your requirements will use up all of this \$40,000?

Mr. MERITT. We will need the full \$40,000; yes, sir.

## UTAH.

## FOR SUPPORT OF CONFEDERATED BANDS OF UTES, UTAH.

Mr. ELSTON. We come now to the Utah items.

SEC. 21. For support and civilization of Confederated Bands of Utes: For pay of two carpenters, two millers, two farmers, and two blacksmiths (Art. 15, treaty of Mar. 2, 1868), \$6,720; for pay of two teachers (same article and treaty), \$1,800; for purchase of iron and steel and the necessary tools for blacksmith shop (Art. 9, same treaty), \$220; for annual amount for the purchase of beef, mutton, wheat flour, beans, and potatoes, or other necessary articles of food and clothing, and farming equipment (Art. 12, same treaty), \$26,260; for pay of employees at the several Ute agencies, \$15,000; in all, \$

Mr. MERITT. The first item in Utah is a treaty item. I offer for the record the following justification:

*Support of confederated bands of Utes, Utah.*

Employees:

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, amount appropriated-----	\$23, 740. 00
--	---------------

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920—	
----------------------------------	--

Amount appropriated-----	23, 740. 00
--------------------------	-------------

Amount expended-----	19, 184. 95
----------------------	-------------

Unexpended balance-----	4, 555. 05
-------------------------	------------

Analysis of expenditures (salaries, wages, etc.)-----	19, 184. 95
---	-------------

Subsistence:

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, amount appropriated-----	26, 269. 00
--	-------------

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920—	
----------------------------------	--

Amount appropriated-----	30, 000. 00
--------------------------	-------------

Amount expended-----	27, 679. 52
----------------------	-------------

Unexpended balance-----	2, 320. 48
-------------------------	------------

Analysis of expenditures:

Subsistence supplies-----	23, 733. 94
---------------------------	-------------

Outstanding liabilities-----	3, 945. 58
------------------------------	------------

27, 679. 52
-------------

This item is in the same amount allowed in previous years and is in part for the fulfillment of treaty obligations with these Indians.

Under the treaty of March 2, 1868 (15 Stats., 619), the United States agreed to provide the Ute Indians certain specified employees for their civilization and various items of subsistence necessary to their maintenance until such time as said Indians were found capable of sustaining themselves. The item is divisible into two parts, namely, employees and subsistence. The employees whose salaries are paid from this fund comprise clerk and those of the mechanical and industrial trades required in the civilization of these Indians. The rations are required to assist the adult Indians as well as the children in the schools maintained for the benefit of these Indians.

This item has been carried in the bill for a great many years and Congress should continue to appropriate for those Indians until they become self-supporting.

Mr. ELSTON. What is the financial ability of these Indians?

Mr. MERITT. They have considerable money in the Treasury: the funds in the Treasury amount to \$1,261,013.

Mr. ELSTON. What is the value of their property?

Mr. MERITT. Their tribal property is valued at \$1,858,288.



Mr. ELSTON. How many Indians did you say there are?

Mr. MERITT. There are 1,118 Indians.

Mr. ELSTON. The last Congress reduced your estimate of \$53,740, which had been carried in the bill for many years, to the sum of \$50,000, which seems to indicate that it lies within the discretion of Congress as to how much it should appropriate under the treaty.

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. ELSTON. In view of the very large sum in the Treasury to the credit of these Indians and their seeming prosperous condition, do you not think the Government could begin to diminish the appropriations under this treaty?

Mr. MERITT. It is possible that there could be a slight reduction in this item.

Mr. ELSTON. I think this is one of the cases where the Government could well begin to make progressive decreases looking toward the termination of its obligations under the treaty, so far as possible.

#### FOR SUPPORT OF INDIANS IN UTAH.

The next is a gratuity item for the support and civilization of the Indians in Utah, not otherwise provided for, including pay of employees, \$8,000.

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification:

#### *Support of Indians in Utah.*

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, amount appropriated-----	\$8,000.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920:	
Amount appropriated-----	10,000.00
Amount expended-----	8,741.51
Unexpended balance-----	1,258.49
Analysis of expenditures:	
Salaries, wages, etc-----	4,097.61
Traveling expenses-----	656.97
Transportation of supplies-----	51.01
Telegraph and telephone service-----	11.29
Subsistence supplies-----	936.53
Dry goods, clothing, etc-----	186.06
Forage-----	637.96
Fuel, lubricants, power, and light service-----	375.76
Medical supplies, etc-----	113.87
Live stock-----	150.00
Equipment and miscellaneous material-----	1,185.02
Miscellaneous-----	101.79
Outstanding liabilities-----	237.64
	8,741.51

This appropriation provides for the support and civilization of the scattered bands of Indians numbering approximately 1,850, of whom about 400 are under the Goshute Agency in Utah, and about 50 under the Fort Hall Agency, Idaho. The remainder have not recently been under the direct supervision of a superintendent.

These Indians were formerly under a special agent with headquarters at Salt Lake City, but it was found by placing them under the agencies named that closer supervision could be given their affairs.

Efforts are being made to place these Indians on a self-supporting basis as early as possible, but considerable assistance and encouragement must be given

them by the Government before they are able to care for themselves independently.

The appropriation is used for the pay of necessary employees, traveling expenses, the purchase of subsistence and clothing for issue to the old and needy, fuel, forage, medical supplies, miscellaneous equipment, and incidental expenses.

These scattered bands of Indians in Utah are very poor; they are without any funds, and this appropriation is very much needed.

Mr. ELSTON. It appears, by reference to expenditures made in 1920 and by reference to the details of the estimates submitted for the present year, that very little of the amount appropriated goes to subsistence. Here is an item of nearly \$4,000 for salaries and wages, and a great many other items that seem to be incidental to the traveling about of the employees rather than to the actual rendering of assistance to the Indians in the way of subsistence.

Mr. MERITT. The overhead of this appropriation is rather heavy. Those employees, however, protect the Indians in the possession of their property and they also assist them in various ways.

Mr. ELSTON. These Indians are scattered all over the State?

Mr. MERITT. They are pretty well scattered, but they are not nomadic; they live on land permanently, but they are located in different parts of the State.

Mr. ELSTON. Mostly in different agencies?

Mr. MERITT. They are not located under agencies; we have employees to visit them in their immediate localities; we have tried to keep down the number of employees and not establish any regular agencies for them. For example, we have the superintendent of the Fort Hall Agency look after some of the Indians in the northern part of Utah; he is closer to those Indians than any other agent.

Mr. ELSTON. I notice that you have a financial clerk at \$900, a physician at \$500, a physician at \$300, and then laborers at \$720. What do the laborers do?

Mr. MERITT. The laborers do the janitor work around the agency office, take care of the horses, cattle, etc., belonging to the agency, and such other similar work as may be found necessary around the agency.

#### FOR CIVILIZATION AND SELF-SUPPORT OF CONFEDERATED BANDS OF UTES, UTAH.

Mr. ELSTON. The next is a tribal fund item.

The Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to withdraw from the Treasury of the United States, within his discretion, the sum of \$325,000 of the principal funds to the credit of the Confederated Bands of Ute Indians and to expend the sum of \$75,000 of said amount for the benefit of the Ute Mountain (formerly Navajo Springs) Band of said Indians in Colorado, and the sum of \$175,000 of said amount for the Uintah, White River, and Uncompahgre Bands of Ute Indians in Utah, and the sum of \$75,000 of said amount for the Southern Ute Indians in Colorado, which sums shall be charged to said bands, and the Secretary of the Interior is also authorized to withdraw from the Treasury the accrued interest to and including June 30, 1921, on the funds of the said Confederated Bands of Ute Indians appropriated under the act of March 4, 1913 (37 Stat. L., p. 934), and to expend or distribute the same for the purpose of promoting civilization and self-support among the said Indians, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Interior shall report to Congress, on the first Monday in December, 1922, a detailed statement as to all moneys expended as provided for herein.



Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification:

*Interest on Confederated Bands of Utes  $\frac{1}{4}$  per cent fund.*

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920:

Amount accrued	\$143,152.46
Amount expended	135,032.77
Unexpended balance	8,119.69

Analysis of expenditures:

Salaries, wages, etc.	57,072.90
Traveling expenses	1,073.66
Transportation of supplies	930.22
Telegraph and telephone service	87.77
Stationery, printing, schoolroom supplies	666.31
Subsistence supplies	5,113.68
Dry goods, clothing, etc.	10,623.49
Forage	3,951.53
Fuel, lubricants, power and light service	8,868.10
Medical supplies, etc.	623.69
Equipment and miscellaneous material	7,218.59
Construction of buildings	37,262.62
Repair of buildings	511.13
Miscellaneous	949.08
Total	135,032.77

Ute Mountain—

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, amount authorized 50,000.00

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1920—

Amount authorized 50,000.00  
Amount expended 48,368.40

Unexpended balance 1,631.60

Analysis of expenditures—

Salaries, wages, etc. 6,506.84  
Equipment and miscellaneous material 2,264.05  
Per capita payment 37,920.00  
Outstanding liabilities 1,677.51  
48,368.40

Uintah—

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, amount authorized 175,000.00

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1920—

Amount authorized 200,000.00  
Amount expended 194,195.82

Unexpended balance 5,804.18

Analysis of expenditures—

Salaries, wages, etc. 10,776.24  
Transportation of supplies 6,518.97  
Forage 19,239.70  
Live stock 2,850.00  
Equipment and miscellaneous material 16,010.45  
Per capita payment 117,750.00  
Miscellaneous 9,164.54  
Outstanding liabilities 17,885.92  
194,195.82

## Analysis of expenditures—Continued.

## Southern Ute—

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, amount authorized-----	\$75, 000. 00
--	---------------

## Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920—

Amount authorized-----	100, 000. 00
------------------------	--------------

Amount expended-----	99, 588. 50
----------------------	-------------

Unexpended balance-----	411. 50
-------------------------	---------

## Analysis of expenditures—

Per capita payment-----	96, 000. 00
-------------------------	-------------

Seed-----	3, 588. 50
-----------	------------

Total-----	99, 588. 50
------------	-------------

The act of March 1, 1913 (37 Stat. L., 934), provides for the payment of the net amount of the judgment of the Court of Claims in favor of the Confederated Bands of Ute Indians (\$3,305,257.19) to remain in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of said Indians, and to bear interest at the rate of 4 per cent per annum from February 13, 1911, both principal and interest to be available under annual authorization by Congress for cash payment to said Indians, or expenditure for their benefit, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior. Pursuant thereto, for the past several years, Congress has annually authorized the withdrawal of varying amounts from the principal fund, plus the accumulated interest each year.

It is customary to segregate the greater portion of the sum appropriated into individual shares and to deposit the same in bank to the credit of each Indian, subject to expenditure under the individual Indian money regulations, for purposes beneficial to the allottees, such as the purchase of livestock, implements, building material, etc. This is not a gratuity appropriation, but is merely authority for the withdrawal and use of funds belonging to these Indians on deposit in the United States Treasury.

Mr. ELSTON. Have the Indians a council from whom you could get an expression as to whether they are satisfied with this kind of an agreement?

Mr. MERITT. They are satisfied with what has been done for them and they look forward to these funds. On the Uintah Reservation Congress has spent over \$1,000,000 of the tribal funds in the construction of an irrigation project, and we have had a race with time in order to get that land under cultivation and save the water rights of those Indians. Congress a few years ago extended the water-right laws of the State of Utah to this reservation, after the project had been authorized, and we have had the time limit extended, and we are now endeavoring to get all of that land under cultivation. This appropriation would enable us to get those Indians started industrially, and they are doing fairly well. It is their money.

## IRRIGATION, CONFEDERATED BANDS OF UTES, UTAH.

Mr. ELSTON. The next is a tribal fund item.

The Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to withdraw from the treasury of the United States, within his discretion, the sum of \$150,000 of the principal funds to the credit of the Confederated Bands of Ute Indians and to expend same for continuing the construction of lateral distributing systems to irrigate the allotted lands of the Uncompahgre, Uintah, and White River Utes of Utah, and to maintain existing irrigation systems authorized under the act June 21, 1906.



Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification:

*Confederated Bands of Utes. 4 per cent fund, Uintah, etc., irrigation.*

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, amount authorized-----	\$127, 200. 00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920:	
Amount authorized-----	100, 000. 00
Amount expended-----	98, 435. 66

Unexpended balance -----	1, 564. 34
--------------------------	------------

Analysis of expenditures—

Salaries, wages, etc-----	67, 301. 09
Traveling expenses-----	2, 940. 84
Transportation of supplies-----	5, 410. 82
Telegraph and telephone service-----	212. 08
Stationery, printing-----	81. 80
Forage-----	2, 927. 64
Fuel, lubricants, power, and light service-----	2, 251. 04
Medical supplies, etc-----	16. 10
Live stock-----	165. 00
Equipment and miscellaneous material-----	15, 787. 16
Rent of buildings-----	399. 00
Miscellaneous-----	943. 08

98, 435. 66

Tribe, Confederated Utes: Population, 1,118.

Area of reservation-----	acres-----	2, 048, 000
Irrigable under project-----	do-----	83, 307
Under constructed works-----	do-----	72, 764
Actually irrigated-----	do-----	72, 764
Cultivated by Indians-----	do-----	10, 000
Cultivated by white owners-----	do-----	13, 564
Cultivated by white lessees-----	do-----	49, 200
Number of Indians engaged-----		283
Number of whites engaged (owners)-----		304
Number of whites engaged (lessees)-----		900
Construction costs for fiscal year-----		\$16, 958. 71
Construction costs to June 30, 1920-----		\$825, 318. 66
Operation and maintenance charges for fiscal year-----		\$63, 883. 50
Operation and maintenance charges to June 30, 1920-----		\$528, 778. 66

Operation and maintenance charges are collected from white water users.

Estimated additional cost to complete, \$500,000.<sup>1</sup>

Estimated cost per acre when completed, \$19.

Average value of irrigable land per acre, \$50 to \$125.

Irrigation project started, 1905.

Work done by force account, Indian labor being principally used.

Average annual precipitation, 7 inches.

Source of water supply, Green River tributaries.

Crops produced: Grain, hay, vegetables.

Market for products: Local; good.

Distance from railroad, 90 miles.

FOR AID OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN UINTAH AND DUCHESNE COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICTS.

Mr. ELSTON. We will pass to the next item.

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification:

For aid of the public schools in Uintah and Duchesne County school districts Utah, \$12,000, to be expended under such rules and regulations as may be pre

<sup>1</sup> No additional work on an extensive scale is contemplated, the appropriation asked for being required for operation and maintenance of existing systems. There is rather a urgent need for combining the numerous independent systems on this reservation so as to conserve the available water supply and render the management of the system less expensive. This would require a considerable appropriation and is included in the amount above estimated as necessary to complete the project, but undertaking this work with the appropriation asked for is not the present intention.

scribed by the Secretary of the Interior: *Provided*, That Indian children shall at all times be admitted to such schools on an entire equality with white children.

*Public schools, Uintah and Duchesne Counties, Utah.*

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, amount appropriated (tribal funds) -- \$12,000  
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920:

Amount appropriated-----	12,000
Amount expended-----	12,000
Analysis of expenditures—	
Tuition-----	12,000

The Indian appropriation act for the last three years has contained an item making available \$12,000 in aid of public schools in Uintah and Duchesne County district schools, Utah, and this appropriation is justified on the ground that so much of the land in the districts mentioned is nontaxable Indian land, leased to whites, that is impossible to raise funds locally to provide school facilities for the children of the white lessees.

You will observe that we have changed the language of this item so as to make this a gratuity appropriation rather than an appropriation out of the funds of the Ute Indians. This appropriation will be used very largely in educating the white children on the Uintah Reservation, and we believe there should be a gratuity appropriation rather than an appropriation out of the funds of the Ute Indians.

Mr. ELSTON. How do you justify an appropriation for educating white children?

Mr. MERITT. On the ground that a large part of the land in those school districts belongs to Indians and as long as the land is held in trust is not taxable. This is a similar proposition to the item found in the Five Civilized Tribes for aiding the public schools of Oklahoma.

Mr. HASTINGS. This is for the education of white children while that was for the education of Indian children, because of their nontaxable lands.

Mr. MERITT. There is that difference, but the only precedent for the appropriation is found in the Five Civilized Tribes appropriation.

FOR CONVEYANCE OF BRIDGES TO STATE OF UTAH.

Mr. ELSTON. We will pass to the next item, found on page 128:

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized to convey to the State of Utah and to the county of Duchesne in said State, respectively, all the right, title, and interest which the United States has in and to the bridges here particularly described: To the State of Utah, the bridge across the Duchesne River near the town of Myton, in that State, constructed with an appropriation of \$25,000 in the act of August 5, 1909 (36 Stat. L., p. 124), which is now a part of the State highway system through the former Uintah and Ouray Reservation; to the county of Duchesne; the bridge across said river near the town of that name, constructed with an appropriation of \$15,000 in the act of March 3, 1911 (36 Stat. L., p. 1074): *Provided*, That the said State of Utah and county of Duchesne, respectively, shall at all times in the future maintain, repair, and keep in good condition said bridges, free from all expense to the United States or the Indians of said reservation.

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification:

BRIDGES—UINTAH RESERVATION.

A bridge was constructed across the Duchesne River near the town of Myton, Utah, from an appropriation of \$25,000 made by the act of August 5, 1909 (36



Stat. L., 124), which bridge is now a part of the State highway system through the former Uintah and Ouray Reservation, and is used but very little by the Indians, being principally for the benefit of the white people. A similar bridge was constructed several years later across the said river near the town of Duchesne from an appropriation of \$15,000 in the act of March 3, 1911 (36 Stat. L., 1074), which is not a part of the State highway system, but is really a county bridge, and is also used but very little by the Indians.

This service has been put to some expense in the past for the repair and upkeep of the above bridges, which the limited use made thereof by the Indians does not longer justify. It is, therefore, deemed advisable to turn these bridges over to the State and county, respectively, on condition that the said State and county shall at all times maintain and keep the said bridges in repair without expense to the United States. The State highway commission has already expressed its willingness to take over the Myton Bridge on the conditions mentioned, and efforts are now being made to have the county take similar action with respect to the Duchesne Bridge. However, there is no authority of law for the proposed action which it is the purpose of this legislation to provide.

#### WASHINGTON.

##### FOR SUPPORT OF D'WAMISH AND ALLIED TRIBES IN WASHINGTON.

Mr. ELSTON. We now come to the Washington items.

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification for the support and civilization of the D'Wamish and other allied tribes in Washington, including pay of employees, \$6,500:

##### *Support of D'Wamish and other allied tribes in Washington.*

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, amount appropriated-----	\$6,500.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920:	
Amount appropriated-----	7,000.00
Amount expended-----	6,891.12
Unexpended balance-----	108.88
Analysis of expenditures—	
Salaries, wages, etc-----	3,745.32
Traveling expenses-----	99.17
Transportation of supplies-----	86.90
Telegraph and telephone service-----	120.00
Forage-----	335.50
Fuel, lubricants, power and light service-----	552.40
Medical supplies, etc-----	296.06
Equipment and miscellaneous material-----	181.40
Miscellaneous-----	9.30
Outstanding liabilities-----	1,464.80
	6,891.12

This appropriation is required for the support and civilization of approximately 1,350 Indians who reside on four widely separated reservations under the jurisdiction of the superintendent of the Tulalip Agency, in Washington.

This fund, as the analysis shows, is used for the pay of employees required in caring for the interests of these Indians, the purchase of forage, fuel, and medical supplies, equipment, and the meeting of miscellaneous expenses arising in the conduct of business for the Indians who benefit hereunder.

These Indians have no tribal funds of any consequence, hence the full amount will be required.

Practically all of this money was expended during the last fiscal year.

Mr. ELSTON. How widely distributed are these Indians?

Mr. MERITT. They are scattered over a good part of the northwestern section of the State of Washington.

Mr. ELSTON. Are they in tribes or are the families more or less separated?

Mr. MERITT. They are in tribes.

Mr. ELSTON. Are they nomadic or pretty well settled?

Mr. MERITT. They are settled.

Mr. ELSTON. They have no money, you say?

Mr. MERITT. That is correct.

Mr. ELSTON. A large part of this appropriation seems to be taken up in overhead. I notice according to the details of this estimate that of the \$6,500, \$5,220 goes for salaries and wages.

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir. This is largely for the agency force to supervise the affairs of those Indians.

Mr. ELSTON. Is this agency force a little differently constituted from the force that you use to take care of the Utah Indians who are similarly situated?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir. The agency for these Indians is located at Tulalip.

Mr. ELSTON. That agency is maintained from other appropriations?

Mr. MERITT. This is the appropriation that maintains the agency.

Mr. ELSTON. Practically the only justification for the existence of this agency is to administer the affairs of these particular Indians?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir. In addition we have a large boarding school at Tulalip.

Mr. ELSTON. You estimate for a property and lease clerk. What would a lease clerk do for these Indians?

Mr. MERITT. He attends to the leasing of the lands that have been allotted to the Indians.

Mr. ELSTON. This, then, is more of an appropriation for the supervision of their affairs than it is to dole out subsistence?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; we issue as little subsistence as possible, because we are trying to make the Indians self-supporting. This appropriation is used for administrative purposes in looking after the property of the Indians.

Mr. ELSTON. Have you made a survey to determine whether or not all of the clerical help you have there is fully employed and absolutely required?

Mr. MERITT. The superintendent so reports.

Mr. ELSTON. By an examination of the details that come into your office and from your examination of the reports do you feel that their activities are increasing or decreasing?

Mr. MERITT. They are about stationary. We are selling considerable timber up in that country.

Mr. ELSTON. You mean timber owned by these Indians?

Mr. MERITT. Individual Indians; yes, sir.

Mr. ELSTON. These Indians own property which has been distributed to them or allotted to them?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. ELSTON. What is the general condition with regard to finances?

Mr. MERITT. Those Indians are largely self-supporting; they are energetic and make good use of their opportunities.



Mr. ELSTON. What kind of a general survey do you make of all agencies similar to this agency in order to advise yourselves as to the proper time to diminish their activities or abolish the agencies?

Mr. MERITT. We have had a survey made of all the reservations in the State of Washington within the last six months and the inspector who made that survey went to each agency and investigated the affairs of that particular agency and found out whether or not the employees were performing their duties properly, whether or not there were any unnecessary employees, and whether or not the superintendent was running the agency along business lines.

Mr. ELSTON. Do you find in the course of your administration that there are agencies abolished every year?

Mr. MERITT. Not every year, but we are abolishing schools and occasionally abolishing agencies. Of course, the agencies are not abolished as frequently as the schools, but only recently we have perfected organizations in the Indian country that have saved considerable money. For example, in southern California we have consolidated three agencies into one jurisdiction and we will save the overhead by that consolidation.

Mr. ELSTON. Then this agency is not one you feel can be abolished at the present time or some of the force dismissed?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir: The time is coming when we can very materially reduce our activities in the State of Washington among those Indians, but it can not be done at present to the best interests of the Indians.

#### FOR SUPPORT OF MAKAHs, WASHINGTON.

Mr. ELSTON. The next is a gratuity item for the support and civilization of the Makahs, including pay of employees, \$2,000.

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification:

#### *Support of Makahs, Washington.*

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, amount appropriated	\$2,000.00
---	------------

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920:	
----------------------------------	--

Amount appropriated	2,000.00
---------------------	----------

Amount expended	1,997.83
-----------------	----------

Unexpended balance	2.17
--------------------	------

#### Analysis of expenditures:

Salaries, wages, etc	800.00
----------------------	--------

Traveling expenses	133.42
--------------------	--------

Transportation of supplies	41.61
----------------------------	-------

Telegraph and telephone service	2.84
---------------------------------	------

Subsistence supplies	114.35
----------------------	--------

Dry goods, clothing, etc	45.20
--------------------------	-------

Forage	90.58
--------	-------

Fuel, lubricants, power, and light service	196.50
--	--------

Medical supplies, etc	86.00
-----------------------	-------

Equipment and miscellaneous material	350.80
--------------------------------------	--------

Hospital expenses	29.35
-------------------	-------

Outstanding liabilities	107.18
-------------------------	--------

	1,997.83
--	----------

This appropriation is used for the administration of the affairs of approximately 400 Makah Indians who come under the jurisdiction of the Neah Bay Agency, Wash.

The appropriation is used for the pay of one clerk, the purchase of forage, fuel, medical supplies, equipment, and miscellaneous materials, and incidental expenses arising in the administration of the affairs of these Indians.

Mr. ELSTON. Where does the clerk stay?

Mr. MERITT. He is at the Neah Bay Agency.

Mr. ELSTON. Are there other clerks at that agency?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir.

Mr. ELSTON. Do you think it would be possible to reduce this appropriation by the amount of the salary of one clerk and turn his duties over to some other employee at the agency?

Mr. MERITT. I doubt the wisdom of reducing this appropriation at this time. It is a small appropriation of \$2,000 and we have been spending practically the entire appropriation. You will note that there was an unexpended balance of only \$2.17 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1920.

FOR SUPPORT OF QUINAIELTS AND QUILLEHUTES, WASHINGTON.

Mr. ELSTON. We will pass to the next item.

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification for the support and civilization of the Quinaielts and Quillehutes, including pay of employees, \$1,000:

*Support of Quinaielts and Quillehutes, Washington.*

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, amount appropriated.....	\$1,000.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920:	
Amount appropriated.....	1,000.00
Amount expended.....	851.49
Unexpended balance.....	148.51
Analysis of expenditures:	
Salaries, wages, etc.....	20.00
Traveling expenses.....	121.92
Transportation of supplies.....	25.00
Forage.....	150.00
Medical supplies, etc.....	41.38
Equipment and miscellaneous material.....	7.67
Miscellaneous.....	30.00
Outstanding liabilities.....	455.52
	851.49

This item covers administrative expenses of the Neah Bay and Taholah Agencies, which have jurisdiction over approximately 950 Quinaielt and Quillehute Indians. The appropriation, as will be seen from the analysis of expenditures, is used for traveling expenses, fuel, medical supplies, equipment, miscellaneous materials, and general expenses incident to the administration of these Indians.

The full amount of this appropriation will be needed during the fiscal year 1922, owing to the increased cost of the administration of the jurisdiction and the amount of work entailed therein.

We had an appropriation of \$1,000, and we have expended out of that appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920, \$851.49, leaving a balance of \$148.51.



## FOR SUPPORT AND CIVILIZATION, YAKIMA AGENCY, WASH.

Mr. ELSTON. The next is a gratuity item for the support and civilization of Indians at the Yakima Agency, including pay of employees, \$3,000.

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification:

*Support of Indians, Yakima Agency, Wash.*

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, amount appropriated_____	\$3,000.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920:	
Amount appropriated_____	3,000.00
Amount expended_____	3,000.00

## Analysis of expenditures:

Subsistence supplies_____	274.70
Forage_____	210.00
Fuel, lubricants, power, and light service_____	1,393.44
Medical supplies, etc_____	138.27
Equipment and miscellaneous material_____	384.44
Outstanding liabilities_____	599.15
	<u>3,000.00</u>

There are about 3,000 Indians under the supervision of the Yakima Agency, Wash., who benefit under this appropriation. The appropriation is used for the general expenses of the agency, including the purchase and transportation of fuel and illuminants, forage, medical supplies, miscellaneous equipment, traveling expenses, and irregular labor, and for the care of a number of old and needy Indians to whom subsistence is issued, owing to their inability to provide for themselves.

Mr. ELSTON. I direct your attention to the last three items, Mr. Meritt, and ask you whether or not any of these Indians have sufficient funds in the Treasury to bear the expense of the overhead involved in these activities.

Mr. MERITT. No, sir; those Indians have no funds in the Treasury to amount to anything.

Mr. ELSTON. How about the Yakima Indians?

Mr. MERITT. They only have \$252 in the Treasury to their credit. They have, however, valuable property interests; their tribal property is valued at \$4,551,974.

Mr. ELSTON. How many Indians are there?

Mr. MERITT. Two thousand nine hundred and seventeen.

Mr. ELSTON. I would like to have you consider whether any of these appropriations could be made reimbursable.

Mr. MERITT. The Yakima appropriation could be made reimbursable in view of the large property interests.

Mr. ELSTON. The next is a gratuity item for the support and civilization of Indians at Colville—

Taholah, Puyallup, and Spokane Agencies, including pay of employees, and for purchase of agricultural implements, and support and civilization of Joseph's Band of Nez Perce Indians in Washington, \$13,000.

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification:

*Support of Indians, Colville and other agencies, and Joseph's Band of Nez Perces, Washington.*

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, amount appropriated_____	\$13,000.00
--	-------------

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920:

Amount appropriated	\$13,000.00
Amount expended	11,416.40
Unexpended balance	1,583.60

Analysis of expenditures:

Salaries, wages, etc	4,099.67
Traveling expenses	1,424.85
Transportation of supplies	564.88
Telegraph and telephone service	81.17
Subsistence supplies	607.93
Forage	1,403.57
Fuel, lubricants, power and light service	831.28
Medical supplies, etc	525.00
Equipment and miscellaneous material	1,659.67
Miscellaneous	26.05
Outstanding liabilities	192.33
	11,416.40

The expenses of administration of four agencies are cared for in part from this appropriation. These agencies, Colville, Tulalip, Spokane, and Taholah, have jurisdiction over approximately 6,000 Indians, tribal funds being used when available to supplement this appropriation, which does not meet all the expenses of these agencies.

As the analysis of expenditures will show, the major part of this appropriation was expended during the fiscal year 1920 for the pay of necessary agency employees, the purchase of subsistence for issue to old and needy Indians, forage for stock at the several agencies, transportation, and the miscellaneous items of expense.

The share of the Quinaielt Indians in the item of \$1,000 for the "Support of the Quinaielts and Quillehutes" and the treaty item of \$1,000 for the "Support of Spokanes" are the only other support items which contribute to the support of two of these agencies.

Mr. ELSTON. Are the affairs of these Indians in such shape as to make it possible to have them bear an additional part of the overhead?

Mr. MERITT. The Colville Indians have in the Treasury \$207,016, the Spokane Indians have \$29,649, and the Tulalip Indians have \$1,973.

Mr. ELSTON. I would like to have you consider whether or not you could decrease this appropriation in view of the ability of some of these tribes, at least to bear the overhead, unless you feel you are already charging their accounts with as much as they can bear for the activities which you say are paid for out of tribal funds.

Mr. MERITT. We will consider that, Mr. Chairman.

#### FOR SUPPORT OF SPOKANES, WASHINGTON.

Mr. ELSTON. The next is a treaty item for the support of Spokanes in Washington (art. 6 of agreement with said Indians, dated March, 1887, ratified by act of July 13, 1892), \$1,000.

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification:

#### *Support of Spokanes, Washington.*

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, amount appropriated	\$1,000.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920:	
Amount appropriated	1,000.00
Amount expended	1,000.00



## Analysis of expenditures:

Salaries, wages, etc.....	\$888. 89
Equipment and miscellaneous material.....	111. 11
	<hr/>
	1,000. 00

This item is required to enable the United States to comply with article 6 of the agreement with the Spokans Indians dated March 18, 1887, ratified by the act of July 13, 1892 (27 Stats., 120), under which the Government agreed to provide the Indians with certain employees necessary to instruct them in carpentry and blacksmithing.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that sum used for that purpose?

Mr. MERITT. We divert that fund and use it for the payment of a financial clerk.

Mr. ELSTON. What is the ability of these Indians to take care of themselves?

Mr. MERITT. These Indians are progressing fairly satisfactorily, but some of them are very backward; a large number of them are full bloods. They have for a number of years resented the Government's opening a part of their reservation, and very frequently they send delegations to Washington contending that the old order should be restored and that they should be permitted to handle their affairs as a tribal proposition rather than individually.

Mr. ELSTON. What is their property worth?

Mr. MERITT. They have property interests to the value of \$1,281,873.

Mr. ELSTON. How many Indians are there?

Mr. MERITT. There are 641 Indians. They have timber interests to the value of \$1,086,928.

Mr. ELSTON. In addition to that have they allotments on which the individual Indians are living?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. ELSTON. Where is this financial clerk used?

Mr. MERITT. At the Spokane Agency.

Mr. ELSTON. And there is a separate appropriation for the Spokane Agency?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. ELSTON. Is that a gratuity item?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. ELSTON. I think we might very well start with this item and try out the question as to whether or not the Government has not fulfilled its obligations in cases of this kind where the Indians have large property interests and where the original object for which the appropriation was made under the treaty has been diverted to other uses which were not contemplated by the treaty.

## IRRIGATION, YAKIMA RESERVATION, WASH.

The next is a reimbursable item.

For continuing construction and enlargement of the Wapato irrigation and drainage system, to make possible the utilization of the water supply provided by the act of August 1, 1914 (38th Stat. L., p. 604), for 40 acres of each Indian allotment under the Wapato irrigation project on the Yakima Indian Reservation, Wash., and such other water supply as may be available or obtainable for the irrigation of a total of 120,000 acres of allotted Indian lands on said reservation, \$350,000: *Provided*, That the entire cost of said irrigation and drainage system shall be reimbursed to the United States under the conditions and terms of the act of May 18, 1916: *Provided further*, That the funds hereby ap-

propriated shall be available for the reimbursement of Indian and white land-owners for improvements and crops destroyed by the Government in connection with the construction of irrigation canals and drains of this project.

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification:

*Diversion dam and distribution and drainage system, Yakima Reservation, Wash. (reimbursable).*

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, amount appropriated----- \$250,000.00

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920:

Amount appropriated----- 500,000.00

Amount expended----- 490,617.27

Unexpended balance----- 9,382.73

Analysis of expenditures:

Salaries, wages, etc----- 239,464.21

Traveling expenses----- 89.19

Transportation of supplies----- 8,341.93

Telegraph and telephone service----- 220.31

Stationery, printing----- 90.04

Subsistence supplies----- 39,399.42

Forage----- 41,643.65

Fuel, lubricants, power and light service----- 18,130.87

Equipment and miscellaneous material----- 99,910.90

Damages----- 1,182.00

Rent of buildings----- 27.67

Miscellaneous----- 223.95

Outstanding liabilities----- 41,893.13

490,617.27

ITEM NO. 157—WAPATO PROJECT, YAKIMA RESERVATION.

Tribe Confederated Yakimas—population----- 2,917

Area of reservation----- acres----- 1,145,059

Irrigable under project----- do----- 120,000

Under constructed works----- do----- 70,000

Actually irrigated----- do----- 68,398

Cultivated by Indians----- do----- 5,800

Cultivated by white owners----- do----- 28,440

Cultivated by white lessees----- do----- 34,158

Number of Indians engaged----- 150

Number of whites engaged (owners)----- 500

Number of whites engaged (lessees)----- 750

Construction costs for fiscal year----- \$486,434.32

Construction costs to June 30, 1920----- \$1,690,291.14

Operation and maintenance charges for fiscal year (collected

from white water users)----- \$80,625.49

Operation and maintenance charges to June 30, 1920 (collected

from white water users)----- \$422,227.59

Estimated additional cost to complete----- \$1,250,000

Estimated cost per acre when completed----- \$30

Average value of irrigable land per acre----- \$200—\$700

Irrigation practiced by Indians since 1859; first aid rendered by Indian Service, 1896; work done by force account, Indian labor being principally used.

Average annual precipitation, 7 inches; source of water supply, Yakima River and tributaries.

Crops produced: Alfalfa, grain, sugar beets, fruit, vegetables.

Market for products: General; good. Railroad through project.

Under comparatively large appropriations made by Congress during the past several years the irrigable area under the Wapato unit on the Yakima Reservation has been rapidly increased until it now exceeds 70,000 acres. This land is exceedingly fertile and produces wonderful crops under favorable conditions. Slightly over \$3,000,000, including all expenditures, have heretofore been used



in developing various irrigation projects on the Yakima Reservation, while the gross value of crops produced on the irrigable lands during the last year alone exceeded \$11,000,000. This project is designed ultimately to irrigate 120,000 acres, of which over 70,000 acres are now actually being cultivated. As rapidly as the system can be extended additional land is put under cultivation and excellent use is being made of the facilities furnished.

The appropriation asked for is desired to enlarge the existing system so as to supply water to additional lands, particularly for the construction of 26 miles of lateral, distributing works, and drainage system. It is estimated that this alone will cost approximately \$325,000. Funds will also be needed, of course, for the usual operation and maintenance expense.

This is one of the very best irrigation projects in the Indian Service; the land is exceedingly valuable when placed under irrigation and the amount of crops produced on that reservation is enormous.

Mr. ELSTON. Is there any question about reimbursement?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir; the land is worth anywhere from \$200 to \$1,000 an acre, and the land is held responsible for the construction charges.

Mr. ELSTON. Is the land owned by the Indians or has that reservation been broken up?

Mr. MERITT. The land has been opened to settlement and part of the land has been acquired by white owners.

Mr. ELSTON. And this system extends over all of the lands?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. ELSTON. It covers the whole area?

Mr. MERITT. It covers part of the Yakima reservation.

Mr. ELSTON. How much is used for maintenance and operation?

Mr. MERITT. About \$80,000.

Mr. ELSTON. Then a large part of this appropriation will be used to extend the project?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. HASTINGS. That is, the remainder of the \$325,000?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. HASTINGS. In other words, about \$245,000 or thereabouts?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. REED. I might say that on the Yakima Reservation as rapidly as the land is supplied with irrigation facilities it is put under cultivation. You will notice that last year we had a report that a little over 1,000 acres were under cultivation; that came about as the result of the project having reached this land later than it was advisable to put in crops for that year; the farming operations are keeping right up on the heels of construction and there is always a clamor for more. It is one of the great producing sections of the Northwest, and it seems economic waste not to have this land produce when the project is so well along.

Mr. ELSTON. How successful are you in making collections in the way of reimbursement of principal and maintenance?

Mr. REED. We are just beginning this year; the accounts are due now, but we have not had a report; we commenced in December to make the collections for this year; on the maintenance and operation, so far as the white men are concerned, we have collected from them right up to date; the Indians, where their land is leased, also pay, for the reason that in the lease is placed a clause that covers the payment of that by the white people who lease the land. Some of the Indians who have irrigated have not paid yet, because they are not

quite as successful and did not get started as well, but I have no doubt but what they will pay. So that we are very successful in collecting our maintenance and operation charge and we are just beginning to collect our construction charge.

Mr. ELSTON. About how much, on the average, goes into the United States Treasury?

Mr. REED. Last year we collected \$5 on all the white owners' lands, and according to my last report there were about 30,000 acres, so that at \$5 it would mean \$150,000.

Mr. ELSTON. What would you say could be expected during the fiscal year for which this appropriation is made; that is, how much you would expect to get in the way of collections?

Mr. REED. I should say at least \$150,000.

Mr. ELSTON. Of course, the rate of collection should increase tremendously in the next three years and it should overtake not only the current appropriations, but should apply on the back amounts appropriated.

Mr. REED. It will.

Mr. HASTINGS. When was this project first started?

Mr. REED. The Government began work on the project in 1896 in a small way. You perhaps remember that it was rather stagnant for a while on account of the white men getting all the water at the low-water flow, and a committee from Congress made an investigation along in 1912 or 1913, I believe, and made a report to the effect that inasmuch as the Government had stood idly by and allowed the Indians' water rights to drift away from them that they should be provided for in the storage which the Reclamation Service was then building. There were about 1,800 allotments and we required 72,000 acres of stored water during the short period, and that same Congress, in the same act, provided that \$635,000 be paid in installments to the Reclamation Service for storage. The last payment was made this year out of last year's appropriation, so that a permanent water right is now secured for the 72,000 acres, and negotiations are now under way with the Reclamation Service to supply stored water to about 48,000 acres more, but at the expense of the property owners.

Mr. HASTINGS. How long have these lands been allotted?

Mr. MERITT. They have been allotted about six or eight years.

Mr. HASTINGS. The trust period, then, will not expire for a number of years?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir.

Mr. HASTINGS. Have they any form of tribal government, or have they any tribal council that the department recognizes?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. HASTINGS. Do you know what the attitude of the tribal council is toward appropriations of this kind?

Mr. MERITT. The Yakima Indians are favorable to appropriations for irrigation purposes.

Mr. HASTINGS. Have there been any protests of any kind from the Yakima Indians?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir.

Mr. HASTINGS. I mean against appropriations of this kind?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir.



## IRRIGATION. TOPPENISH-SIMCOE SYSTEM, YAKIMA RESERVATION, WASH.

Mr. ELSTON. We will go to the next item.

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification for operation and maintenance, including repairs, of the Toppenish-Simcoe irrigation system, on the Yakima Reservation, Wash., reimbursable as provided by the act of June 30, 1919 (41 Stat. L., p. 28), \$5,000.

*Toppenish-Simcoe Creeks irrigation project, Yakima Reservation, Wash.  
(reimbursable).*

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, amount appropriated-----	\$75,000.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920:	
Amount appropriated-----	75,000.00
Amount expended-----	75,000.00
<hr/>	
Analysis of expenditures—	
Salaries, wages, etc-----	35,186.22
Traveling expenses-----	23.11
Transportation of supplies-----	451.57
Stationery, printing-----	25.04
Subsistence supplies-----	9,539.25
Forage-----	3,550.98
Fuel, lubricants, power and light service-----	1,325.89
Equipment and miscellaneous material-----	24,456.80
Miscellaneous-----	177.20
Outstanding liabilities-----	263.94
	<hr/>
	75,000.00
Tribe, Confederated Yakimas; population-----	2,917
Area of reservation-----acres-----	1,145,059
Irrigable under project-----do-----	17,000
Under constructed works-----do-----	4,000
Actually irrigated-----do-----	3,000
Cultivated by Indians-----do-----	600
Cultivated by white owners-----do-----	700
Cultivated by white lessees-----do-----	1,700
Number of Indians engaged-----	45
Number of white engaged (owners)-----	10
Number of whites engaged (lessees)-----	30
Construction costs for fiscal year-----	\$52,128.85
Construction costs to June 30, 1920-----	\$52,478.52
Operation and maintenance charges for fiscal year-----	None.
Operation and maintenance charges to June 30, 1920-----	None.

Operation and maintenance charges are not collected from water users.<sup>1</sup>

Estimated additional cost to complete, \$500,000.<sup>1</sup>

Estimated cost per acre when completed, \$32.

Average value of irrigable land per acre, \$200 to \$300.

Irrigation project started, 1919.

Work done by force account, Indian labor being principally used.

Average annual precipitation, 10 inches.

Source of water supply, Toppenish and Simcoe Creek.

Crops produced: Hay, grain, fruit, vegetables.

Market for products: General; good.

Railroad through project.

As irrigation was begun only late in the season, no operation and maintenance charges have been collected from water users for the past year, but in future years such charges will at least be collected from white water users. The amount of water available for use on this project is somewhat limited, and it

<sup>1</sup> Work was started on this project in 1919 and continued during 1920, under appropriations made by Congress, and but a comparatively small amount of land has been actually placed under cultivation up to the close of the past fiscal year.

will ultimately become necessary either to develop an additional supply or to acquire the right to used stored waters from the Reclamation Service. Additional water from either source for use on this project will require an ultimate expenditure of approximately \$500,000, but the appropriation asked for at this time does not contemplate any definite steps toward acquisition of such additional water, it being intended only to continue work on the distributing system and to meet the usual operation and maintenance charges.

You will observe that considerable of this land is not under irrigation according to this report, but the project has just recently been constructed and it will only be a question of a year or so when practically all of that land will be under cultivation, in view of its great value.

Mr. ELSTON. Does your request for so small an appropriation as \$5,000 mean the abandonment of the original plan in regard to this project?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir; we simply propose to use this appropriation during the next year for operation and maintenance, including repairs.

Mr. ELSTON. This is the least amount with which you can get along?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

FOR COMPLETION OF ROAD, QUINAIELT RESERVATION, WASH.

Mr. ELSTON. We will pass to the next item.

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification for the completion of the road on the Quinaielt Reservation, Wash., for which \$22,500 was appropriated by the Indian act for the fiscal year 1919 (40 Stat. L., p. 588), \$6,000, reimbursable from the tribal funds of said Indians on the same terms and conditions as provided in said act:

*Roads. Quinaielt Reserration, Wash. (reimbursable).*

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, amount appropriated-----	None.
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920:	
Amount appropriated -----	\$17,025.00
Amount expended -----	17,025.00
<hr/>	
Analysis of expenditures—	
Salaries, wages, etc-----	3,615.85
Equipment and miscellaneous material-----	239.45
Outstanding liabilities -----	13,169.70
	<hr/>
	17,025.00

The Indian act for the fiscal year 1919 (40 Stat. L., 588) appropriated \$22,500 for the construction of a road from Taholah to Moclips on the Quinaielt Reservation, Wash., to be reimbursed from the tribal funds of the Indians. However, owing to war-time conditions, the difficulty of securing labor, etc., it was impossible to complete the construction of the road within that year and only \$5,475 was expended therefor. The unexpended balance of the appropriation (\$17,025), which reverted to the Treasury on June 30, 1919, was reappropriated for the present fiscal year and has been practically all expended. However, in view of the greatly increased cost of labor and materials of all kinds since the original estimate was made, the amount appropriated (\$22,500) will be insufficient to complete the road as originally planned, for which it is estimated that an additional amount of \$6,000 will be required. This road is badly needed; and in order that it may be completed in conformity with the manifest intent of Congress, it is recommended that an additional appropriation of \$6,000 be made therefor.

Mr. ELSTON. Where does this road go?



Mr. MERITT. It is on the Quinault Reservation and connects the agency with the town of Moclips, and that country is very much in need of roads.

Mr. ELSTON. What are the chances for reimbursement?

Mr. MERITT. Those Indians have valuable timber on that reservation and there will be no question about the Government being reimbursed.

Mr. HASTINGS. What is the length of this proposed road?

Mr. MERITT. I think it is about 15 miles.

Mr. HASTINGS. What kind of a road do you propose to build?

Mr. MERITT. A hard surface road.

#### IRRIGATION, SATUS PROJECT, YAKIMA RESERVATION, WASH.

Mr. ELSTON. The next item is an estimate for commencing the construction of an irrigation system.

For beginning the construction of diversion dams and distributing systems for irrigating 40,000 acres of land adjacent to Satus Creek on the Yakima Indian Reservation, Wash., \$100,000, the total cost of the project not to exceed \$2,500,000: *Provided*, That the cost of this irrigation system shall be reimbursed to the United States by the owners of the land irrigable thereunder in not to exceed 20 annual payments, and the Secretary of the Interior may fix annual operation and maintenance charges which shall be paid as he may direct: *Provided further*, That if any allottee shall receive patent in fee to his allotment before the amounts so charged against him shall have been paid to the United States, then such amount remaining unpaid shall be and become a lien upon his allotment, and the fact of such lien shall be recited in such patent and may be enforced by the Secretary of the Interior by foreclosure as a mortgage, and should any Indian sell any part of his allotment with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, the amount of any unpaid charges against the land sold shall be and become a first lien thereon and may be enforced by the Secretary of the Interior by foreclosure as a mortgage, and delivery of water to such land may be refused within the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior until all dues are paid: *Provided further*, That no right to water or to the use of any irrigation ditch or other structure on said reservation shall rest or be allowed until the owner of the land to be irrigated as herein provided shall comply with such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe, and he is hereby authorized to prescribe such rules and regulations as he may determine proper for making effective the foregoing provisions and to require of owners of lands in fee such security for the reimbursement herein required as he may determine necessary, and to refuse delivery of water to any tract of land until the owners thereof shall have complied therewith.

Mr. MERITT. This is what is known as the Satus Creek project, and is a new project. I offer for the record the following justification:

#### *Satus Project, Yakima Reservation.*

Tribe, Confederated Yakimas; population.....	2,917
Area of reservation.....acres.....	1,145,059
Irrigable under project.....do.....	40,000
Under constructed works.....do.....	13,500

<sup>1</sup> This is a new project on which practically no work has been done by the Indian Service other than preliminary surveys and investigations with a view of determining the availability of a water supply and the extent of the irrigable lands under the project. Several private ditches diverting water from Satus Creek are now supplying some 3,500 acres of land in Indian and white ownership. The surveys previously made show the feasibility of initiating a project at this point ultimately designed to irrigate 40,000 acres at an approximate expenditure of \$53 per acre. Owing to the fertile character of the soil and the excellent crops produced, it has been impossible to supply water for irrigable lands within the Yakima Reservation as rapidly as the demand therefor arises. The Indians themselves are making excellent use of the facilities furnished, and the white lessees and owners are only too anxious to acquire irrigable land for development purposes under very favorable terms to the Indians.

## Area of reservation—Continued.

Actually irrigated	acres	3,500
Cultivated by Indians	do	500
Cultivated by white owners	do	500
Cultivated by white lessees	do	2,500
Number of Indians engaged		11
Number of whites engaged (owners)		7
Number of whites engaged (lessees)		32
Construction costs for fiscal year		\$3,063.65
Construction costs to June 30, 1920		\$9,542.80
Operation and maintenance for fiscal year <sup>1</sup>		None.
Operation and maintenance to June 30, 1920 <sup>1</sup>		\$79.18
Estimated additional cost to complete		\$2,130,000.00
Estimated cost per acre when completed		\$53.00
Average value of irrigable land per acre		\$200.00
Irrigation project started; new project.		
Average annual precipitation, 6 inches.		
Source of water supply, Satus Creek.		
Crops produced: Hay, grain, vegetables, fruit.		
Market for products: General, good.		
Railroad through project.		

The most successful irrigation system in the Indian Service is the Wapato unit of the Yakima project, which is immediately adjacent to the contemplated Satus unit, and comparison with the development under the Wapato project clearly demonstrates the advantages from a financial and industrial standpoint of initiating construction with a view of irrigating the lands within the Satus project. While the total construction cost is estimated at something over \$2,000,000, the appropriation asked for is simply to begin construction of the project with a view of developing the area to be irrigated annually as rapidly as appropriations may be available therefor.

In addition to the waters from Satus Creek, this project is so located that the return drainage waters from the Wapato project can be utilized on the Satus project if a canal and distributing system is installed. It is intended to develop this part of the project first so as to retain and use the return waters from the Wapato project, which would otherwise be lost. The cost per acre, the value of the land after irrigation, and the value of the crops produced annually, judging from the returns from the Wapato project, clearly demonstrates the feasibility of the Satus project. The Indians involved are very desirous of having their lands irrigated, and white interests in the valley are urging early construction of the project, as those areas not actually cultivated by the Indians themselves are in great demand by white farmers endeavoring to obtain irrigable land, either by purchase or lease, for development purposes.

## IRRIGATION, AHTANUM SYSTEM, YAKIMA RESERVATION, WASH.

Mr. ELSTON. We will pass to the next item.

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification for the operation and maintenance, including repairs, of the Ahtanum irrigation system on the Yakima Reservation, Wash., \$3,000, reimbursable under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe:

*Ahtanum project, Yakima Reservation.*

Tribe, Confederated Yakimas; population		2,917
Area of reservation	acres	1,145,059
Irrigable under project	do	4,800
Under constructed works	do	4,618
Actually irrigated	do	4,681
Cultivated by Indians	do	1,000
Cultivated by white owners	do	560
Cultivated by white lessees	do	3,121
Number of Indians engaged		15
Number of whites engaged (owners)		10

<sup>1</sup> Operation and maintenance charges are not collected from water users.



Number of whites engaged (lessees) .....	35
Construction costs for fiscal year .....	\$12,379.21
Construction costs to June 30, 1920 .....	\$65,100.05
Operation and maintenance charges for fiscal year .....	<sup>1</sup> \$4,819.27
Operation and maintenance charges to June 30, 1920 .....	<sup>1</sup> \$55,918.93
Estimated additional cost to complete .....	\$3,000.00
Estimated cost per acre when completed .....	\$15.00
Average value of irrigable land per acre .....	\$200.00

Irrigation practiced by the Indians since the early days; first aid rendered by the Indian Service in 1908.

Work done by force account, Indian labor being principally used.

Average annual precipitation, 10 inches.

Source of water supply, Ahtanum Creek.

Crops produced: Hay, grain, fruit, vegetables.

Market for products, general, good.

Distance from railroad, 2 miles.

The appropriation asked for is largely for maintenance and operation purposes, this project having been developed under previous appropriations to such an extent that practically all land susceptible of irrigation is now under ditch. Additional water is needed if suitable storage can be found, as during the low water flow the supply is hardly sufficient to meet the demands.

#### WISCONSIN.

##### INDIAN SCHOOL, HAYWARD, WIS.

Mr. ELSTON. We come now to the Wisconsin items.

SEC. 23. For the support and education of 230 Indian pupils at the Indian school at Hayward, Wis., including pay of superintendent, \$53,350; for general repairs and improvements, \$8,000; in all, \$61,350.

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification:

##### *Indian School, Hayward, Wis.*

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, amount appropriated .....	\$53,350.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920:	
Amount appropriated .....	53,350.00
Amount expended .....	45,065.39
Unexpended balance .....	8,284.61

##### Analysis of expenditures:

Salaries, wages, etc .....	18,150.23
Transportation of supplies .....	527.03
Telegraph and telephone service .....	151.92
Stationery, printing, schoolroom supplies .....	233.51
Subsistence supplies .....	7,702.00
Dry goods, clothing, etc .....	4,667.15
Forage .....	1,155.89
Fuel, lubricants, power and light service .....	5,064.00
Medical supplies, etc .....	283.39
Equipment and miscellaneous material .....	2,060.80
Thrashing .....	118.89
Seed .....	466.99
Rent of buildings .....	120.00
Miscellaneous .....	185.27
Outstanding liabilities .....	4,178.32
	45,065.39

<sup>1</sup> Operation and maintenance charges are collected from white water users.

## Repairs and improvements:

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, amount appropriated	\$8,000.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920:	
Amount appropriated	8,000.00
Amount expended	8,000.00

## Analysis of expenditures—

Advertising	122.81
Repair of buildings	6,832.83
Outstanding liabilities	1,044.36
	<u>8,000.00</u>

## Statistical statement for year ending June 30, 1920:

Value of school plant (real property)	\$131,935
Number of buildings	25
Number of employees	26
Total salaries	\$16,780
Average attendance of pupils	161
Average enrollment	200
Capacity	231
Cost per capita based on enrollment	\$189
Cost per capita based on average attendance	\$235
Area of school land (acres)	640
Area of school land (acres cultivated)	360
Value of agricultural products	\$4,816
Value of other school products	\$3,497
Indian money, proceeds of labor (school earnings) expended	\$973

## Superintendent's estimate of absolute needs for 1922:

Support	\$53,423
Repairs and improvements	8,000
Total	<u>61,423</u>

## Requested in proposed bill for 1922—

Support and education of 230 Indian pupils at the Indian school, and superintendent's salary	53,350
Repairs and improvements	8,000
Total	<u>61,350</u>

## Positions and salaries, 1920—

Superintendent	1,700
Clerk	1,200
Financial clerk	780
Physician (contract)	600
Disciplinarian	660
Teacher	810
Do	600
Do	600
Do	600
Industrial teacher	840
Matron	660
Assistant matron	500
Do	300
Nurse	840
Seamstress	540
Baker	540
Cook	540
Laundress	500
Engineer	840
Assistant engineer	300
General mechanic	730
Laborer	450
Do	300



Superintendent's estimate of absolute needs for 1922—Continued.

Positions and salaries, 1920—Continued.

Indian assistant -----	\$600
Do -----	450
Do -----	300
Total -----	16,780

The sum of \$53,350 for support of Hayward Indian School, Hayward, Wis., will provide for 230 pupils in addition to the superintendent's salary.

The amount requested for repairs and improvements, \$8,000, which is the same as last year, will be needed for the upkeep of the school plant, comprising 25 buildings.

This is the same amount as appropriated in last year's bill.

Mr. ELSTON. Is that school a permanent school?

Mr. MERITT. It should be continued for a few years longer.

Mr. ELSTON. How is the attendance keeping up?

Mr. MERITT. Our records show that they have a capacity at that school of 231, an average enrollment of 200, and an average attendance of pupils of 161. In view of the improved conditions I think we can materially increase that attendance.

Mr. ELSTON. I see that you expended approximately \$47,000 out of the appropriation of \$61,000 in 1920.

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir. The conditions during the last two or three years in that school have been very unusual, and the superintendent has hesitated to fill up the school, because he could not carry on the school with the appropriation provided by Congress.

#### INDIAN SCHOOL, TOMAH, WIS.

Mr. ELSTON. The next is a gratuity item.

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification:

For support and education of 275 Indian pupils at the Indian school, Tomah, Wis., including pay of superintendent, \$63,875; for general repairs and improvements, \$8,000; in all, \$71,875.

#### *Indian school, Tomah, Wis.*

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, amount appropriated -----	\$63,875.00
---	-------------

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920:

Amount appropriated -----	63,875.00
Amount expended -----	62,704.32

Unexpended balance -----	1,170.68
--------------------------	----------

#### Analysis of expenditures:

Salaries, wages, etc -----	19,393.15
Traveling expenses -----	146.46
Transportation of supplies -----	302.11
Telegraph and telephone service -----	139.12
Stationery, printing, schoolroom supplies -----	527.00
Subsistence supplies -----	12,790.40
Dry goods, clothing, etc -----	7,419.67
Forage -----	5,143.41
Fuel, lubricants, power and light service -----	9,588.77
Medical supplies, etc -----	219.96
Live stock -----	75.00
Equipment and miscellaneous material -----	6,004.07
Veterinary service -----	179.25

## Analysis of expenditures—Continued.

Seed-----	\$372. 58
Rent of buildings-----	99. 00
Miscellaneous-----	304. 37
Total-----	<u>62, 704. 32</u>

## Repairs and improvements:

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, amount appropriated-----	<u>8, 000. 00</u>
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920—	
Amount appropriated-----	8, 000. 00
Amount expended-----	7, 937. 91
Unexpended balance-----	<u>62. 09</u>

Analysis of expenditures (repair of buildings)-----	<u>7, 937. 91</u>
---	-------------------

## Drainage:

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920—	
Amount appropriated-----	2, 500. 00
Amount expended-----	65. 00
Unexpended balance-----	<u>2, 435. 00</u>

## Analysis of expenditures:

Wages-----	63. 00
Advertising-----	2. 00
Total-----	<u>65. 00</u>

## Statistical statement for year ending June 30, 1920:

Value of school plant (real property)-----	\$176, 439
Number of buildings-----	26
Number of employees-----	31
Total salaries-----	\$19, 970
Average attendance of pupils-----	242
Average enrollment-----	280
Capacity-----	275
Cost per capita based on enrollment-----	\$208
Cost per capita based on average attendance-----	\$240
Area of school land (acres)-----	380
Area of school land (acres cultivated)-----	270
Value of agricultural products-----	\$19, 194
Value of other school products-----	\$4, 204
Indian money, proceeds of labor (school earnings) expended--	<u>\$1, 364</u>

## Superintendent's estimate of absolute needs for 1922—

Support-----	\$57, 000
Repairs and improvements-----	8, 000
New buildings, completing additions to dormitory and school building-----	8, 000
Lavatories and baths for dormitories-----	10, 000
Total-----	<u>83, 000</u>

## Requested in proposed bill for 1922—

Support and education of 275 Indian pupils at the Indian School and superintendent's salary-----	63, 875
Repairs and improvements-----	8, 000
Total-----	<u>71, 875</u>



## Statistical statement for year ending June 30, 1920—Continued.

## Positions and salaries, 1920—

Superintendent	\$2,000
Financial clerk	900
Assistant clerk	720
Property clerk	660
Physician (contract)	600
Disciplinarian	800
Teacher	810
Teacher	600
Teacher	600
Teacher	600
Teacher	600
Matron	660
Assistant matron	500
Assistant matron	500
Assistant matron	300
Assistant matron	300
Housekeeper	660
Seamstress	600
Assistant seamstress	300
Laundress	480
Baker	500
Cook	600
Assistant cook	300
Engineer	1,000
Farmer	900
Assistant farmer	300
Dairyman	840
Carpenter	840
Laborer	720
Laborer	480
Laborer	300

19,970

The sum of \$63,875 for support of Tomah Indian School, Tomah, Wis., will provide for 275 pupils at \$225 per capita in addition to the superintendent's salary.

The amount requested for repairs and improvements, \$8,000, which is the same as the amount appropriated last year, will be needed for the upkeep of the school plant, comprising 26 buildings.

Mr. ELSTON. Is this school keeping up its status fairly well?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; this is a fairly good school and is doing good work.

Mr. ELSTON. Is it considered a permanent school?

Mr. MERITT. It should be continued for several years.

## FOR SUPPORT OF CHIPPEWAS OF LAKE SUPERIOR, WIS.

Mr. ELSTON. The next is a gratuity item for the support and civilization of the Chippewas of Lake Superior, Wis., including pay of employees, \$7,000.

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification:

*Support of Chippewas of Lake Superior, Wis.*

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, amount appropriated	\$7,000.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920:	
Amount appropriated	7,000.00
Amount expended	6,590.14
Unexpended balance	409.86

## Analysis of expenditures:

Salaries, wages, etc.....	\$3,440.00
Traveling expenses.....	27.57
Transportation of supplies.....	19.04
Telegraph and telephone service.....	37.75
Stationery, printing, schoolroom supplies.....	12.04
Subsistence supplies.....	915.33
Dry goods, clothing, etc.....	20.88
Fuel, lubricants, power and light service.....	779.50
Medical supplies, etc.....	555.19
Equipment and miscellaneous material.....	622.35
Miscellaneous.....	32.50
Outstanding liabilities.....	127.99

Total..... 6,590.14

This is the same amount as was granted for the year 1921 and is for the support and civilization of nearly 4,000 Indians who are under the jurisdiction of the La Pointe, Hayward, Lac du Flambeau, and Red Cliff Agencies.

Much effort is being made to get these Indians on a self-supporting basis, with special encouragement being given along agricultural lines. Most of the soil of this territory is especially adapted to agriculture, and the future prosperity of these tribes will depend on this industry.

The old Indians and others not able to support themselves are being cared for.

The appropriation is used for subsistence supplies, salaries of employees, and for incidental agency needs, fuel, medical attention, and supplies.

It is estimated that the full amount requested will be needed for the fiscal year 1922.

Mr. ELSTON. This item has been kept at about the same figure for many years past?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. ELSTON. Are you not decreasing your activities there at all?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir. We have difficulty in doing the required work with this appropriation.

Mr. ELSTON. How many Indians have you there?

Mr. MERITT. There are about 1,000 Indians.

Mr. ELSTON. Do you think this estimate of \$7,000 absolutely necessary?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir. The superintendent has repeatedly asked for an increased estimate.

## FOR SUPPORT OF POTTAWATOMIES, WIS.

Mr. ELSTON. The next is a gratuity item for the support, education, and civilization of the Pottawatomie Indians who reside in the State of Wisconsin, including pay of employees, \$6,000.

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification:

*Support of Pottawatomies, Wis.*

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1921: Amount appropriated.....	\$6,000.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920:	
Amount appropriated.....	7,000.00
Amount expended.....	6,767.75
Unexpended balance.....	232.25

## Analysis of expenditures:

Salaries, wages, etc.....	5,088.00
Traveling expenses.....	596.76
Forage.....	377.87
Fuel, lubricants, power and light service.....	152.67



## Analysis of expenditures—Continued.

Medical supplies, etc.....	\$367. 77
Live stock.....	138. 96
Miscellaneous.....	45. 72
	<hr/>
	6, 767. 75

This appropriation is the same amount granted for 1921 and is required for the care of about 355 Potawatomi Indians of Wisconsin.

Many of these Indians live on land purchased for them in northern Wisconsin and upper peninsula of Michigan, in comfortable homes and good circumstances, but there are a number of others unable to support themselves and who must be cared for.

Agricultural interests especially are being promoted among them, and with advice as to the use of implements and general supervision much improvement is being made along these lines.

The appropriation is required for the purchase of supplies and pay of necessary employees. The full amount requested should be allowed for the fiscal year 1922.

Mr. ELSTON. You believe that this appropriation is just as necessary as that in the case of the Chippewas?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. ELSTON. Do you not think some reduction could be made in the activities there, especially as it is located in such a civilized State as Wisconsin?

Mr. MERITT. The Potawatomi Indians are poor and it is necessary that their affairs be carefully looked after, and we would like to have the full appropriation.

## FOR SUPPORT OF WISCONSIN BAND OF POTAWATOMIES, WISCONSIN AND MICHIGAN.

Mr. ELSTON. We will pass to the next item.

For the support and civilization of those portions of the Wisconsin Band of Potawatomi Indians residing in the States of Wisconsin and Michigan, and to aid said Indians in establishing homes on the lands purchased for them under the provisions of the act of Congress approved June 30, 1913, \$6,899, or so much thereof as may be necessary, said sum to be reimbursed to the United States out of the appropriation, when made, of the principal due as the proportionate share of said Indians in annuities and moneys of the Potawatomi Tribe in which they have not shared, as set forth in House Document No. 830 (60th Cong., 1st sess.), and the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to expend the said sum in the clearing of land and the purchase of houses, building material, seed, animals, machinery, tools, implements, and other equipment and supplies necessary to enable said Indians to become self-supporting: *Provided*, That the unexpended balance of the appropriation for the fiscal year 1917 for said Indians, approximating \$28,256.13, is hereby reappropriated and made available until expended: *Provided further*, That the above-mentioned sums shall be used only for the purposes set forth in section 25 of the act approved May 18, 1916 (39 Stat. L., pp. 156 and 157).

Mr. MERITT. I offer for record the following justification:

*Support of Wisconsin band of Potawatomes, Wisconsin and Michigan (reimbursable).*

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1921: Amount appropriated.....	\$50, 058. 37
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920:	
Amount appropriated.....	15, 500. 00
Amount expended.....	8, 044. 90
Unexpended balance.....	<hr/> 7, 455. 10 <hr/>

## Analysis of expenditures:

Salaries, wages, etc. ....	\$257. 00
Transportation of supplies.....	54. 01
Subsistence supplies.....	105. 00
Dry goods, clothing, etc.....	15. 00
Forage.....	998. 76
Live stock.....	295. 00
Equipment and miscellaneous material.....	4, 139. 72
Rent of buildings.....	192. 00
Miscellaneous.....	1, 988. 41
	<hr/>
	8, 044. 90

Under the treaty of September 26, 1833 (7 Stat. L., 431), the Potawatomi Indians in Wisconsin and Michigan ceded to the Government all their lands in the States mentioned and agreed to remove west of the Mississippi River. Half of the tribe, numbering about 2,000, removed and the remainder fled to northern Wisconsin and Michigan and Canada.

Rev. Erik O. Morstad, a Lutheran missionary, who has spent his life among these refugees, prepared a roll about the year 1906 and urged that their claim to tribal benefits and annuities, including the lands which should have been given to them had they removed, be adjudicated by the Government. A bill was introduced and passed by Congress on June 21, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 380), authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to prepare a roll and report what funds were due the refugee branch. Such a roll was prepared and submitted, showing 451 Wisconsin Potawatomi Indians in the United States and about 1,500 Potawatomes and their descendants in Canada. The report is embodied in House Document No. 830, Sixtieth Congress, first session.

This report also shows that \$447,339 was due that portion of this band residing in the United States. Congress from time to time has apportioned small sums for the support, education, and civilization of the Potawatomi Indians in Wisconsin. Several bills have been introduced to appropriate the entire amount found due the Indians residing in the United States, but no action by Congress has been taken with respect to the Canadian branch.

The Wisconsin Potawatomi Indians are located in several counties in northern Wisconsin and the Upper Peninsula of Michigan. The act of June 30, 1913 (38 Stat. L., 77-102), appropriated the sum of \$150,000, reimbursable from the money due the Indians, when appropriated, for the purchase of lands in Wisconsin for these Potawatomi Indians residing in the United States. This money has practically all been expended for the purpose indicated—approximately 13,640 acres of land having been purchased. The act referred to provides that the land purchased, except such as may be needed for administrative purposes, shall be divided equitably among the Indians entitled thereto, and patents therefor issued in conformity with the general allotment act of February 8, 1887 (24 Stat. L., 388).

The land purchased for these Indians is all cut-over land, heavily covered with brush, stumps, and small trees, and its clearing for cultivation was a task entirely beyond the means and facilities of the Indians, who formerly lived under very wretched conditions. Therefore, it was necessary to provide additional funds for this purpose, as shown in the following table, which also includes the original appropriation for the purchase of the land.

Date of appropriation act.	Statute reference.		Object.			
	Volume.	Page.	Purchase of land.	Support and civilization.	Per capita payments.	Total.
June 30, 1913.....	39	102	\$150,000	.....	.....	\$150,000
May 18, 1916.....	39	156	.....	\$75,000	\$25,000	100,000
Mar. 2, 1917.....	39	991	.....	75,000	25,000	100,000
May 25, 1918.....	40	589	.....	75,000	.....	75,000
June 30, 1919.....	41	.....	.....	15,500	.....	15,500
Total.....	.....	.....	150,000	240,500	50,000	440,500



The report to Congress, published as House Document No. 830, Sixtieth Congress, first session, shows that these Indians are entitled to \$447,339, and as \$440,500 has already been appropriated for their benefit, this leaves a balance of \$6,839. The amount carried in the item is \$6,899, but this is a typographical error.

At the beginning of the fiscal year 1920 there remained unexpended of the \$75,000 appropriated for support and civilization purposes in each of the fiscal years 1917 and 1918 sums of approximately \$28,256.13 and \$55,057.37. The Indian act for the current fiscal year (1921) reappropriated the \$55,057.37, the unexpended balance for the year 1918, and the present item proposes to reappropriate and make available for expenditure the unexpended balance of \$28,256.13 for the fiscal year 1917. In view of the fact that the money was originally appropriated for the benefit of the Indians, and as it is due them under the report mentioned above, the reappropriation should be made.

It is further provided that the expenditure of said sum, if reappropriated, shall be limited to the purposes set forth in the original acts making the money available, namely, for the support and civilization of said Indians and to aid them in establishing homes on their land; such as the clearing thereof, the purchase of houses, building material, seed, animals, machinery, tools, implements, and other equipment and supplies necessary to enable said Indians to become self-supporting.

Mr. ELSTON. This is in the nature of an obligation?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. ELSTON. Moral or legal?

Mr. MERITT. Both.

Mr. ELSTON. Is this a continuing appropriation, or is this the first time that this appropriation has been suggested?

Mr. MERITT. This appropriation has been carried in the Indian bill for a number of years, and this is for the balance due those Indians.

Mr. ELSTON. This closes the books on this item, then?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

#### FOR RELIEVING DISTRESS AMONG ST. CROIX INDIANS, WISCONSIN.

Mr. ELSTON. The next is a gratuity item for the purchase of subsistence supplies for relieving cases of actual distress and suffering among those needy St. Croix Indians of Wisconsin whose cases are referred to in report of January 30, 1915, transmitted by the Secretary of the Interior to the House of Representatives March 3, 1915, pursuant to the provisions of the act of Congress of August 1, 1914 (38 Stat. L., pp. 582-605), and printed as House Document No. 1663, Sixty-third Congress, third session, \$1,000.

Mr. MERITT. I offer the following justification for the record:

#### RELIEVING DISTRESS AMONG ST. CROIX INDIANS, WISCONSIN.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, amount appropriated	\$1,000.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920:	
Amount appropriated	1,000.00
Amount expended	972.74
Unexpended balance	27.26
Analysis of expenditures:	
Wages	24.00
Subsistence supplies	731.21
Equipment and miscellaneous material	35.00
Medical service	167.53
Miscellaneous	15.00
Total	972.74

This amount is necessary to purchase food supplies for the prevention of suffering and distress among the needy St. Croix Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin, who were found by an inspecting official of this service to be living in rude huts and tepees in the region of the St. Croix and Yellow Rivers, Wis., and to be subsisting on roots and muskrats and without adequate protection from the severe winters which prevail in that vicinity. There are 95 of these Indians, and their situation is covered by the report of January 30, 1915, transmitted by the Secretary of the Interior to the Speaker of the House of Representatives on March 3, 1915, pursuant to the act of August 1, 1914 (38 Stat. L., 605), and printed as House Document No. 1663, Sixty-third Congress, third session. A similar appropriation was made last year and served to ameliorate their condition very considerably during the winter. The expenditure of this money will be looked after by the superintendent of the Laona Indian Agency, Wis., with very little, if any, expense, so that practically the entire sum will be used for the actual relief or prevention of distress.

Mr. ELSTON. This is about the way I would like to see a good many of these relief and distress items administered. There is no overhead at all, and practically all of the amount available for the Indians in this case is administered without any overhead expended from the fund itself.

Mr. MERITT. We are using the agency already established to do this additional work.

#### FOR FULFILLING TREATY WITH ST. CROIX CHIPPEWAS, WISCONSIN.

Mr. ELSTON. The next item appears to be a treaty item:

That to carry out the provisions of the Chippewa treaty of September 30, 1854 (10 Stat. L., p. 1109), there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$10,000, in part settlement of the amount, \$141,000, found due and heretofore approved for the St. Croix Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin, whose names appear on the final roll prepared by the Secretary of the Interior pursuant to act of August 1, 1914 (38 Stat. L., pp. 582 to 605), and contained in House Document No. 1663, said sum of \$10,000 to be expended in the purchase of land or for the benefit of said Indians by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification:

#### ST. CROIX CHIPPEWAS.

Pursuant to the act of August 1, 1914 (38 Stat. L., 605), an investigation was made of the claims of the St. Croix Chippewa Indians, under the treaty of September 3, 1854 (10 Stat. L., 1109), and it was found that the sum of \$141,000 was due said Indians. This report is found in House Document No. 1663, Sixty-third Congress.

The Indian act for the fiscal year 1921 contains an appropriation of \$10,000 in part settlement of the amount thus found due. The present item is included in the estimates for the purpose of providing additional funds for the benefit of the Indians mentioned.

#### WYOMING.

#### FOR SUPPORT OF SHOSHONES IN WYOMING.

Mr. ELSTON. We come now to the Wyoming items.

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification for the support and civilization of the Shoshone Indians in Wyoming, including pay of employees, \$15,000:



*Support of Shoshones in Wyoming.*

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, amount appropriated-----	\$15,000.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920:	
Amount appropriated-----	15,000.00
Amount expended-----	13,865.32
Unexpended balance-----	1,134.68
Analysis of expenditures:	
Salaries, wages, etc-----	3,258.46
Traveling expenses-----	153.17
Transportation of supplies-----	565.70
Telegraph and telephone service-----	114.99
Subsistence supplies-----	76.50
Dry goods, clothing, etc-----	49.51
Forage-----	4,013.07
Fuel, lubricants, power and light service-----	919.94
Medical supplies, etc-----	58.34
Equipment and miscellaneous material-----	3,741.96
Miscellaneous-----	16.75
Outstanding liabilities-----	896.93
Total-----	13,865.32

This item is required for the support and civilization of the Shoshones of the Wind River Reservation, Wyoming, and the amount requested is the same as allowed for the fiscal year 1921.

The appropriation is used for the purchase of forage, fuel, illuminants, subsistence, farming emplements and equipment, traveling expenses, pay of certain employees, and miscellaneous expenses for the conduct of the agency.

Mr. ELSTON. What is the ability of those Indians?

Mr. MERITT. Those Indians are progressing rapidly; they are making use of their irrigable land as well as their grazing land, and it will only be a question of a few years when they will be largely self-supporting.

Mr. ELSTON. What funds and property have they?

Mr. MERITT. They have considerable property; they have in the Treasury \$399,497; they have timber land estimated to be worth \$836,281.

Mr. ELSTON. Have they any other property?

Mr. MERITT. They have tribal land estimated to be worth \$1,610,249.

Mr. ELSTON. How many Indians are there?

Mr. MERITT. One thousand seven hundred and forty-eight Indians.

Mr. ELSTON. Do you think this tribe is in a position to bear the expense of their support and civilization?

Mr. MERITT. There are 880 Shoshones and 868 Arapahoes, making a total of 1,748 Indians, and these Indians have considerable property interests, as you will notice.

## INDIAN SCHOOL, SHOSHONE, WYO.

Mr. ELSTON. The next is a gratuity item for the support and education of 100 Indian pupils at the Indian school, Shoshone Reservation, Wyo., including pay of superintendent, \$27,500; for general repairs and improvements, \$5,000; in all, \$32,500.

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification:

*Indian School, Shoshone Reservation, Wyo.*

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1921: Amount appropriated	\$27,500.00
---	-------------

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920:	
----------------------------------	--

Amount appropriated	36,250.00
---------------------	-----------

Amount expended	24,559.97
-----------------	-----------

Unexpended balance	11,690.03
--------------------	-----------

**Analysis of expenditures:**

Salaries, wages, etc	10,889.95
----------------------	-----------

Transportation of supplies	2.55
----------------------------	------

Telegraph and telephone service	44.36
---------------------------------	-------

Stationery, printing, schoolroom supplies	93.06
---	-------

Subsistence supplies	1,049.70
----------------------	----------

Dry goods, clothing, etc	1,354.63
--------------------------	----------

Fuel, lubricants, power and light service	1,483.14
---	----------

Medical supplies, etc	671.60
-----------------------	--------

Equipment and miscellaneous material	1,914.83
--------------------------------------	----------

Seed	292.10
------	--------

Outstanding liabilities	5,764.05
-------------------------	----------

Total	24,559.97
-------	-----------

*Indian School, Shoshone Reservation, Wyo., repairs and improvements.*

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1921: Amount appropriated	\$5,000.00
---	------------

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920:	
----------------------------------	--

Amount appropriated	5,000.00
---------------------	----------

Amount expended	4,135.77
-----------------	----------

Unexpended balance	864.23
--------------------	--------

**Analysis of expenditures:**

Repair of buildings	1,738.66
---------------------	----------

Outstanding liabilities	2,397.11
-------------------------	----------

Total	4,135.77
-------	----------

*Statistical statement for year ended June 30, 1920.*

Value of school plant (real property)	\$151,708
---------------------------------------	-----------

Number of buildings	22
---------------------	----

Number of employees	16
---------------------	----

Total salaries	\$13,180
----------------	----------

Average attendance of pupils	79
------------------------------	----

Average enrollment	88
--------------------	----

Capacity	135
----------	-----

Cost per capita based on enrollment	\$216
-------------------------------------	-------

Cost per capita based on average attendance	\$240
---	-------

Area of school land (acres)	1,210
-----------------------------	-------

Area of school land (acres cultivated)	775
--	-----

Value of agricultural products	\$45,228
--------------------------------	----------

Value of other school products	\$887
--------------------------------	-------

Indian money, proceeds of labor (school earnings), expended	\$1,890
---	---------

Superintendent's estimate of absolute needs for 1922:	
---	--

Support	\$32,140
---------	----------

Repairs and improvements	5,000
--------------------------	-------

Total	37,140
-------	--------



Superintendent's estimate of absolute needs for 1922—Continued.

Requested in proposed bill for 1922—

Support and education of 100 Indian pupils at the Indian school and superintendent's salary-----	\$27,500
Repairs and improvements-----	5,000
<b>Total</b> -----	<b>32,500</b>

Positions and salaries, 1920—

Superintendent-----	2,500
Principal-----	1,300
Disciplinarian-----	720
Principal teacher-----	900
Teacher-----	660
Teacher-----	600
Matron-----	660
Assistant matron-----	540
Seamstress-----	600
Laundress-----	500
Nurse-----	840
Baker-----	300
Cook-----	600
Farmer-----	840
Engineer-----	900
General mechanic-----	720

**Total**----- **13,180**

The sum requested for support of 100 Indian pupils at the Shoshone School, including salary of superintendent, is \$27,500. This amount is based upon a per capita of \$250.

Five thousand dollars is requested for general repairs and improvements. This amount has been provided for several years and will be needed again. Many of the old buildings are constructed of adobe and need constant repairs. The heating, lighting, sewer, and water systems require constant attention to keep them in good condition.

Mr. ELSTON. Is this school maintaining its status fairly well in the way of attendance?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir; the school has not the attendance it should have; the school has a capacity of 135, an average enrollment of 88 and an average attendance of pupils of 79. We would like to have that school make a better showing than that.

Mr. ELSTON. Is it possible to consolidate it with some other school?

Mr. MERITT. There are some mission schools on that reservation and also day schools; therefore the boarding school is not being used to its full capacity.

#### FOR SUPPORT OF SHOSHONES IN WYOMING.

Mr. ELSTON. The next is a treaty item:

For support of Shoshones in Wyoming: For pay of physician, teacher, carpenter, miller, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith (art. 10, treaty of July 3, 1868), \$4,000; for pay of second blacksmith, and such iron and steel and other materials as may be required, as per article 8, same treaty, \$1,000; in all, \$5,000.

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification for the support of the Shoshones in Wyoming:

*Support of Shoshones, employees, Wyoming.*

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, amount appropriated	\$5,000.00
Fiscal year ending June 30, 1920:	
Amount appropriated	6,000.00
Amount expended	5,221.71
Unexpended balance	778.29
Analysis of expenditures:	
Salaries, wages, etc	5,221.71

This is a treaty item and is inserted for the purpose of enabling the Government to fulfill obligations with the Shoshones assumed under articles 8 and 10 of the treaty of July 3, 1868 (15 Stat. L., 673), which read as follows:

"ART. 8. And it is further stipulated that such persons as commence farming will receive instructions from the farmers herein provided for, and whenever more than 100 persons on either reservation shall enter upon the cultivation of the soil, a second blacksmith shall be provided, with such iron, steel, and other material as may be required.

"ART. 10. The United States hereby agrees to furnish annually to the Indians the physician, teachers, carpenters, miller, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith, as herein contemplated, and that such appropriations shall be made from time to time, on the estimates of the Secretary of the Interior, as will be sufficient to employ such persons."

This appropriation was used during the fiscal year 1920 for salaries of necessary employees provided for by the aforesaid treaty.

Mr. ELSTON. Is the amount which the Government is to appropriate fixed in the treaty?

Mr. MERITT. The amount is not specifically fixed but it is an obligation that the Government should continue to carry for the present.

## IRRIGATION, WIND RIVER RESERVATION, WYO.

Mr. ELSTON. The next is a reimbursable item.

Mr. MERITT. It is—

For continuing the work of constructing an irrigation system within the diminished Shoshone or Wind River Reservation, in Wyoming, including the Big Wind River and Dry Creek Canals, and including the maintenance and operation of completed canals, \$125,000, reimbursable [in accordance with the provisions of the act of March 3, 1905] as provided by existing law—

and I offer for the record the following justification:

*Irrigation system, Wind River Diminished Reservation, Wyo. (reimbursable).*

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, amount appropriated	\$75,000.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920:	
Amount appropriated	100,000.00
Amount expended	100,000.00
Analysis of expenditures:	
Salaries, wages, etc	66,849.08
Transportation of supplies	1,469.81
Telegraph and telephone service	81.74
Forage	3,765.86
Fuel, lubricants, power and light service	2,771.49
Equipment and miscellaneous material	23,596.77
Miscellaneous	47.30
Outstanding liabilities	1,417.95
	100,000.00



Tribe, Shoshone and Arapahoe—population-----	1,748
Area of reservation-----acres-----	788,480
Irrigable under project-----do-----	87,943
Under constructed works-----do-----	40,000
Actually irrigated-----do-----	21,650
Cultivated by Indians-----do-----	6,140
Cultivated by white owners-----do-----	10,620
Cultivated by white lessees-----do-----	4,890
Number of Indians engaged-----	237
Number of whites engaged (owners)-----	312
Number of whites engaged (lessees)-----	97
Construction costs for fiscal year-----	\$1,970.92
Construction costs to June 30, 1920-----	788,568.21
Operation and maintenance charges for fiscal year 1920 (collected from white water users)-----	71,902.69
Operation and maintenance charges to June 30, 1920 (collected from white water users)-----	280,805.36
Estimated additional cost to complete-----	1,000,000.00
Estimated cost per acre when completed-----	25.00
Average value of irrigable land per acre-----	75.00

Irrigation practiced by Indians years ago; work on present system was first begun in 1905; work done by force account, Indian labor being principally used.

Average annual precipitation, 10 inches; source of water supply, Big Wind River and tributaries.

Crops produced: Grain and hay; market for products, local; distance from railroad, 18 miles.

Some eight different systems on the Wind River Reservation supply water for irrigation purposes to some 21,650 acres of land, the ultimate irrigable area approximating 88,000 acres. Heretofore the normal flow of the streams had been reasonably sufficient to supply the needed demands for irrigation purposes, but the increased acreage under cultivation, especially during the years of insufficient precipitation, necessitates better diversion facilities and, in some cases, storage. Considerable complaint has arisen during the past year or two over the unsatisfactory delivery of water through this system, arising mainly from the causes just stated. When the water gets low in the streams, unless efficient diversion dams are available, it is practically impossible to control the available supply and get it into the distributing canals.

Many of the wooden structures built on this system originally have deteriorated and need replacing. To avoid frequent renewal of such structures concrete should be used instead of wood. The operation and maintenance expenses are somewhat high, owing to the deterioration of existing wooden structures, necessitating frequent replacement. On one system alone, locally known as the Coolidge system, a concrete headgate to replace the present practically worthless wooden one is estimated to cost \$4,000, and the replacement of 29 wooden drops and 11 checks with concrete will cost approximately \$18,000. Similar work on the upper Wind River irrigation system will necessitate an expenditure of approximately \$20,000. Some 25,000 acres of land in Indian and white ownership under the main project canals, can not now be supplied with water until the necessary laterals are built.

The limited appropriations for the irrigation work on this reservation during the past few years have retarded the canal and lateral extension, and the land owners are insisting that this work be done in order that their land may be placed under cultivation.

Under the Ray system additional storage is required in the Ray Lake storage reservoir, but some 200 acres of land in private ownership, in small tracts varying from less than an acre to as high as 33 acres, should be acquired from individual owners before the present water line of this reservoir can be raised to a higher level. Between \$4,000 and \$5,000 will be required for this purpose, in addition to the additional structures necessary to increase the height of the reservoir, principally a new outlet gate of concrete, costing approximately \$7,000.

The appropriation requested is for the purposes above indicated, in addition to the usual operation and maintenance expenses.

Mr. ELSTON. How much of the amount you ask is applicable to maintenance and operation?

Mr. MERITT. We expended last year \$71,902.69 for operation and maintenance.

Mr. ELSTON. Whatever would be applicable out of this appropriation for construction would be to enlarge the irrigated area?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

FOR CONTINUING CONSTRUCTION OF ROADS AND BRIDGES, SHOSHONE RESERVATION, WYO.

Mr. ELSTON. The next is a reimbursable item for continuing the work of constructing roads and bridges within the diminished Shoshone or Wind River Reservation in Wyoming, \$15,000—

said sum to be reimbursed from any funds which are now or may hereafter be placed in the Treasury to the credit of said Indians, to remain a charge and lien upon the lands and funds of said Indians until paid.

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification:

*Roads and bridges, Shoshone Reservation, Wyo. (reimbursement).*

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, amount appropriated.....	\$15,000.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920:	
Amount appropriated.....	25,000.00
Amount expended.....	16,872.12
Unexpended balance.....	8,127.88
	=====
Analysis of expenditures:	
Salaries, wages, etc.....	12,169.00
Equipment and miscellaneous material.....	763.12
Outstanding liabilities.....	3,940.00
	=====
	16,872.12

This reservation comprises approximately 829,998 acres of land inhabited by 1,696 Indians. This is an appropriation for continuing the work of constructing roads and bridges on the Shoshone or Wind River Reservation in Wyoming, commenced during the fiscal year 1913 under an appropriation of \$10,000 contained in the Indian act for that year (37 Stat. L., 539), at which time it was estimated that \$67,000 would be required to improve the roads on the reservation and place them in comparatively as good condition as those constructed outside the limits of the reservation by Fremont County, in which the reservation is located. Approximately \$5,000 was expended from this appropriation during that year, the balance being reappropriated and used during the fiscal year 1914. In addition to the reappropriation of this sum, there was also supplied \$1,000 to be used in investigating the condition of the roads and bridges on the reservation, including the making of surveys, maps, plats, and other expenses in estimating the cost of the suitable and necessary roads and bridges. After the expenditure of the \$10,000 and the completion of the surveys, the estimated cost of the construction of the roads and bridges yet necessary was \$111,032.21. Complete reports, with copies of the data compiled were forwarded to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and to the President of the Senate on October 27, 1913. Additional appropriations have been made for this purpose as follows:

1915.....	\$25,000	1920.....	\$25,000
1916.....	25,000	1921.....	15,000
1917.....	25,000		
1918.....	25,000	Total.....	165,000
1919.....	25,000		

While the total amount thus far appropriated (\$165,000) is considerably in excess of the original estimate (\$111,032.21), same has been insufficient to provide the reservation with adequate road facilities in conformity with the original plan, owing to the greatly increased cost of material and labor during the past few years, and the further fact that the roads were badly damaged by floods, which necessitated a great deal of expensive repair work. In order to



maintain the roads already built and provide funds for the construction of new roads and bridges, and thus properly equip the reservation with facilities of this nature, it is estimated that at least \$15,000 additional will be required.

This is a continuing work.

Mr. ELSTON. You are doing this work under a plan which has not yet been completed?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. ELSTON. For bringing up the roads and bridges in that country?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; it is a very large reservation and the Indians are glad to have the roads and bridges constructed, and they get considerable employment out of it on that reservation.

Mr. ELSTON. Are the Indians in a position to reimburse the Government?

Mr. MERITT. They have ample property interests to reimburse the Government. Mr. Chairman, an error was made in our estimates; we inadvertently left out an item for irrigation work on this reservation. We would like to have the following item included:

For the extension of canals and laterals on the ceded portion of the Wind River Reservation, Wyo., to provide for the irrigation of additional Indian lands, and for the Indians' pro rata share of the cost of operation and maintenance of canals and laterals on the ceded portion of that reservation, \$20,000, reimbursable under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe.

I offer for the record the following justification for that item:

*Irrigation ceded lands, Wind River Reservation, Wyo.*

(For statistical table, see preceding item.)

After the Indians of the Wind River Reservation, Wyo., had been allotted, the surplus lands within that part of the reservation lying north and east of the Big Wind River were thrown open to settlement and entry. This left a number of Indian allottees interspersed between white landowners, and in installing irrigation facilities for the benefit of the Indians of this reservation in 1914 arrangements were entered into by contract with white landowners looking to the construction of a joint system to supply certain irrigable lands in the ceded part of the reservation, approximating 15,000 acres, of which 7,906 acres belong to Indians and are largely now under cultivation. The appropriation requested is to pay the proportionate part of the operation and maintenance charges properly assessable against the Indian lands and for the extension of canals and laterals where needed.

Under the Indian appropriation act of June 30, 1919, an appropriation of \$50,000 was made for the purpose of bearing the proportionate part of the cost chargeable against the Indian lands, of constructing a new diversion dam to supply the lands under this system.

Mr. MERITT. There was a typographical error made in printing the bill. On page 45, under the item for New Mexico, it appears that we have asked \$15,000 for the Mescalera tribe, whereas we want \$45,000 for that work.

Mr. HASTINGS. As I understand it, section 25 of the bill authorizes the department to expend various sums of money for the support and civilization of these different tribes of Indians, in addition to amounts specifically provided in previous provisions of the bill?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir. You will recall that up to about four years ago we were permitted under the law to use tribal funds without specific authority of Congress each year, but four years ago Congress required us to make these estimates for the use of the tribal funds, and we are simply asking authority to do what we have been doing for a great many years.

Mr. HASTINGS. All of these tribes, of course, have these amounts to their credit?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; not a dollar of this money will come out of Federal Treasury funds.

Mr. HASTINGS. Of course, I have expressed my disapproval of this method of making these appropriations. I think these items ought to go in the various appropriations and I do not believe in giving this authority to spend this money from tribal funds in addition to the other moneys.

#### TRIBAL FUNDS.

SEC. 25. That in addition to the Indian tribal and treaty funds, the expenditure of which is specifically authorized elsewhere in this act, and such sums as may be required for equalization of allotments, education of Indian children, per capita and other payments to Indians, reimbursement to the United States of the expenditures from reimbursable appropriations, and expenditures for the Five Civilized Tribes, in accordance with existing laws, the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized to expend not exceeding \$1,602,593 from the funds held by the United States in trust for the respective tribes for support and civilization of the Indians under the jurisdiction of the following agencies, to wit:

Arizona: Colorado River, \$4,250; Fort Apache, \$120,000; Fort Mojave, \$2,450; Kaibab, \$4,070; Leupp, \$510; Pima, \$565; San Carlos, \$100,000; Salt River, \$4,500; Truxton Canyon, \$15,000.

California: Capitan Grande, \$2,780; Hoopa Valley, \$5,700; Malki, \$160; Round Valley, \$11,500; Tule River, \$2,500.

Colorado: Southern Ute, \$3,840; Ute Mountain, \$19,200.

Idaho: Couer d'Alene, \$15,058; Fort Hall, \$25,580; Fort Lapwai, \$15,000.

Iowa: Sac and Fox, \$2,080.

Kansas: Kickapoo, \$688; Pottawatomie, \$3,570.

Michigan: Mackinac, \$100.

Minnesota: Red Lake, \$15,000; White Earth, \$1,400.

Montana: Blackfeet, \$50,000; Crow, \$200,000; Flathead, \$20,000; Fort Belknap, \$50,000; Rocky Boy, \$9,400; Tongue River, \$25,000.

Nebraska: Omaha, \$9,500; Winnebago, \$2,875.

Nevada: Fort McDermitt, \$674; Nevada, \$5,400; Walker River, \$6,700; Western Shoshone, \$15,000.

New Mexico: Jicarilla, \$125,000; Mescalero, \$15,000; Northern Pueblos, \$880; Pueblo Bonito, \$1,300; San Juan, \$2,670.

North Carolina: Eastern Cherokee, \$12,703.

North Dakota: Fort Berthold, \$25,000; Standing Rock, \$106,500.

Oklahoma: Kiowa, \$19,800; Seger, \$176; Pawnee, \$1,335; Otoe, \$700; Seneca, \$500; Sac and Fox, \$5,000.

Oregon: Klamath, \$100,000; Umatilla, \$9,200; Warm Springs, \$2,554.

South Dakota: Cheyenne River, \$125,000; Crow Creek, \$525; Lower Brule, \$10,000; Rosebud, \$12,500; Sisseton, \$10,000.

Utah: Goshute, \$8,360; Uintah, \$23,850.

Washington: Colville, \$49,500; Quinaliet, \$1,850; Spokane, \$7,740; Yakima, \$25,000.

Wisconsin: Lac du Flambeau, \$15,000; Keshena (Menominee), \$39,900.

Wyoming: Shoshone, \$70,000.

#### Colorado River.

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920:

Amount authorized	\$10,500.00
Amount expended	935.78

Unexpended balance	9,564.22
--------------------	----------

Analysis of expenditures:

Traveling expenses	124.15
Transportation of supplies	11.63
Equipment and miscellaneous material	800.00

Total	935.78
-------	--------



## Colorado River, \$4,250.

The bulk of this amount will be used in road-improvement work. The agricultural part of the reservation is practically without roads, and it is absolutely necessary that considerable road work be done to enable the farmers to haul their produce to market. In addition to the road work, small amounts will be used for traveling expenses of the superintendent and employees and in the purchase of miscellaneous equipment and material.

*Fort Apache.*

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920:

Amount authorized -----	\$87, 291. 00
Amount expended -----	57, 945. 28
Unexpended balance -----	<u>29, 345. 72</u>

## Analysis of expenditures:

Salaries, wages, etc -----	25, 487. 90
Traveling expenses -----	316. 48
Transportation of supplies -----	3, 916. 87
Subsistence supplies -----	1, 621. 43
Forage -----	8, 622. 56
Fuel, lubricants, power and light service -----	816. 63
Medical supplies, etc -----	477. 60
Live stock -----	7, 467. 53
Equipment and miscellaneous material -----	7, 223. 83
Construction of buildings -----	1, 387. 00
Miscellaneous -----	607. 45
Total -----	<u>57, 945. 28</u>

## Fort Apache, \$125,000.

This amount is derived from timber sales and the rental of tribal land for grazing purposes, and will be used approximately as follows:

Salaries -----	\$25, 000
Annual estimate supplies -----	25, 000
Roads and bridges -----	25, 000
Live stock for Indians -----	18, 000
Timber expenses -----	12, 000
Homes for Indians -----	10, 000
Assisting Indians in agriculture -----	8, 000
Miscellaneous purposes -----	2, 000
Total -----	<u>125, 000</u>

The items for salaries and annual estimate supplies will cover the salaries of regular employees and the usual annual estimate supplies chargeable to this fund.

Improved road facilities are badly needed on this reservation, and it is estimated at least \$25,000 will be required for this purpose next year. This work also provides the Indians with labor and to that extent contributes to their support.

This reservation is well adapted to the live-stock industry, and it is intended to inaugurate an aggressive and systematic campaign next year with the view of providing the Indians with better stock, for which it is estimated approximately \$18,000 will be required.

The item of \$12,000 for timber expenses will be used to defray the expenses of the administration of the timber interests on the reservation, valued at approximately \$2,000,000.

Most of the Indians of this reservation now reside in tents or tepees. In order that a start may be made in providing them with permanent homes the item of \$10,000 has been included for this purpose.

In order that the Indians may progress in agriculture it will be necessary to assist them by providing funds for the purchase of seeds and implements and the construction of small, individual ditches, fences, etc., at an estimated expense of \$8,000 for the year.

The item of \$2,000 for miscellaneous purposes will be used for such emergencies as may arise during the year which can not be definitely anticipated.

*Fort Mojave.*

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1920, amount authorized, none.

Fort Mojave, \$2,450.

This small amount will be required for miscellaneous purposes connected with the support and civilization of the Indians of this reservation, but which can not be definitely anticipated. In a general way, however, it will be used for the employment of Indian labor, the purchase of food and clothing for indigent Indians, if necessary, and other contingencies.

*Kaibab.*

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920:

Amount authorized	\$1,780.00
Amount expended	1,576.12

Unexpended balance	203.88
--------------------	--------

Analysis of expenditures:

Salaries, wages, etc	1,140.41
Transportation of supplies	138.70
Forage	271.61
Equipment and miscellaneous material	14.55
Miscellaneous	10.85

Total	1,576.12
-------	----------

Kaibab, \$4,070.

The greater portion of this amount is derived from the sale of tribal steers and will be used for the employment of irregular labor in caring for the tribal herd, for the construction and repair of fences, and for road repair work on the reservation.

*Leupp.*

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920, amount authorized, none.

Leupp, \$510.

This amount will be used for miscellaneous purposes which can not be definitely anticipated. In other words, it will be held as a sort of a reserve fund to meet any unexpected needs which may arise during the year.

*Pima.*

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920, amount authorized, none.

Pima, \$565.

This amount will be used for miscellaneous purposes which can not be definitely anticipated. In other words, it will be held as a sort of a reserve fund to meet any unexpected needs which may arise during the year.

*Salt River.*

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920:

Amount appropriated	\$365.00
Amount expended	295.95

Unexpended balance	69.05
--------------------	-------

Analysis of expenditures:

Forage	50.00
Medical supplies, etc	37.50
Equipment and miscellaneous material	144.20
Miscellaneous	64.25

Total	295.95
-------	--------

Salt River, \$4,500.

It is estimated that this amount will be received from the sale of cattle from the tribal herd. The greater portion of this amount will be expended for irregular Indian labor and such emergency purposes as may arise during the year but which can not be definitely anticipated.



*San Carlos.*

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920:

Amount appropriated-----	\$145,990.00
Amount expended-----	101,248.25
Unexpended balance-----	44,741.75

## Analysis of expenditures:

Salaries, wages, etc-----	39,232.24
Traveling expenses-----	544.47
Transportation of supplies-----	248.91
Telegraph and telephone service-----	16.93
Stationery, printing, schoolroom supplies-----	2,077.34
Subsistence supplies-----	13,833.77
Dry goods, clothing, etc-----	956.80
Forage-----	11,005.74
Fuel, lubricants, power and light service-----	4,112.06
Medical supplies, etc-----	607.79
Live stock-----	18,128.10
Equipment and miscellaneous material-----	9,553.43
Care of indigent Indians-----	360.00
Seeds-----	358.77
Miscellaneous-----	211.90
Total-----	101,248.25

San Carlos, \$100,000.

This amount is derived from the rental of tribal land for grazing purposes, and will be used approximately as follows:

Salaries-----	\$35,000
Annual estimate supplies-----	45,000
Roads and bridges-----	10,000
Irregular Indian labor-----	5,000
Miscellaneous purposes-----	5,000
Total-----	100,000

This agency is almost entirely supported from tribal funds. The items for salaries and annual estimate supplies will cover the salaries of regular employees and the purchase of the usual annual estimate supplies, including rations for destitute Indians.

This reservation is greatly in need of improved road facilities, and it is estimated that about \$10,000 will be required for this purpose during the year; accordingly an item of this amount has been included in the estimate.

The item of \$5,000 for irregular Indian labor is for such labor as may be necessary from time to time during the year in connection with the maintenance and upkeep of the agency and reservation.

The item of \$5,000 for miscellaneous purposes is for such emergencies as may arise but which can not be definitely anticipated.

*Truxton Canon.*

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1920:

Amount authorized-----	\$55,000.00
Amount expended-----	26,981.65
Unexpended balance-----	28,018.35

## Analysis of expenditures:

Salaries, wages, etc-----	8,882.17
Traveling expenses-----	153.72
Subsistence supplies-----	1,514.33
Dry goods, clothing, etc-----	787.49
Forage-----	1,403.81
Fuel, lubricants, power and light service-----	1,031.05
Medical supplies, etc-----	73.89
Live stock-----	10,807.00

## Analysis of expenditures—Continued.

Equipment and miscellaneous material.....	\$1,721.50
Construction of fence.....	503.20
Miscellaneous.....	103.49
Total.....	26,981.65

## Truxton Canon, \$15,000.

This amount is derived from grazing permits on the reservation, and will be used for pay of regular employees, the maintenance of the tribal herd, construction and repair of fences, the purchase of materials, the employment of irregular Indian labor, and for miscellaneous and emergency purposes during the year.

*Pala (Capitan Grande).*

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920, amount authorized, none.

Capitan Grande, \$2,780.

This amount will be used for miscellaneous purposes, such as the repair of roads, bridges, and fences, and such emergencies as may arise from time to time during the year, but which can not be definitely anticipated.

*Hoopa Valley.*

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920, amount authorized, none.

Hoopa Valley, \$5,700.

Part of this amount will be required for the repair of roads and trails on the reservation, and the balance in connection with the timber operations.

*Malki.*

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1920, amount authorized, none.

Malki, \$160.

This small amount will be used for such emergencies as may arise from time to time during the year, but which can not be definitely anticipated.

*Round Valley.*

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1920:

Amount authorized.....	\$1,340.00
Amount expended.....	162.57
Unexpended balance.....	1,177.43

## Analysis of expenditures:

Salaries, wages, etc.....	115.25
Subsistence supplies.....	36.95
Miscellaneous.....	10.37
Total.....	162.57

## Round Valley, \$11,500.

This amount is required for expenses connected with timber operations, employment of irrigation Indian labor, improvement of roads, and such unforeseen emergencies as may arise during the year which can not be definitely anticipated.

*Tule River.*

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1920:

Amount authorized.....	\$1,200.00
Amount expended.....	1,200.00

## Analysis of expenditures:

Salaries, wages, etc.....	759.00
Traveling expenses.....	23.94
Subsistence supplies.....	110.47
Dry goods, clothing, etc.....	20.93
Medical supplies, etc.....	40.08
Equipment and miscellaneous supplies.....	163.78
Miscellaneous.....	81.80

Total..... 1,200.00



## Tule River, \$2,500.

This amount is derived from grazing permits on the tribal range, and will be used for timber expenses; the employment of irregular Indian labor; the purchase of emergency supplies; and for miscellaneous purposes which can not be definitely anticipated.

*Southern Ute.*

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1920:

Amount authorized	\$19,490.00
Amount expended	271.19
Unexpended balance	19,218.81

## Analysis of expenditures:

Salaries, wages, etc	137.00
Traveling expenses	90.19
Equipment and miscellaneous material	44.00
Total	271.19

## Southern Ute, \$2,840.

Practically the entire amount estimated for will be used in the employment of irregular Indian labor; the purchase of emergency material and supplies; and for other purposes which can not be definitely anticipated in connection with the industrial welfare and progress of the Indians.

*Ute Mountain.*

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1920:

Amount authorized	\$47,100.00
Amount expended	31,160.07
Unexpended balance	15,939.93

## Analysis of expenditures:

Salaries, wages, etc	5,983.78
Traveling expenses	442.58
Transportation of supplies	961.47
Telegraph and telephone service	90.66
Subsistence supplies	186.39
Dry goods, clothing, etc	39.19
Forage	621.53
Fuel, lubricants, power and light service	694.06
Medical supplies, etc	453.95
Live stock	17,281.00
Equipment and miscellaneous material	4,240.05
Miscellaneous	165.41
Total	31,160.07

## Ute Mountain, \$19,200.

This amount is derived principally from grazing permits on tribal land and will be used for the employment of irregular labor and the purchase of materials and supplies in connection with the development of springs and for such emergency purposes as may arise during the year.

*Cœur d'Alene.*

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920:

Amount authorized	\$13,700.00
Amount expended	8,555.94
Unexpended balance	5,144.06

## Analysis of expenditures:

Salaries, wages, etc	3,980.94
Traveling expenses	598.58
Subsistence supplies	126.09
Forage	522.00
Fuel, lubricants, power and light service	647.87
Equipment and miscellaneous material	2,590.51
Miscellaneous	89.35
	8,555.94

Cœur d'Alene, \$15,058.

This amount will be used for salaries and annual estimate supplies chargeable to tribal funds, employment of irregular Indian labor, timber expenses, and for unforeseen purposes which may arise during the year that can not be definitely anticipated.

*Fort Hall.*

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920:

Amount authorized	\$16,360.00
Amount expended	16,000.00
Unexpended balance	360.00

Analysis of expenditures:

Salaries, wages, etc	540.00
Stationery, printing, schoolroom supplies	997.21
Forage	14,414.93
Equipment and miscellaneous material	47.86
	16,000.00

Fort Hall, \$25,580.

This amount is derived from farming and grazing leases on tribal land, and it is planned to use same largely in assisting the Indians in locating on and bringing under cultivation their irrigated allotments. The breaking and subduing of the raw land requires equipment in many cases beyond the Indian owner's ability to obtain unassisted, and since these funds belong to the Indians, they should be used as needed for their benefit. A part of the funds will be used for regular and irregular employees to further the use of the irrigated land above mentioned.

A considerable sum, approximately \$7,500, should be used in the purchase of bulls to be placed on the range used by the cattle belonging to individual Indians. Very few of the Indians are able to provide themselves with good bulls, and since the cattle run in a common pasture, it is believed to be for the best interest of all the Indians to provide some of these animals from this fund.

*Fort Lapwai.*

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920:

Amount authorized	\$15,000.00
Amount expended	11,085.43
Unexpended balance	3,914.57

Analysis of expenditures:

Salaries, wages, etc	6,678.10
Traveling expenses	293.72
Transportation of supplies	112.92
Telegraph and telephone service	118.91
Stationery, printing	28.85
Subsistence supplies	13.60
Forage	358.14
Fuel, lubricants, power and light service	1,388.37
Medical supplies, etc	213.01
Equipment and miscellaneous material	1,772.86
Miscellaneous	106.95
	11,085.43

Fort Lapwai, \$15,000.

This amount will be used approximately as follows:

Salaries of regular employees	\$10,520
Irregular labor	1,500
Annual estimate supplies	1,200
Traveling expenses	500
Farm machinery	500
Telegraph and telephone	150
Miscellaneous	630



The amount estimated for is \$5,000 greater than was allowed for the fiscal year 1921, owing to the fact that all the expenses of the agency will be paid from tribal funds in the future.

*Sac and Fox.*

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1920:

Amount authorized	\$1, 200. 00
Amount expended	1, 200. 00

Analysis of expenditures:

Salaries, wages, etc.	581. 40
Transportation of supplies	11. 95
Equipment and miscellaneous material	93. 00
Tribal taxes	448. 43
Miscellaneous	65. 22

1, 200. 00

Sac and Fox, \$2,080.

One thousand five hundred dollars of this money will be required to pay State taxes on the tribal land of the Indians under existing law. The balance will be used for the repair and upkeep of the reservation roads and fences.

*Kickapoo.*

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920, amount authorized, none.

Kickapoo, \$688.

This small amount will be used for such miscellaneous and unforeseen purposes as may arise during the year, but which can not be definitely anticipated.

*Kickapoo (Potawatomi).*

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920:

Amount authorized	\$4, 750. 00
Amount expended	1, 877. 63

Unexpended balance 2, 872. 37

Analysis of expenditures:

Salaries, wages, etc.	1, 079. 54
Traveling expenses	109. 96
Transportation of supplies	26. 38
Telegraph and telephone service	17. 10
Fuel, lubricants, power and light service	468. 93
Equipment and miscellaneous material	175. 72

1, 877. 63

Potawatomi, \$3,570.

This amount will be used for the employment of irregular labor, the purchase of emergency material and supplies, and for such other purposes as can not be definitely anticipated.

*Mackinac.*

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920:

Amount authorized	\$2, 138. 00
Amount expended	244. 48

Unexpended balance 1, 893. 52

Analysis of expenditures:

Stationery, printing	149. 20
Subsistence supplies	43. 78
Fuel, lubricants, power and light service	5. 50
Equipment and miscellaneous material	11. 00
Miscellaneous	35. 00

244. 48

**Mackinac, \$100.**

This small amount will be used for the relief of indigent Indians under this jurisdiction who, by reason of their citizenship status, are not entitled to such aid from the regular gratuity appropriation for that purpose.

*Red Lake.***Fiscal year ending June 30, 1920:**

Amount authorized-----	\$15,000.00
Amount expended-----	12,282.83
Unexpended balance-----	<u>2,717.17</u>

**Analysis of expenditures:**

Salaries, wages, etc-----	5,719.57
Traveling expenses-----	1,039.28
Transportation of supplies-----	364.50
Telegraph and telephone service-----	246.38
Subsistence supplies-----	1,678.87
Forage-----	1,243.20
Fuel, lubricants, power and light service-----	824.58
Medical supplies, etc-----	47.37
Equipment and miscellaneous material-----	568.41
Attorney's fee-----	500.00
Miscellaneous-----	50.67
	<u>12,282.83</u>

**Red Lake, \$15,000.**

This amount will be expended about as follows:

Annual estimate supplies-----	\$10,000
Operation of tractors used for breaking land and road construction-----	1,000
Premiums and expenses of reservation fair-----	1,000
Indian exhibit at State fair-----	300
Irregular Indian labor-----	2,000
Miscellaneous purposes-----	700
Total-----	<u>15,000</u>

The item of \$10,000 for annual estimate supplies is for the regular supplies furnished each year chargeable to this fund, and that of \$1,000 for the operation of tractors while engaged in breaking land for the Indians and doing road work on the reservation.

A very successful agricultural fair is held on the reservation each year and the Indians have asked that a portion of their tribal funds be utilized to defray the expenses thereof. An exhibit is also shown at the State fair, the expense of which will be approximately \$300.

The item of \$2,000 for irregular Indian labor is for such labor as may be necessary from time to time during the year on the reservation fences, roads, etc.; and that of \$700 for miscellaneous purposes is for unforeseen contingencies which can not be definitely anticipated.

*White Earth.***Fiscal year ending June 30, 1920:**

Amount authorized-----	\$250.00
Amount expended-----	151.86
Unexpended balance-----	<u>98.14</u>

**Analysis of expenditures:**

Stationery, printing-----	95.00
Equipment and miscellaneous material-----	51.30
Miscellaneous-----	5.56
	<u>151.86</u>

**White Earth, \$1,400.**

This amount will be used as a sort of reserve fund for such emergency purposes as may arise during the year but which can not be definitely anticipated. The reduction in the annual authorization from "Chippewa in Minnesota



fund" makes it necessary to provide other funds wherever possible in order that the work of the service may not be handicapped.

*Blackfeet.*

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920:

Amount authorized	\$51,920.00
Amount expended	51,068.99

Unexpended balance	851.01
--------------------	--------

Analysis of expenditures:

Salaries, wages, etc	10,378.32
Traveling expenses	1,185.02
Transportation of supplies	3,154.48
Telegraph and telephone service	195.01
Stationery, printing, schoolroom supplies	353.56
Subsistence supplies	15,421.53
Dry goods, etc	113.05
Forage	13,834.42
Fuel, lubricants, power, and light service	913.10
Medical supplies, etc	43.72
Equipment and miscellaneous material	5,290.28
Rent of buildings	50.00
Miscellaneous	136.50

51,068.99

Blackfeet, \$50,000.

This money is derived from grazing permits, trespass fees, and the sale of tribal cattle, and will be used approximately as follows:

Salaries	\$9,560
Annual estimate supplies	10,000
Relief of destitute Indians	10,000
Roads and bridges	15,000
Operation and upkeep of automobiles	2,500
Miscellaneous purposes	2,940

Total	50,000
-------	--------

The items for salaries and annual estimate supplies will be required to cover salaries of employees and the purchase of regular annual estimate supplies chargeable to this fund.

For the past several years it has been necessary to purchase additional subsistence supplies for indigent Indians on this reservation, owing to the extremely severe winters. In order that funds may be available, should it be necessary to do this again next year, the item of \$10,000 for that purpose has been included here.

One of the greatest needs of the reservation is improved roads and bridges. Local authorities are doing considerable road work off the reservation; and it is deemed advisable to provide improved facilities of this nature on the reservation, in order that the Indians may not be at a disadvantage as compared with the outside people.

There are 10 Government automobiles used by employees on this reservation, the average yearly cost of operation and upkeep being \$250 each, or \$2,500 in all.

*Crow.*

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920:

Amount authorized	\$250,000.00
Amount expended	223,391.20

Unexpended balance	26,608.80
--------------------	-----------

Analysis of expenditures:

Salaries, wages, etc	69,868.54
Traveling expenses	6,232.65
Transportation of supplies	2,639.29
Telegraph and telephone service	143.38
Stationery, printing, schoolroom supplies	184.71

## Analysis of expenditures—Continued.

Subsistence supplies	\$9,554.59
Dry goods, clothing, etc.	317.11
Forage	108,461.68
Fuel, lubricants, power, and light service	7,032.44
Medical supplies, etc.	1,529.84
Equipment and miscellaneous material	11,955.08
Bounty for killing coyotes	315.00
Seed	2,209.19
Miscellaneous	2,948.30

---

223,391.90

Crow, \$200,000.

This amount is derived principally from the rental of unallotted land for grazing purposes and the sale of cattle from the tribal herd and will be used approximately as follows:

Salaries	\$40,000
Annual estimate supplies	50,000
Roads and bridges	50,000
Payments to individual allottees	40,000
Irregular Indian labor	5,000
Traveling expenses	2,500
Freighting	2,500
Operation and upkeep of automobiles	2,500
Miscellaneous purposes	7,500

---

Total 200,000

This agency is almost entirely supported from tribal funds. The item for salaries and annual estimate supplies will be required for the salaries of regular employees and the purchase of the usual annual estimate supplies.

Better roads and bridges are badly needed on this reservation. Big Horn County contains 140 townships, 100 being located within the reservation, in which the county has spent approximately \$111,000 for roads and bridges that have been of great benefit to the Indians. Improved road facilities will contribute materially to the industrial welfare and progress of the Indians, and as the funds are available it is believed that their use for this purpose should be authorized. The work also furnishes the Indians with labor, and to that extent contributes to their support.

The item of \$40,000 is for payment to the individual Indians for the use of their unfenced allotments within the tribal grazing pastures, the entire amount of fees received being taken up as tribal funds.

The item of \$5,000 for irregular Indian labor is for such labor as may be necessary during the year for general repair work about the agency and on the reservation; that of \$2,500 for traveling expenses, for the traveling expenses of the superintendent and other employees while engaged in the discharge of their official duties; and that for the operation and upkeep of automobiles, for the purchase of gasoline, tires, and oil, and the repair of Government automobiles used by such employees.

The item of \$7,500 for miscellaneous purposes is for such unforeseen expenditures as may be necessary from time to time during the year which can not be definitely anticipated.

*Flathead.*

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920:

Amount authorized	\$40,000.00
Amount expended	19,989.69

---

Unexpended balance 20,010.31

## Analysis of expenditures:

Salaries, wages, etc.	11,912.88
Traveling expenses	4,528.39
Stationery, printing	77.78
Subsistence supplies	2,122.68
Fuel, lubricants, power and light service	26.24
Equipment and miscellaneous material	1,162.95
Rent of buildings	144.00
Miscellaneous	14.77

---

Total 19,989.69



Flathead, \$20,000.

This amount is derived principally from the sale of tribal timber on the reservation and will be used approximately as follows:

Salaries .....	\$10,000
Timber expenses .....	5,000
Operation of sawmill .....	5,000
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>20,000</b>

The amount shown for salaries will be required to pay the salaries of regular employees chargeable to this fund.

The item of \$5,000 for timber expenses is to cover the estimated administrative expense connected with the sale of timber from unallotted land on this reservation.

The \$5,000 for the operation of the sawmill is for the employment of irregular labor for this purpose, the payment of stumpage, and the delivery of logs at the mill.

#### Fort Belknap.

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920:

Amount authorized .....	\$41,000.00
Amount expended .....	35,945.54
<b>Unexpended balance .....</b>	<b>5,054.46</b>

#### Analysis of expenditures:

Salaries, wages, etc .....	9,662.66
Traveling expenses .....	1,827.29
Transportation of supplies .....	941.26
Telegraph and telephone service .....	32.38
Subsistence supplies .....	2,065.00
Forage .....	5,498.94
Fuel, lubricants, power and light service .....	411.60
Live stock .....	2,845.00
Equipment and miscellaneous material .....	3,743.36
Medical service .....	446.10
Seed .....	8,086.41
Miscellaneous .....	385.54
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>35,945.54</b>

Fort Belknap, \$50,000.

This amount is derived from the rental of tribal land for grazing purposes, and will be used approximately as follows:

Salaries .....	\$10,000
Annual estimate supplies .....	25,000
Purchase of seed grain for Indians .....	6,500
Irregular Indian labor .....	2,500
Roads, bridges, and fences .....	2,500
Fuel, bags, twine, etc., for flour mill .....	1,000
Miscellaneous purposes .....	2,500
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>50,000</b>

The items for salaries and annual estimate supplies are for the salaries of regular employees and the purchase of the usual annual estimate supplies chargeable to this fund.

Owing to several successive crop failures, it will be necessary to provide the Indians of this reservation with seed grain next year, at an estimated cost of \$6,500, which will be sold to them on the reimbursable plan.

The amount designated for irregular Indian labor will be required for the operation of the sawmill, and thrashing outfits.

Considerable repair work is necessary on the roads, bridges, and fences each year, at an estimated expenditure of \$2,500, which this item is intended to cover.

A flourmill is maintained on this reservation for grinding wheat produced by the Indians. The necessary fuel, bags, twine, etc., will cost approximately \$1,000.

The item of \$2,500 for miscellaneous purposes will be used for such emergencies as may arise from time to time during the year which can not be definitely anticipated.

*Rocky Boy.*

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1920:

Amount authorized	\$21,000.00
Amount expended	13,730.77
Unexpended balance	7,269.23

Analysis of expenditures:

Salaries, wages, etc.	926.75
Traveling expenses	44.00
Subsistence supplies	2,455.83
Dry goods, clothing, etc.	250.16
Forage	81.00
Fuel, lubricants, power and light service	1.38
Equipment and miscellaneous material	8,241.25
Seed	1,730.40
Total	13,730.77

Rocky Boy, \$9,400.

This amount is derived from the rental of tribal land for grazing purposes, and will be used approximately as follows:

Salaries	\$1,140
Annual estimate supplies	5,000
Irregular labor	1,000
Miscellaneous	2,260
Total	9,400

The items for salaries and annual estimate supplies are for the salaries of regular employees and the purchase of the usual annual estimate supplies chargeable to this fund, including subsistence for destitute Indians.

The item of \$1,000 for irregular labor is for Indian labor for general purposes on the reservation, such as repair and upkeep of buildings, fences, etc.; that of \$2,260 for such emergencies as may arise during the year which can not be definitely anticipated.

*Tongue River.*

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920:

Amount authorized	\$25,394.00
Amount expended	23,739.32
Unexpended balance	1,654.68

Analysis of expenditures:

Salaries, wages, etc.	14,736.80
Traveling expenses	425.46
Transportation of supplies	896.95
Subsistence supplies	722.46
Forage	3,494.89
Fuel, lubricants, power and light service	309.39
Medical supplies, etc.	52.90
Live stock	40.00
Equipment and miscellaneous material	2,158.50
Bounty for killing coyotes	405.00
Seed	356.15
Miscellaneous	140.82
Total	23,739.32

Tongue River, \$25,000.



This amount is derived from the rental of tribal land for grazing purposes, and will be used approximately as follows:

Salaries	\$7,500
Operation of sawmill	5,000
Purchase of hay for tribal herd	5,000
Irregular Indian labor	4,000
Repair of fences, roads, and bridges	2,500
Traveling expenses	500
Miscellaneous purposes	500
Total	25,000

The item for salaries is required to pay the salaries of regular employees chargeable to this fund.

A sawmill is maintained on this reservation; and based on the experience of previous years, approximately \$5,000 will be required to defray the expenses of its operation.

It is necessary to purchase a considerable quantity of hay for the tribal herd each year, and approximately \$5,000 will be required for this purpose.

Irregular Indian labor is used principally in connection with the tribal herd.

It is necessary to do considerable work on the reservation fences, roads, and bridges each year, in order to maintain them in proper condition, and the item of \$2,500 will be required for this purpose.

The item of \$500 for traveling expenses is for expenses of this nature incurred by the superintendent and other employees in connection with the discharge of their official duties; that of \$500 for miscellaneous purposes, for such emergencies as may arise during the year, but which can not be definitely anticipated.

#### Omaha.

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920:

Amount authorized	\$16,400.00
Amount expended	11,041.34
Unexpended balance	5,358.66

#### Analysis of expenditures—

Salaries, wages, etc	5,974.12
Traveling expenses	683.23
Transportation of supplies	497.62
Telegraph and telephone service	67.10
Stationery, printing, schoolroom supplies	45.50
Dry goods, clothing, etc	73.58
Forage	101.58
Fuel, lubricants, power and light service	1,415.39
Live stock	390.00
Equipment and miscellaneous material	1,339.04
Medical service	140.20
Miscellaneous	313.98

11,041.34

Omaha, \$9,500.

This amount is derived from the rental of tribal land and the sale of reservation products, and will be used approximately as follows:

Salaries and wages	\$7,500
Annual estimate, supplies	2,000
Total	9,500

This agency is almost entirely supported from tribal funds, which explains the necessity for the above items of expenditure.

#### Winnebago.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1920:

Amount authorized	\$5,423.00
Amount expended	4,947.25

Unexpended balance 475.75

## Analysis of expenditures:

Salaries, wages, etc.....	\$741.60
Traveling expenses.....	151.19
Transportation of supplies.....	140.96
Telegraph and telephone service.....	16.71
Stationery, printing, schoolroom supplies.....	77.72
Subsistence supplies.....	21.45
Forage.....	325.95
Fuel, lubricants, power and light service.....	1,582.72
Equipment and miscellaneous material.....	1,599.60
Seed.....	116.00
Miscellaneous.....	173.35
	<hr/>
	4,947.25

Winnebago, \$2,875.

This amount is derived principally from the rental of tribal land for grazing purposes, and will be used approximately as follows:

Annual estimate supplies.....	\$1,000
Irregular Indian labor.....	500
Electric lights.....	500
Repair of fences, bridges, and sidewalks.....	500
Miscellaneous purposes.....	375
	<hr/>
Total.....	2,875

All the items mentioned above will be required to defray the necessary expenses of this agency during the year.

*Fort McDermitt.*

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920, amount authorized, none.

Fort McDermitt, \$674.

This amount is derived from trespass fees, and will be used for general purposes, such as the repair of roads, fences, and irrigation ditches.

*Nevada.*

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920:

Amount authorized.....	\$3,572.00
Amount expended.....	2,754.78
	<hr/>
Unexpended balance.....	817.22

## Analysis of expenditures:

Salaries, wages, etc.....	1,320.00
Transportation of supplies.....	30.00
Subsistence supplies.....	53.94
Forage.....	295.68
Fuel, lubricants, power, and light service.....	111.19
Medical supplies, etc.....	109.72
Equipment and miscellaneous material.....	821.00
Miscellaneous.....	13.25
	<hr/>
Total.....	2,754.78

Nevada, \$5,400.

This amount is derived from the rental of tribal land for grazing purposes, and will be used approximately as follows:

Salaries.....	\$3,040
Annual estimate supplies.....	2,000
Miscellaneous purposes.....	360
	<hr/>
Total.....	5,400

The items for salaries and annual estimate supplies are for the salaries of regular employees and the purchase of the usual annual estimate supplies chargeable to this fund, and that for miscellaneous purposes for such unforeseen emergencies as may arise during the year which can not be definitely anticipated.



*Walker River.*

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1920:

Amount authorized	\$200
Amount expended	None.

Walker River, \$6,700.

This amount is derived from the rental of tribal land for grazing purposes, and will be used approximately as follows:

Salaries	\$1, 140
Annual estimate supplies	3, 000
Irregular Indian labor	1, 000
Material for repair of fences, roads, and bridges	1, 000
Miscellaneous purposes	560
<b>Total</b>	<b>6, 700</b>

The items for salaries and annual estimate supplies are for the salaries of regular employees and the purchase of the usual annual estimate supplies chargeable to this fund.

It is necessary to do considerable road work on the reservation fences, roads, and bridges. The item for irregular Indian labor is for the employment of such labor for this purpose, material for which the next item shown above is intended to cover.

The item for miscellaneous purposes is intended to cover such unforeseen emergencies as may arise during the year.

*Western Shoshone.*

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1920:

Amount authorized	\$21, 270. 00
Amount expended	9, 200. 81

Unexpended balance	12, 069. 19
--------------------	-------------

Analysis of expenditures:

Salaries, wages, etc	3, 283. 88
Traveling expenses	22. 90
Transportation of supplies	496. 94
Telegraph and telephone service	34. 32
Subsistence supplies	427. 07
Forage	632. 85
Fuel, lubricants, power and light service	1, 250. 36
Medical supplies, etc	73. 94
Live stock	115. 00
Equipment and miscellaneous material	1, 690. 40
Seed	1, 173. 15

<b>Total</b>	<b>9, 200. 81</b>
--------------	-------------------

Western Shoshone, \$15,000.

This amount is derived from the rental of tribal land for grazing purposes, and will be used approximately as follows:

Salaries	\$2, 280
Annual estimate supplies	4, 000
Irregular Indian labor	2, 000
Purchase of articles for sale to Indians on the reimbursable plan	5, 000
Traveling expenses	500
Miscellaneous purposes	1, 220
<b>Total</b>	<b>15, 000</b>

The items for salaries and annual estimate supplies will be used to pay the salaries of regular employees and for the purchase of the usual annual estimate supplies chargeable to this fund, including hay and other feed for tribal live stock, articles issued to the Indians in return for labor, and supplies for destitute Indians.

The item for irregular Indian labor will be used largely on the reservation fence now under construction and which should be completed as soon as possible. Work is practicable only in the spring, when the Indians can spare sufficient time from their other activities to do about \$2,000 worth of work upon the fence.

Approximately the sum of \$5,000 will be used for the purchase of agricultural implements, machinery, and other articles for sale to the Indians on the reimbursable plan.

The item of \$500 for traveling expenses will be required to defray expenses of this nature incurred by the superintendent and other employees in connection with the discharge of their official duties.

The item for miscellaneous purposes is for such unforeseen contingencies as may arise during the year.

*Jicarilla.*

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920:

Amount authorized	\$282, 000. 00
Amount expended	186, 658. 36
Unexpended balance	95, 341. 64

Analysis of expenditures:

Salaries, wages, etc	24, 674. 75
Traveling expenses	330. 65
Transportation of supplies	449. 45
Subsistence supplies	2, 875. 44
Dry goods, clothing, etc	223. 35
Forage	472. 75
Live stock	154, 762. 25
Equipment and miscellaneous material	2, 276. 65
Miscellaneous	593. 07
	186, 658. 36

Jicarilla, \$125,000.

This money is derived from the rental of tribal land for grazing purposes, and the sale of sheep and timber, and will be used approximately as follows:

Annual estimate supplies	\$25, 000
Purchase of sheep	85, 000
Irregular Indian labor	10, 000
Miscellaneous purposes	5, 000
Total	125, 000

The item of \$85,000 is for the purchase of sheep for issue to individual Indians of this reservation in conformity with the plan inaugurated this year which has greatly stimulated the interest of the Indians in this industry, for which, perhaps, the reservation is best adapted.

The item of \$25,000 for annual estimate supplies will cover the regular annual estimate supplies furnished each year; that of \$10,000 for irregular Indian labor, such labor as may be necessary from time to time during the year on the reservation fences, roads, and bridges; and that of \$5,000 for miscellaneous purposes, unforeseen emergencies which can not be definitely anticipated.

*Mescalero.*

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920:

Amount authorized	\$75, 000. 00
Amount expended	21, 349. 43
Unexpended balance	53, 650. 57

Analysis of expenditures:

Salaries, wages, etc	4, 837. 53
Transportation of supplies	675. 24
Telegraph and telephone service	7. 56
Stationery, printing, schoolroom supplies	599. 20
Subsistence supplies	1, 926. 01



## Analysis of expenditures—Continued.

Forage-----	\$2, 255. 12
Fuel, lubricants, power and light service-----	114. 95
Live stock-----	7, 590. 00
Equipment and miscellaneous material-----	3, 343. 82
	<hr/>
	21, 349. 43

## Mescalero, \$45,000.

The estimated receipts in the fund "Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, Mescalero," for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, from grazing leases, timber sales, and cattle sales, will be approximately \$60,000. Of this amount a total of \$45,000 is requested, to be expended approximately as follows:

Operating expenses of cattle herd-----	\$15, 500
Timber expenses-----	3, 500
Operation of sawmill-----	2, 000
Annual estimate supplies-----	7, 500
Improving Indian homes-----	10, 000
Purchase fence material, farming implements, seeds, etc., for Indians--	4, 500
Wagon transportation-----	2, 000
	<hr/>
Total-----	45, 000

The cattle herd on this reservation numbers over 5,000 head, and the first sales of steers from this herd were made during the present year to the amount of approximately \$30,000. The range conditions on the reservation are very good and the climatic conditions such that cattle and sheep do well. The winters are not severe and cattle graze during the entire year. The Indians are becoming interested in both cattle and sheep, and as soon as practicable stock will be issued to individuals and they will be required to look after them themselves.

The item for timber expenses is to cover the administration of a large sale of timber recently made on this reservation. The sawmill will be operated in conjunction with the work of improving the Indian homes and in repairs and upkeep of buildings generally on the reservation.

The item for annual estimate supplies covers rations for these Indians, a large number of whom are unable to support themselves.

A campaign for improving the housing conditions of the Indians on this reservation is imperative. For the most part, they are living in tents at present, under very insanitary conditions, and it is proposed to assist them in building houses which will give them better home conditions. Of course, the amount asked for will not go very far toward housing five or six hundred Indians, but its judicious use will encourage the Indians to add their own labor and thus bring about a very much improved condition.

The item for fence material, farming implements, seeds, etc., will be used in fencing small tracts of land suitable for farming, then issuing or loaning to the Indians the implements and seeds necessary to bring it under cultivation. The amount of arable land on the reservation is limited, but at the present time much of the arable land is not cultivated.

The wagon transportation item is for the hauling of the various supplies for the agency and the Indians from the railroad to the reservation.

*Northern Pueblos.*

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920, amount authorized, none.

*Pueblo Bonito.*

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920, amount authorized, none.

Pueblo Bonito, \$1,300.

This small sum will be used for necessary expenditures connected with the handling of the agency sheep herd on this reservation.

*San Juan.*

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1920:

Amount authorized-----	\$2, 500. 00
Amount expended-----	2, 426. 50
	<hr/>
Unexpended balance-----	73. 50

## Analysis of expenditures:

Sheep dip-----	\$1,900.00
Fair premiums-----	526.50
Total-----	2,426.50

San Juan, \$2,670.

This amount will be used as a sort of a reserve fund for such emergency purposes as may arise during the year but which can not be definitely anticipated.

*Cherokee, N. C.*

## Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920:

Amount authorized-----	\$3,500
Amount expended-----	None.

Eastern Cherokee, \$12,703.

It is estimated that approximately this sum will be realized during the year from interest on tribal funds and Liberty bonds, the sale of lumber, and timber stumpage. It will be used for general purposes connected with the administration of the affairs of the Eastern Cherokee Indians, such as the employment of irregular labor, the purchase of equipment and supplies, including rations for destitute Indians, and other purposes that may arise during the year but which can not be definitely anticipated.

*Fort Berthold.*

## Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920:

Amount authorized-----	\$25,000.00
Amount expended-----	20,595.25
Unexpended balance-----	4,404.75

## Analysis of expenditures:

Salaries, wages, etc-----	10,041.32
Traveling expenses-----	318.66
Transportation of supplies-----	52.08
Subsistence supplies-----	443.15
Forage-----	118.25
Fuel, lubricants, power and light service-----	964.78
Equipment and miscellaneous material-----	5,524.87
Seed-----	3,113.54
Miscellaneous-----	18.60
	20,595.25

Fort Berthold, \$25,000.

This amount is derived principally from the rental of tribal land for grazing purposes, and will be used approximately as follows:

Salaries-----	\$10,000
Annual estimate supplies-----	5,000
Irregular Indian labor-----	5,000
Operation of tractors-----	2,000
Transportation of supplies-----	1,000
Traveling expenses-----	500
Miscellaneous purposes-----	1,500
Total-----	25,000

The items for salaries and annual estimate supplies will cover the salaries of regular employees and the purchase of the usual annual estimate supplies chargeable to this fund. The \$5,000 for irregular Indian labor will be used for general purposes on the reservation, such as road construction and repair, the repair of telephone lines and fences, putting up hay, etc.

The item of \$2,000 for the operation of tractors is to cover the employment of engineers for the operation of tractors in plowing land and thrashing grain for the Indians, and while engaged in road work. The item of \$1,000 for the transportation of supplies is to cover the transportation of supplies from the



railroad station to the agency; that of \$500, the traveling expenses of the physician going about the reservation, and that of \$1,500 for miscellaneous purposes, such unforeseen expenditures as may be necessary during the year but which can not be definitely anticipated.

*Standing Rock.*

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1920:

Amount authorized.....	\$118, 242. 00
Amount expended.....	56, 279. 03
Unexpended balance.....	61, 962. 97

Analysis of expenditures:

Salaries, wages, etc.....	15, 095. 05
Traveling expenses.....	644. 92
Transportation of supplies.....	7, 536. 33
Stationery, printing, schoolroom supplies.....	178. 85
Subsistence supplies.....	14, 933. 43
Dry goods, clothing, etc.....	276. 84
Forage.....	5, 452. 95
Fuel, lubricants, power and light service.....	6, 355. 74
Medical supplies, etc.....	785. 44
Live stock.....	1, 325. 00
Equipment and miscellaneous material.....	2, 642. 47
Seed.....	669. 47
Membership dues.....	330. 00
Miscellaneous.....	52. 54

56, 279. 03

Standing Rock, \$106,500.

If authorized this amount will be taken from tribal funds of the Standing Rock Indians on deposit to their credit in the United States Treasury and derived from the sale of surplus land. It will be used approximately as follows:

Salaries.....	\$15, 000
Annual estimate supplies.....	40, 000
Live stock for Indians.....	25, 000
Improved homes.....	10, 000
Roads and bridges.....	10, 000
Irregular Indian labor.....	5, 000
Miscellaneous purposes.....	1, 500
Total.....	106, 500

The items for salaries and annual estimate supplies will cover the salaries of regular employees and the usual annual estimate supplies chargeable to this fund.

This reservation is well adapted to the live-stock industry, which, however, should be further developed among the Indians in order that they may take better advantage of their opportunities along this line. It is estimated that an expenditure of approximately \$25,000 will be necessary for this purpose during the year.

The Indians of this reservation also need better homes, and in order that a start may be made in this direction the item of \$10,000 has been included for this purpose.

About \$10,000 will be required for the repair and upkeep of the reservation roads and bridges.

The item of \$5,000 for irregular Indian labor is for such labor as may be necessary from time to time during the year on the reservation fences and other purposes other than roads and bridges, and that for miscellaneous purposes for any emergency that may arise which can not be definitely anticipated.

*Kiowa.*

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920:

Amount authorized.....	\$31, 900. 00
Amount expended.....	24, 962. 47
Unexpended balance.....	6, 937. 53

## Analysis of expenditures:

Salaries, wages, etc.....	\$8,417.27
Traveling expenses.....	632.42
Transportation of supplies.....	282.82
Telegraph and telephone service.....	160.42
Stationery, printing, school-room supplies.....	936.75
Subsistence supplies.....	4,426.54
Dry goods, clothing, etc.....	280.83
Fuel, lubricants, power and light service.....	1,769.08
Medical supplies.....	881.41
Equipment and miscellaneous material.....	5,980.84
Repair of buildings.....	254.11
Laundry work.....	362.39
Miscellaneous.....	577.59
Total.....	24,962.47

Kiowa, \$19,800.

This amount will be used approximately as follows:

Salaries.....	\$5,000
Annual estimate, supplies.....	7,500
Irregular Indian labor.....	2,500
Operation and upkeep of automobiles.....	2,500
Traveling expenses.....	1,800
Miscellaneous purposes.....	500
Total.....	19,800

The items for salaries and annual estimate supplies will cover the salaries of regular employees and usual annual estimate supplies chargeable to this fund; that of \$2,500, for irregular Indian labor, such irregular labor as may be required during the year; that of \$2,500, for the operation and upkeep of automobiles used by employees in the discharge of their official duties; that of \$1,800, for traveling expenses of such employees; and that of \$500 for such emergency expenditures which may arise during the year but which can not be definitely anticipated.

*Pawnee (Otoe).*

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1920: Amount authorized..... None.

Otoe, \$700.

This small sum will be used for general purposes during the year, such as the operation and upkeep of automobiles and such miscellaneous expenditures as may be necessary during the year but which can not be definitely anticipated.

*Pawnee.*

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920:

Amount authorized.....	\$1,500.00
Amount expended.....	995.12
Unexpended balance.....	504.88

## Analysis of expenditures:

Traveling expenses.....	128.44
Transportation of supplies.....	96.88
Telegraph and telephone service.....	25.30
Stationery, printing, schoolroom supplies.....	27.60
Fuel, lubricants, power and light service.....	110.65
Medical supplies, etc.....	172.50
Equipment and miscellaneous supplies.....	331.35
Seed.....	95.00
Miscellaneous.....	7.40
	999.12



**Pawnee, \$1,335.**

This small sum will be used for general purposes connected with the administration of the affairs of the Indians, but which can not be definitely anticipated; in other words, it will constitute a sort of reserve fund for unforeseen and emergency expenditures.

*Sac and Fox (Oklahoma).***Fiscal year ending June 30, 1920:**

Amount authorized	\$8,500.00
Amount expended	4,136.42
Unexpended balance	4,363.58

**Analysis of expenditures:**

Salaries, wages, etc	3,266.28
Traveling expenses	73.70
Telegraph and telephone service	34.15
Fuel, lubricants, power and light service	67.21
Medical supplies, etc	93.03
Equipment and miscellaneous material	477.40
Miscellaneous	124.65
	4,136.42

**Sac and Fox, \$5,000.**

This amount will be used for general purposes connected with the administration of the affairs of the Indians, but which can not be definitely anticipated; in other words, it will constitute a sort of reserve fund for unforeseen and emergency expenditures.

*Seger.***Fiscal year ending June 30, 1920:**

Amount appropriated	\$100
Amount expended	100
Analysis of expenditures: Equipment and miscellaneous material	100

**Seger, \$176.**

This small sum will be used for emergency expenditures during the year which can not be definitely anticipated.

*Seneca.***Fiscal year ending June 30, 1920:**

Amount authorized	\$500.00
Amount expended	317.00
Unexpended balance	183.00

**Analysis of expenditures:**

Telephone and telephone service	76.80
Equipment and miscellaneous material	232.30
Miscellaneous	7.90
	317.00

**Seneca, \$500.**

This small sum will be used for emergency expenditures during the year which can not be definitely anticipated.

*Klamath.***Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920:**

Amount authorized	\$125,000.00
Amount expended	81,090.96
Unexpended balance	43,909.04

**Analysis of expenditures:**

Salaries, wages, etc	40,480.63
Traveling expenses	2,888.34
Transportation of supplies	80.59

## Analysis of expenditures—Continued.

Telegraph and telephone service.....	\$235. 93
Stationery, printing, schoolroom supplies.....	97. 70
Subsistence supplies.....	3, 859. 64
Dry goods, clothing, etc.....	206. 59
Forage.....	1, 550. 55
Fuel, lubricants, power and light service.....	3, 058. 30
Medical supplies, etc.....	532. 27
Millwork.....	9, 000. 00
Equipment and miscellaneous material.....	12, 792. 77
Stream gauging.....	2, 277. 80
Medical service.....	2, 853. 50
Insecticide.....	592. 59
Miscellaneous.....	583. 76

81, 090. 96

## Klamath, \$100,000.

This money is derived from the sale of tribal timber on the reservation and will be used approximately as follows:

Salaries.....	\$25, 000
Annual estimate supplies.....	15, 000
Timber expenses.....	18, 000
Operation of sawmill.....	18, 000
Roads, bridges, and ditches.....	17, 000
Traveling expenses.....	1, 500
Irregular Indian labor.....	3, 000
Operation and repair of automobiles.....	1, 000
Miscellaneous purposes.....	1, 500
Total.....	100, 000

The items for salaries and annual estimate supplies will cover the salaries of regular employees and the purchase of the usual annual estimate supplies chargeable to this fund.

It is estimated that approximately \$18,000 will be required to defray the administrative expenses connected with the extensive timber interests on the reservation, and a like sum for the operation of the Government sawmill.

Better roads are badly needed on this reservation, and the Indians have requested that their tribal funds be used for this purpose; accordingly the item of \$17,000 has been included in the estimates in order to provide funds for the maintenance and repair of present roads and the construction of new ones.

The item of \$1,500 for traveling expenses will be necessary to defray the expenses of the superintendent and other employees while engaged in the discharge of their official duties.

The item of \$3,000 for irregular Indian labor will be used for such labor in the repair of the reservation fences and such other purposes besides road and bridge work as may be necessary.

Based on the experience of previous years approximately \$1,000 will be required for the purchase of gasoline, oil, and tires and the repair of Government automobiles used by employees on this reservation.

The item of \$1,500 for miscellaneous purposes is for such unforeseen emergencies as may arise during the year which can not be definitely anticipated.

*Umatilla.*

## Fiscal year ending June 30, 1920:

Amount authorized.....	\$1, 500. 00
Amount expended.....	1, 500. 00
Analysis of expenditures:	
Salaries, wages, etc.....	466. 44
Transportation of supplies.....	452. 32
Fuel, lubricants, power, and light service.....	473. 89
Medical supplies, etc.....	87. 83
Miscellaneous.....	19. 52
	1, 500. 00



*Umatilla, \$9,200.*

This agency is practically supported from tribal funds and the amount estimated for (\$9,200) will be expended approximately as follows:

Salaries and wages	\$3,000
Annual estimate supplies	5,000
Miscellaneous purposes	1,200
Total	9,200

The items for salaries and annual estimate supplies will be required for the payment of salaries of regular employees and the purchase of annual estimate supplies chargeable to this fund and that of \$1,200, for that of miscellaneous purposes, for such emergency expenditures which may arise during the year but which can not be definitely anticipated.

*Warm Springs.*

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1920, amount authorized, none.

Warm Springs, \$2,554.

It is estimated that this entire amount will be required for administrative expenses connected with the sale of timber from unallotted Indian land on this reservation.

*Cheyenne River.*

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920:

Amount authorized	\$159,000.00
Amount expended	79,694.99

Unexpended balance	79,305.01
--------------------	-----------

## Analysis of expenditures:

Salaries, wages, etc	13,853.53
Traveling expenses	2,580.63
Transportation of supplies	4,062.54
Telegraph and telephone service	162.72
Stationery, printing, schoolroom supplies	60.03
Subsistence supplies	22,646.32
Dry goods, clothing, etc	358.78
Forage	2,817.34
Fuel, lubricants, power and light service	3,943.23
Medical supplies, etc	709.91
Live stock	20,310.00
Equipment and miscellaneous material	6,837.26
Miscellaneous	1,352.70

79,694.99

*Cheyenne River, \$125,000.*

This amount is derived from the rental of tribal land for grazing purposes and will be used approximately as follows:

Salaries	\$20,000
Annual estimate supplies	35,000
Purchase of cattle	25,000
Roads and bridges	20,000
Irregular Indian labor	6,000
Transportation of supplies	5,000
Purchase of seed	5,000
Traveling expenses	3,000
Operation of tractors	3,000
Miscellaneous purposes	3,000
Total	125,000

The items for salaries and annual estimate supplies will cover the salaries of regular employees and the purchase of the usual annual estimate supplies chargeable to this fund.

This item is intended for the purchase of cattle for sale to individual Indians on the reimbursable plan. Several years ago a similar purchase was made and the Indians have been very successful in handling the cattle; however, in order that they may take better advantage of their opportunity along this line, it will be necessary to issue additional cattle next year. This reservation is best adapted to the live-stock industry, by means of which the Indians can eventually achieve entire self-support.

This reservation is badly in need of improved road and bridge facilities, and it is estimated that approximately \$20,000 will be required for this purpose next year, about \$3,000 of which will be used for the maintenance and repair of existing roads and \$17,000 for the construction of new roads and bridges. This work also supplies the Indians with remunerative labor, and to this extent contributes to their support.

The item of \$6,000 for irregular Indian labor is for such labor as may be necessary from time to time during the year on the reservation fences, telephone lines, etc., and in connection with the live-stock industry of the Indians.

The item of \$5,000 for transportation of supplies will be used to pay the cost of transportation of supplies from the railroad station to the agency.

Owing to several successive crop failures, it will be necessary to furnish the Indians of this reservation with seed next year at an estimated cost of \$5,000.

The item of \$3,000 for traveling expenses will cover such expenses of the superintendent and other employees while engaged in the discharge of their official duties; and that of the next item of this amount, the operation of tractors while plowing land and thrashing grain for the Indians.

The item of \$3,000 for miscellaneous purposes is for such emergencies as may arise but which can not be definitely anticipated.

#### *Crow Creek.*

##### Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920:

Amount authorized	\$500. 00
Amount expended	500. 00

##### Analysis of expenditures:

Salaries, wages, etc	250. 21
Transportation of supplies	222. 50
Fuel, lubricants, power and light service	6. 08
Equipment and miscellaneous material	21. 21

Total	500. 00
-------	---------

##### Crow Creek, \$525.

This small sum will be used for such emergency expenditures as may be necessary from time to time during the year but which can not be definitely anticipated.

#### *Lower Brule.*

##### Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920:

Amount authorized	\$5, 200. 00
Amount expended	1, 826. 76

Unexpended balance	3, 373. 24
--------------------	------------

##### Analysis of expenditures:

Salaries, wages, etc	124. 75
Transportation of supplies	308. 00
Subsistence supplies	80. 01
Forage	174. 00
Equipment and miscellaneous material	1, 050. 00
Miscellaneous	90. 00

1, 826. 76
------------

##### Lower Brule, \$10,000.

One of the greatest needs of this reservation is improved road and bridge facilities. The greater portion of the amount estimated for will probably be used for this purpose, and for such emergency expenditures as may be necessary from time to time during the year, but which can not be definitely anticipated.



*Rosebud.*

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1920: Amount authorized, none.

Rosebud, \$12,500.

This amount will be held as a sort of reserve fund for such emergency expenditures as may be necessary from time to time during the year, but which can not be definitely anticipated.

*Sisseton.*

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1920:

Amount authorized-----	\$10,900.00
Amount expended-----	10,052.96

Unexpended balance-----	847.04
-------------------------	--------

Analysis of expenditures:

Salaries, wages, etc-----	6,425.67
Traveling expenses-----	626.68
Transportation of supplies-----	352.67
Telegraph and telephone service-----	59.33
Subsistence supplies-----	41.90
Forage-----	29.00
Fuel, lubricants, power and light service-----	738.18
Medical supplies, etc-----	68.44
Equipment and miscellaneous material-----	1,626.12
Miscellaneous-----	84.07

Total-----	10,052.06
------------	-----------

Sisseton, \$10,000.

This amount will be held as a sort of reserve fund for such emergency expenditures as may be necessary from time to time during the year but which can not be definitely anticipated.

*Goshute.*

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920, amount authorized, none.

Goshute, \$8,360.

This amount is derived from the rental of tribal land for grazing purposes and will be used approximately as follows:

Salaries-----	\$1,040
Annual estimate supplies-----	4,000
Irregular Indian labor-----	2,000
Miscellaneous purposes-----	1,320

Total-----	8,360
------------	-------

The items for salaries and annual estimate supplies will cover the salaries of regular employees and the purchase of the usual annual estimate supplies chargeable to this fund; that of \$2,000, irregular Indian labor, on the reservation fences, buildings, roads and bridges, etc.; and that of \$1,320 for such emergency expenditures as may be necessary from time to time during the year.

*Uintah.*

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1920:

Amount authorized-----	\$74,010.00
Amount expended-----	23,170.78

Unexpended balance-----	50,839.22
-------------------------	-----------

Analysis of expenditures:

Salaries, wages, etc-----	17,696.71
Traveling expenses-----	763.25
Transportation of supplies-----	240.70
Telegraph and telephone service-----	67.14
Stationery, printing, school-room supplies-----	16.23
Subsistence supplies-----	104.80

## Analysis of expenditures—Continued.

Fuel, lubricants, power and light service	\$706.97
Equipment and miscellaneous material	2,489.98
Improvement of coal mine	1,060.00
Miscellaneous	25.00
Total	23,170.78

Uintah and Ouray, \$23,850.

This amount will be used approximately as follows:

Roads and bridges	\$12,000
Operation of sawmill	7,300
Irregular Indian labor	2,000
Timber expense	1,200
Miscellaneous purposes	1,350
Total	23,850

Several years ago a comprehensive survey of the Uintah Reservation was made by an engineer of the United States Public Road Service, who outlined a systematic plan for road development on the reservation. Pursuant thereto an outfit of road-making machinery was purchased and the work has been prosecuted each year so far as available funds would permit. It is estimated that approximately \$12,000 will be required for this purpose during the next fiscal year, which the present item is intended to provide.

The item of \$7,300 will be required for the operation of the sawmill; that of \$2,000, for irregular Indian labor, for such labor as may be necessary during the year in general repair work on the agency buildings, fences, etc.; that of \$1,200, for timber expense, is to cover the necessary administrative expenses connected with the sale of timber from allotted Indian land; and that of \$1,350, for miscellaneous purposes, to cover such emergencies as may arise during the year but which can not be definitely anticipated.

*Colville.*

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920:

Amount authorized	\$27,185.00
Amount expended	21,387.78
Unexpended balance	5,797.22

## Analysis of expenditures:

Salaries, wages, etc	14,515.57
Traveling expenses	486.88
Transportation of supplies	723.86
Telegraph and telephone service	39.87
Stationery, printing	33.24
Subsistence supplies	233.17
Forage	902.95
Fuel, lubricants, power and light service	1,862.80
Medical supplies, etc	81.26
Live stock	350.00
Equipment and miscellaneous material	2,088.18
Miscellaneous	70.00
Total	21,387.78

Colville, \$49,500.

This amount is derived principally from the rental of tribal lands for grazing purposes, and will be used approximately as follows:

Salaries	\$25,000
Annual estimate supplies	11,000
Timber expenses	6,000
Road construction and repair	2,500
Traveling expenses	2,500
Operating of thrashing outfits	2,000
Miscellaneous purposes	500
Total	49,500



The items for salaries and annual estimate supplies cover the salaries of regular employees and the purchase of the usual annual estimate supplies chargeable to this fund.

The item of \$6,000 for timber expenses is for the necessary expenses connected with the administration of the timber interests of this reservation, which are very extensive in character.

It is estimated that approximately \$25,000 will be required for the repair and construction of roads on this reservation during the year.

The item of \$2,500 for traveling expenses is for such expenses of the superintendent and other employees engaged in the discharge of their official duties. The territory which they must cover is extensive, and considerable traveling is necessary by all field employees.

Based on the experience of previous years, approximately \$2,000 will be required to defray the expenses of the operation of the three Government thrashing outfits maintained on the reservation for the purpose of thrashing grain produced by the Indians.

The item of \$500 for miscellaneous purposes is for such emergencies as may arise from time to time during the year which can not be definitely anticipated.

*Spokane.*

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1920:

Amount authorized	\$28,000.00
Amount expended	5,794.13

Unexpected balance	22,205.87
--------------------	-----------

Analysis of expenditures:

Salaries, wages, etc	2,321.50
Traveling expenses	347.25
Transportation of supplies	269.42
Subsistence supplies	186.10
Forage	642.40
Fuel, lubricants, power and light service	839.45
Medical supplies, etc	156.18
Equipment and miscellaneous material	970.18
Miscellaneous	61.65

5,794.13

Spokane, \$7,740.

This sum will be used approximately as follows:

Salaries	\$2,040
Annual estimate supplies	2,000
Timber expense	3,000
Operation of sawmill	700

Total	7,740
-------	-------

*Taholah (Quinaielt).*

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1920:

Amount authorized	\$4,800.00
Amount expended	1,597.66

Unexpended balance	3,202.34
--------------------	----------

Analysis of expenditures:

Salaries, wages, etc	1,113.00
Stationery, printing	142.54
Fuel, lubricants, power and light service	158.00
Equipment and miscellaneous material	160.59
Miscellaneous	23.53

Total	1,597.66
-------	----------

Quinalt, \$1,850.

Of this amount, \$620 will be used to pay one-half the salary of the chief clerk and the balance for such emergency purposes as may arise during the year but which can not be definitely anticipated.

*Yakima.*

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1920:

Amount authorized	\$72,000.00
Amount expended	25,578.24
Unexpended balance	46,421.76

Analysis of expenditures:

Salaries, wages, etc	17,293.44
Traveling expenses	649.07
Transportation of supplies	336.06
Telegraph and telephone service	105.42
Stationery, printing, schoolroom supplies	100.65
Subsistence supplies	391.09
Forage	360.75
Fuel, lubricants, power and light service	1,826.80
Medical supplies, etc	258.83
Equipment and miscellaneous material	3,676.13
Rent of buildings	580.00
Total	25,578.24

Yakima, \$25,000.

This amount is derived from the rental of tribal land for grazing purposes, and will be used approximately as follows:

Salaries	\$20,000
Annual estimate supplies	2,000
Operation and upkeep of automobiles	1,000
Operating and repair of thrashing outfit	1,000
Traveling expenses	700
Miscellaneous purposes	300
Total	25,000

The items for salaries and annual estimate supplies will cover the salaries of regular employees and the purchase of the usual annual estimate supplies chargeable to this fund.

At least \$1,500 will be required for the operation and upkeep of the automobiles maintained at this agency for the use of employees while engaged in the discharge of their official duties.

Based on the experience of previous years, approximately \$1,000 will be necessary for the maintenance, operation, and repair of the Government thrashing outfit on this reservation.

The item of \$700 for traveling expenses is for such expenses of the superintendent and other employees engaged in the discharge of their official duties. The territory which they must cover is extensive, and considerable traveling is necessary by all field employees.

The item of \$300 for miscellaneous purposes is for such emergencies as may arise from time to time during the year which can not be definitely anticipated.

*Lac du Flambeau.*

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920; amount authorized, none.

Lac du Flambeau, \$15,000.

This amount will be used approximately as follows:

Annual estimate supplies	\$5,000
Timber expenses	3,000



Irregular Indian labor.....	\$2,500
Miscellaneous purposes.....	4,500
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>15,000</b>

The item for annual estimate supplies is for the regular annual estimate supplies which it is necessary to purchase each year; that of \$3,000 for timber expenses for the expenses connected with the administration of the timber interests of the reservation.

The item of \$2,500 for irregular Indian labor is to cover such labor as may be necessary from time to time during the year on the reservation roads, bridges, and fences; and that of \$4,500 for miscellaneous purposes for any emergencies that may arise but which can not be definitely anticipated.

*Keshena (Menominee).*

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1920:

Amount authorized.....	\$390,350.00
Amount expended.....	28,359.56

Unexpended balance.....	361,990.44
-------------------------	------------

Analysis of expenditures:

Salaries, wages, etc.....	20,080.93
Traveling expenses.....	32.51
Transportation of supplies.....	339.24
Telegraph and telephone service.....	44.54
Subsistence supplies.....	1,461.29
Dry goods, clothing, etc.....	176.44
Forage.....	733.04
Fuel, lubricants, power and light service.....	2,434.50
Medical supplies, etc.....	436.61
Equipment and miscellaneous material.....	1,711.56
Seed.....	668.26
Stream gauging.....	200.23
Miscellaneous.....	41.41

<b>Total.....</b>	<b>28,359.56</b>
-------------------	------------------

Keshena, \$37,000.

This amount will be used approximately as follows:

Salaries.....	\$20,000
Annual estimate supplies.....	10,000
Irregular Indian labor.....	5,000
Miscellaneous purposes.....	2,000

<b>Total.....</b>	<b>37,000</b>
-------------------	---------------

The items for salaries and annual estimate supplies will cover the salaries of regular employees and the purchase of the usual annual estimate supplies chargeable to this fund.

The item of \$5,000 for irregular Indian labor is for such labor as may be necessary from time to time during the year on reservation roads, bridges, and fences, and for other similar purposes.

The item of \$2,000 for miscellaneous purposes will be used for such emergencies as may arise from time to time during the year which can not be definitely anticipated.

*Shoshonc.*

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1920:

Amount authorized.....	\$89,090.00
Amount expended.....	67,998.34

Unexpended balance.....	21,091.66
-------------------------	-----------

## Analysis of expenditures:

Salaries, wages, etc.....	\$16,239.76
Traveling expenses.....	216.08
Transportation of supplies.....	3,053.19
Stationery, printing, schoolroom supplies.....	32.87
Subsistence supplies.....	1,647.24
Dry goods, clothing, etc.....	217.17
Forage.....	41,883.93
Fuel, lubricants, power and light service.....	1,165.21
Medical supplies, etc.....	412.56
Live stock.....	675.00
Equipment and miscellaneous material.....	2,443.83
Miscellaneous.....	11.50
Total.....	67,998.34

## Shoshone, \$70,000.

This amount is derived from the rental of tribal land for grazing purposes, and will be used approximately as follows:

Salaries and wages.....	\$10,000
Maintenance of tribal herd.....	50,000
Irregular Indian labor.....	5,000
Traveling expenses.....	2,500
Miscellaneous purposes.....	2,500
Total.....	70,000

The item for salaries is for the salaries of regular employees chargeable to this fund; that of \$50,000, for the maintenance of the tribal herd, including the purchase of forage, supplies, and equipment. Based on the experience of previous years, at least this amount will be required.

Approximately \$5,000 will be required for the employment of irregular Indian labor during the year in the repair of reservation roads, bridges, and fences in connection with the fall and spring roundups of the tribal herd.

The item of \$2,500 for traveling expenses is for such traveling expenses of the superintendent and other employees while engaged in the discharge of their official duties; that of \$2,500 for miscellaneous purposes, for such emergencies as may arise from time to time during the year which can not be definitely anticipated.

Mr. ELSTON. The subcommittee will now adjourn to reconvene at the call of the Chair.



Adv  
Art

At

Ca

Ch  
Ch  
Ch

Lo  
Lo

E  
E  
E

# INDEX.

## A.

	Page.
Advertisement for sale of Indian lands	156
Arizona :	
Bridge at Lees Ferry	225
Farming lease, copy of	218
Fort Apache Indians, power plant and irrigation	212
Fulfilling treaties with Navajos, schools	197
Ganado irrigation project	206
Gila River, diversion dam	216
Indian schools—	
Fort Mojave	164
Phoenix	169-178
Truxton Canyon	178
Irrigation, Pima lands	181
Irrigation projects	161
Pumping plants :	
Colorado River Reservation	186
Papago Indians	194
San Xavier Reservation	209
Revised Statutes of	193
San Carlos Indians, irrigation	211
Support and civilization	158
Water rights, Salt River allottees	225
Water supply, Navajo and Hopi Indians	203
Authorizations and expenditures, statements of	497

## C.

California :	
Fort Bidwell School	240
Greenville School	242
Hoopa Valley Reservation road	244
Purchase of land for homeless Indians	233
Reclamation Yuma allotments	237
Sherman Institute, Riverside	234
Support and civilization of Indians	231
Yuma Reservation, roads and bridges	246
Carss, William L., statement of	318
Coffey, James I., statement of	277
Court costs	123

## D.

Developing water for Indian stock	153
Determining heirs	142

## E.

Ellsworth, Franklin F., statement of	283
Evans, Charles R., statement of	372
Expenditures, etc., statements of	497



## F.

	Page.
Five Civilized Tribes (Oklahoma) .....	426
Florida :	
Relief Seminole Indians .....	247

## G.

General expenses of Indian Service .....	132
--	-----

## H.

Hayden, Hon. Carl, statement of .....	164
Hernandez, Benigno Cardenas, statement of .....	392

## I.

Idaho :	
Coeur d'Alenes, support of .....	255
Fort Hall irrigation system .....	251
Reimbursement, James J. McAllister .....	256
Support and civilization, Fort Hall Reservation .....	249
Treaty with Bannocks .....	254
Indian commissioners, expenses of .....	124
Indian school and agency buildings .....	81
Indian school transportation .....	86
Indian Service inspectors .....	140
Indian supplies, revolving for purchase of .....	156
Industrial work and care of timber .....	88
Industry among Indians .....	145
Iowa :	
Drainage system, construction, etc., of, for Sac and Fox lands .....	263
Irrigation on Indian reservations .....	17

## K.

Kansas :	
Support and education, Indian school, Lawrence .....	263

## M.

Meritt, Edgar B., statement of .....	3
Michigan :	
Mount Pleasant School .....	269
Minnesota :	
Celebration, White Earth Band .....	276
Expenses of general council .....	276
Payment of tuition to school district No. 6, Itasca County .....	321
Pipestone School .....	272
Relief and civilization of Chippewas .....	282
Roads and bridges, Red Lake Reservation .....	277
Schools, Chippewas of Mississippi .....	274
Mississippi :	
Full-blood Choctaw Indians, relief of .....	324
Montana :	
Employment of line riders, Northern Cheyenne Reservation .....	348
Fort Belknap irrigation system .....	338
Fulfilling treaties with Crows .....	340
Irrigation—	
Blackfeet Reservation .....	353
Crow Reservation .....	356
Flathead Reservation .....	350
Fort Peck Reservation .....	352
Settlement of claims, lands in Bitter Root Valley .....	358
Subsistence and civilization of Northern Cheyennes and Arapahoes .....	341
Support of—	
Blackfeet Agency .....	337
Flathead Agency .....	336
Fort Belknap Agency .....	334
Fort Peck Agency .....	336
Rocky Boy Band .....	349

## N.

Nebraska :	Page.
• Genoa School .....	359
Nevada :	
Carson City School .....	363
Irrigation—	
Moapa River .....	368
Pyramid Lake Reservation .....	366
Reclamation charges, Truckee-Carson project .....	370
Support of Indians .....	362
New Mexico :	
Albuquerque School .....	375
Attorney for Pueblo Indians .....	381
Bridge across San Juan River at Farmington .....	391
Drainage of Pueblo Indian land .....	388
Hogback irrigation project .....	390
Irrigation, San Juan Pueblo .....	389
Irrigation system, Laguna Pueblo .....	383
Repair of bridges, Southern Pueblos .....	391
Roads and bridges, Mescalero Reservation .....	386
Santa Fe School .....	378
Schools for Pueblo Indians .....	392
Sinking wells, Pueblo land .....	384
Support, New Mexico Indians .....	373
New York :	
Fulfilling treaties with—	
Senecas .....	393
Six Nations .....	394
North Carolina :	
Indian school at Cherokee .....	394
North Dakota :	
Bismarck School .....	401
Fort Totten School .....	402
Support of—	
Fort Berthold Agency .....	399
Sioux Falls, Devils Lake .....	398
Turtle Mountain Band Chippewas .....	400
Wahpeton School .....	405

## O.

Oklahoma :	
Chilocco Indian School .....	414
Employees' cottages, Osage Tribe .....	426
Expenses, oil and gas production, Osage Reservation .....	423
Expenses, Osage Tribal Council .....	425
Fireproof building for Osage Agency .....	424
Five Civilized Tribes .....	426
Cherokee Orphan Training School .....	430
Common-school support .....	433
Expenses of administration .....	426
Expenses, sale of unallotted lands .....	434
Fulfilling Choctaw treaty .....	435
Per capita payment, Choctaws and Chickasaws .....	428
Salaries of attorneys .....	429
Fulfilling Pawnee treaties .....	417
Maintenance, Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache homesteads .....	409
Support and education, Osage Tribe .....	420
Support of—	
Cheyennes and Arapahoes .....	410
Kansas Indians in Oklahoma .....	411
Kickapoo Indians in Oklahoma .....	412
Kiwias, Comanches, and Apaches .....	408
Osage Agency .....	422
Ponca Indians .....	412
Quapaws .....	419
Wichitas .....	407



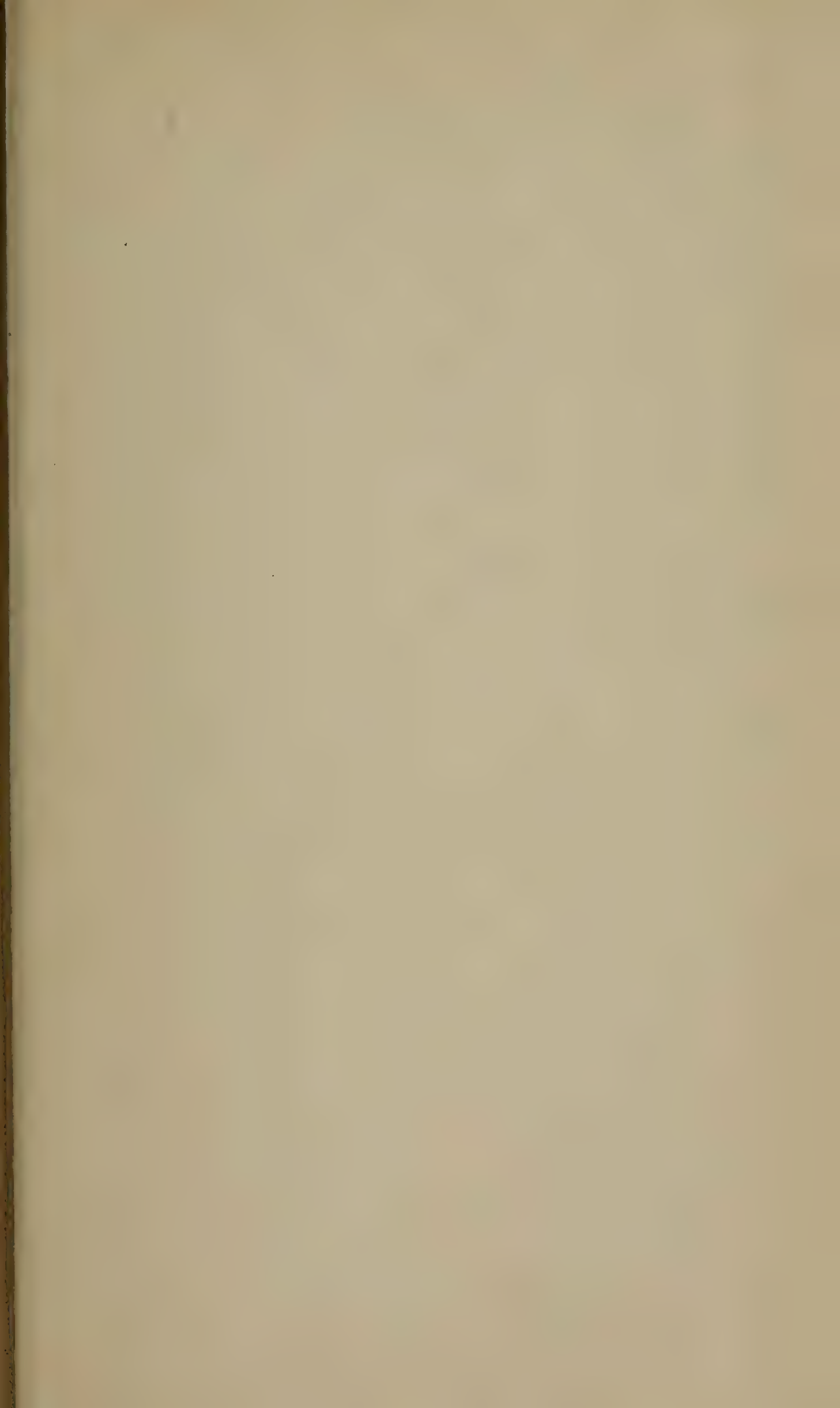
<b>Oregon:</b>	<b>Page.</b>
Maintenance Modoc Point irrigation.....	443
Salem School.....	489
Support of—	
Grande Ronde and Siletz Agencies.....	443
Klamath Agency.....	436
Umatilla Agency.....	438
Warm Springs Agency.....	437
<b>P.</b>	
Pay of Indian police.....	125
Pay of judges of Indian courts.....	131
<b>R.</b>	
Reed, W. M., statement of.....	189
Relieving distress, etc.....	51
<b>S.</b>	
Schools, closing of.....	77, 110
<b>South Dakota:</b>	
Canton Insane Asylum.....	458
Flandreau School.....	445
Pierre School.....	447
Rapid City School.....	450
Subsistence of Yankton Sioux.....	457
Support, day and industrial schools (Sioux).....	455
Support of Sioux of different tribes.....	452
Support of Indian schools.....	73
Suppressing contagious diseases among live stock of Indians.....	151
Suppressing liquor traffic.....	43
Cases, liquor seized, etc., statement of.....	46
Surveying and allotting reservations.....	5
<b>T.</b>	
Telegraphing and telephoning.....	122
Transportation Indian supplies, expenses of.....	110
<b>U.</b>	
<b>Utah:</b>	
Conveyance of bridges.....	465
For aid of public schools.....	464
Irrigation, Confederate Bands of Utes.....	463
Support of—	
and civilization of Confederated Bands of Utes.....	459
Indians in Utah.....	460
various tribes of Utes.....	461
<b>V.</b>	
Vehicles for Indian Service.....	150
Venable, William W., statement of.....	328
<b>W.</b>	
<b>Washington:</b>	
Irrigation—	
Ahtanum system, Yakima Reservation.....	479
Satus project, Yakima Reservation.....	478
Toppenish-Simcoe system, Yakima Reservation.....	476
Yakima Reservation.....	472
Road, Qui-mai-elt Reservation.....	477
Support of—	
D'Wamish and allied tribes.....	466
Indians, Colville and other agencies.....	470
Indians, Yakima Agency.....	470
Makahs.....	468
Qui-mai-elts and Qui-leh-utes.....	469
Spokanes.....	471

Wisconsin :	Page.
Fulfilling treaty with St. Croix Chippewas.....	489
Hayward School .....	489
Subsistence of St. Croix Indians.....	488
Support of—	
Chippewas of Lake Superior.....	484
Pottawatomies .....	485
Wisconsin Band of Pottawatomies, Wisconsin and Michigan.....	486
Tomah School .....	482
Wyoming :	
Irrigation, Wind River Reservation.....	493
Roads and bridges, Shoshone Reservation.....	495
Shoshone School .....	490
Support and civilization of various tribes.....	496
Support of Shoshone Indians.....	489, 492



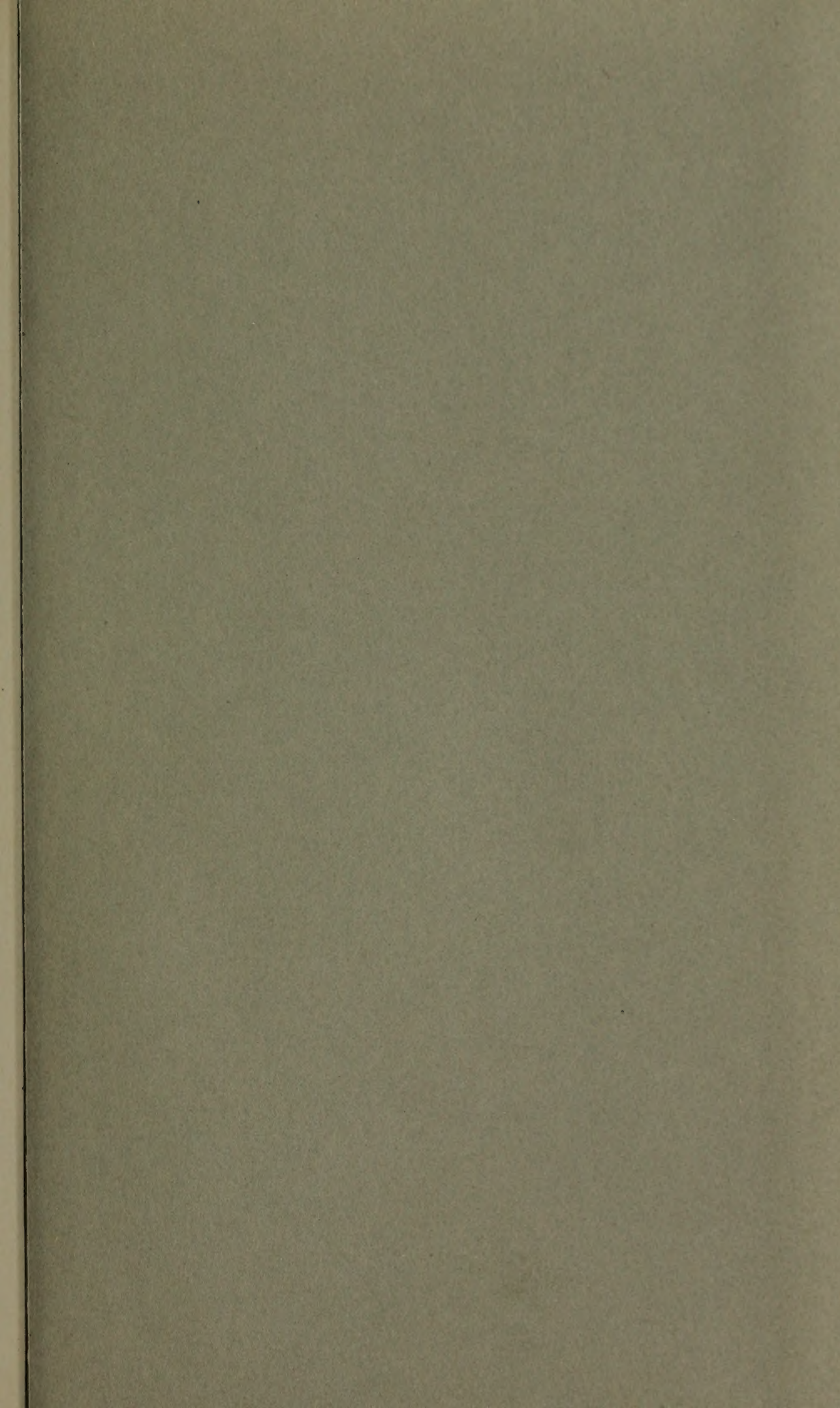
















NON-CIRCULATING BOOK



